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A HISTORY
OF THE
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

BY
LUTHER B. HILL, A. B.

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES



VOLUME II

v. 2

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THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME

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J. M. Sydilotto

HISTORY OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

J. M. AYDELOTTE. One very important chapter in the history of Shawnee is the career of its wealthiest and most enterprising citizen, J. M. Aydelotte. October 4, 1898, when Shawnee was a village, he came here. Possessing the character that begets confidence, he soon took the lead in some undertakings of great importance to the town and had little difficulty in securing the capital needed to finance them. One of the largest industries of the city is the Shawnee Cotton Oil Company, of which Mr. Aydelotte is and has been president since he established the business in 1898. This was the first factory for cotton seed oil in this vicinity, and remembering the foremost position of Shawnee among the cotton centers of Oklahoma, it is readily understood why the business has had such an important bearing on the business welfare of the city. The cotton industry was in its infancy in Oklahoma when the factory was built, and received in this way a stimulus that was very needful for its future development. Mr. Aydelotte was also builder of the Shawnee compress, in 1904, which during its second year pressed 66,000 bales, and thus increased Shawnee's position as a great cotton market.

In 1903, when the upheaval in the city government of Shawnee occurred, resulting in the removal of the mayor and five councilmen, the man designated by the citizens as chief executive of the city to undertake the work of civic cleansing was J. M. Aydelotte. During the partial term for which he was elected, he made the specifications for the first paving the city had, and the contract was carried out by his successor in office. Furthermore, he reorganized the city government, and the most substantial part of Shawnee's progress as a civic community dates from his first term as mayor. It was during that time that the Santa Fe Railroad was brought to Shawnee, an event that ranks

second in importance to the construction of the first railroad to this town. He was one of the commissioners appointed to buy the right of way and make the contract for the railroad to enter the city. At that time the population of Shawnee was five thousand, and the rapid increase since that date must be partly attributed to this additional railroad.

In 1905 Mr. Aydelotte was elected to a full term as mayor of Shawnee. When he entered office the city's financial condition demanded immediate attention. The city treasury was empty, and city warrants were selling at a discount. It is one of the high tributes that have been accorded his administration as mayor to point to the fact that when his term was up in 1907 that the city treasury had a balance of \$29,000. But it is possible to indicate many other additions to Shawnee's municipal improvement during this time. The city hall was built, three fire stations were erected and equipped, and \$165,000 worth of contracts were left for sewers and the extension of the water works. The bonds that were sold to cover these improvements commanded a premium of four per cent. The M. K. & T. Railroad, which had proposed a line some ten miles south of Shawnee, was induced to build through this city, largely as the result of the persuasion and efforts of Mayor Aydelotte. The Chamber of Commerce, which has recently taken so energetic a part in promoting the city's improvement, was organized as a result of his efforts, and he is one of its most active and efficient members.

J. M. Aydelotte was born in Princeton, Indiana, January 31, 1862, a son of Oscar N. and A. J. (Redburn) Aydelotte the former a native of Covington, Kentucky, and the latter of Maryland. The public schools of Indiana and a commercial school at Lexington, Kentucky, supplied him with his edu-

cational equipment, and in 1881 he moved to Clarkesville, Red River county, Texas, with a capital of one hundred dollars and clerked in one of the large stores advancing himself and where he gained his experience in merchandising and the cotton business which later proved of value when he came to Shawnee. Besides the many large interests with which he has been identified, Mr. Aydelotte is vice president of the Shawnee National Bank, and is president of the Cotton Oil Company at Ada, and president of the Commonwealth Oil Company at Cushing, Oklahoma. It is said that Mr. Aydelotte pays more taxes than any other resident of Pottawatomie county. One of the enterprises of public interest to which he has recently given attention is a new railroad line northeast from Shawnee to open up a new section of the state. He has made a survey and organized a company for carrying out this plan. In politics he is allied with the Democratic party, but is more concerned with practical, honest government than with the workings of party politics. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, being connected with the Shriners Temple at Oklahoma City and with the Consistory at Guthrie. He is past district deputy of the Elks. He married in 1903 Miss Mabel D. Dennie of Mt. Vernon, Missouri.

FRANK P. STEARNS, the efficient mayor of Shawnee, Oklahoma, is in his present position giving the utmost satisfaction to the general public. He was born in Paris, Maine, and comes of English ancestry, the family having been founded in America in 1630 by Isaac Stearns, who came from England with Governor Winthrop and settled in Waltham, Massachusetts. William Stearns, the great-grandfather, settled in Paris, Maine, in 1791, and was a pioneer farmer and lumberman of that district. The grandfather, who also bore the name of William, and the father, S. P. Stearns, and Frank P. were also born in Paris, Maine, and William Stearns, a brother of Frank P., occupies the old Stearns homestead in Paris, which was located by the great-grandfather one hundred and thirty years ago.

The father, S. P. Stearns, was a prominent farmer and stock-raiser in the Pine Tree state and took an active part in the work of the Baptist church, of which he was a member, while fraternally he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Ex-Governor Stearns of Florida was an own

cousin of S. P. Stearns. His wife bore the maiden name of Isabel Partridge, and was also a native of Maine.

As above stated, Frank P. Stearns was born in Paris, Maine, the date of his birth being October 5, 1862. He was engaged in farm work during his youth and also taught school at the early age of sixteen years. He later pursued a course of study for two years in Colby University at Waterville, Maine. In 1883 he left the east and removed to Kansas, being for two years engaged in the cattle and grain business in Chapman, that state. He then took up his abode in Dighton, Kansas, where he was engaged in the grain and real estate business, while for one year he was editor of the *Dighton Herald*. It was during his residence there that he was also elected county superintendent of schools, to which office he was re-elected. He was an ardent Republican and served as chairman of the county central committee, while in 1888 he was candidate for state auditor but met defeat. In 1893 Mr. Stearns removed to Oklahoma, settling in Kingfisher, where he engaged in the grain trade for a time but in September of that year located a claim near Enid, and while at Enid was a member of the first board of education and instrumental in starting the first school. He remained on his claim until November, 1894, when he came to Shawnee and established a general mercantile enterprise, building the first store in the new town, a substantial structure fifty by sixty feet on Main street, which is still owned by him. He also engaged in the building and contracting business here, employing fifty men. In 1896, however, he disposed of his mercantile interests as his other business interests claimed his full time and attention, as he was city treasurer at that time. He also engaged in the real estate business and built many houses in Shawnee, doing also an insurance business. In 1898 he was appointed by President McKinley to the position of postmaster and in this office he discharged his duties with fidelity and capability, thereby winning the good will and confidence of those with whom he came in contact. In 1905 he was elected a member of the board of education and served there three years. In 1907 he was elected mayor of the city and is the present incumbent of the office. In this connection he has advocated many improvements and reforms and the entire community has none



W. D. Keene M.D.

other than the highest praise for him as the chief executive of the city. The city is now putting in 150,000 square yards of paving and spending \$160,000 in sewers, expending about a half million dollars.

Mr. Stearns was married to Miss Winifred Arnold a native of Indiana, and two children were born to the union: Helen and William Arnold. Mr. Stearns is a member of the Masonic body, being identified with the Knights of Pythias; also with the Elks.

A. D. MARTIN. The city clerk of Shawnee, elected in 1907, is Mr. A. D. Martin, one of the younger business men of the city, who has won his popularity in public life by straightforward and diligent conduct in the various relations by which he has been identified with this city during the last few years. He came to Oklahoma in 1903, and for several years was connected with the Shawnee Ice Company as bookkeeper. When he entered the political field as candidate for city clerk it was discovered that he was the strongest man on the ticket, being elected to the office by the largest majority ever given in Shawnee for that office, and although the youngest of the candidates for the various city offices, he led his ticket by two hundred votes. His recognition in this manner was merited, and he is conducting the affairs of his office in a faultless fashion.

Mr. Martin was born in Paris, Texas, July 25, 1881, son of Robert D. and Eliza D. (Geron) Martin, the former a native of Missouri and the latter of Arkansas. His father moved to Texas during the Civil war, and lived there until his death, in April, 1907, aged fifty-five years. After receiving his education in the public schools of Paris, A. D. Martin became bookkeeper for a mercantile firm of that town, and was thus employed until his removal to Oklahoma. In April, 1904, he married Miss Josie Spiers, of Paris, a daughter of S. S. Spiers of that place. They have one daughter, Agnes, born February 27, 1905. Mr. Martin affiliates with the Maccabees and Home Fraternity, and is record keeper of his lodge.

NOAH P. KEENE, M. D. The medical profession of Shawnee numbers among its most talented members Noah P. Keene, who has practiced in Indian Territory and Oklahoma throughout his entire professional career, and his connection with the professional life of Shawnee dates from 1901. He has specialized his work and has become proficient and well known in the treatment of chronic dis-

eases. He is also at the head of a private sanitarium, one of the leading institutions of the community, splendidly equipped with electric appliances, hot air mediators, electric baths, etc., and where a specialty is made of the cure of rheumatism, paralysis, lumbago and chronic diseases.

Dr. Keene is a native son of the Lone Star state of Texas, born on the 5th of January, 1860. His father, Samuel L. Keene, a native of Missouri, went to Texas when a young man and in time became a prominent factor in its public life. For eighteen years he served as a justice of the peace, and for many years was a prominent and well known minister in the Missionary Baptist church. He married Miss H. E. Hawkins, born in the same state as her husband.

After completing his education in the public schools of Texas, Dr. Noah P. Keene became a contractor, and continued as such for ten years. Desiring to change his activities from a business to a professional life he at the close of that period became a student in the medical department of the University of Kentucky at Louisville, and in 1901 graduated from the Barnes Medical College of St. Louis. Previous to entering that institution, however, he had practiced in Indian Territory, and after his graduation he came to Shawnee, where he has followed a general practice, but at the same time has specialized and has become particularly proficient in the cure of chronic diseases.

In 1879 Dr. Keene married Miss Cornelia C. Walford, who died in 1899, after becoming the mother of the following children: Oliver H., born February 15, 1885; Laura D., December 20, 1889; Hampton L., February 27, 1891; Nora B., September 11, 1893; and Ethel P., September 25, 1896. Cluster D., born December 19, 1901, and Hazel M., August 9, 1905, are the children of his second marriage, to Mattie Iola Adams, September 24, 1900. Dr. Keene is a member of the Missionary Baptist church.

JAMES H. ODLE. Numbered among the efficient educators of Oklahoma is Professor Odle, in charge of the United States government school at Shawnee, more commonly known as the Old Mission school. He assumed this professorship in February of 1907, and has brought the school to a high grade of excellence.

Professor Odle was born at Excelsior Springs, Clay county, Missouri, in 1873, a son of one of the early settlers there, Henry

Odle, who was born in Indiana and is of German ancestry. With his wife, nee Anna McCullough, he is now living in Kansas, a retired farmer. Mrs. Odle was born in South Carolina, and they are members respectively of the Masonic order and of the Methodist Episcopal church. Of their seven children, four sons and three daughters, J. H. Odle was the sixth born, and on the old family homestead in Kansas he developed his fine physique and attained to mature years. He attended the first county high school organized in Kansas or even in the United States, located in Dickinson county, and after his graduation there he became a teacher and taught for several years. But leaving the school room he began work in the railroad shops at Chapman, Kansas, where he remained for a year, and later, in 1904, he was the candidate on the Democratic ticket for the office of clerk of the district court of Dickinson county. Although he was unsuccessful in the race he polled more votes than any man on his ticket. A short time after this he successfully passed the civil service examination, and on the 11th of January, 1907, accepted the professorship of the United States government school in Shawnee. He is a scholar of more than ordinary ability, and is an enthusiastic believer in education for the people.

At the age of twenty-four, in Hutchinson, Kansas, Professor Odle was married to Nelly Anderson, who also taught before her marriage, and she is a daughter of B. and Irene Anderson. The two children of this union are Alpha E. and Alta M. Professor Odle is a popular member of the Knights of Pythias order here, and in addition to filling all of the offices in his local lodge he has represented the order in the Grand Lodge. In 1908 he joined the Masonic lodge of Shawnee. His religious affiliations are with the Baptist church.

WILLIAM S. CADE, who has practiced at the bar of Oklahoma since 1903, is a native son of Ohio, born on the 27th of January, 1849, and in the Southwestern Normal School at Lebanon, that state, he received his literary training. He then began the study of law at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Ohio in 1875. During the first three years of his professional life, from 1875 until 1879, Mr. Cade practiced in Pomeroy, Ohio, and at the close of that period removed to Anthony, Kansas, where he continued his practice for

twenty-three years. It was in 1903 that he established his home in Shawnee and was admitted to the supreme court of Oklahoma. In 1907 he was appointed the postmaster of the city, for he has always been a staunch Republican, and from 1883 to 1885 served as the probate judge at Anthony, Kansas. For years he was a member of the state Republican committee.

In 1883 Mr. Cade was married to Lizzie Hagenbuch, born in Pennsylvania, and their two children are Boyd M. and Lavina. The son is the cashier of the State Bank at Meeker, Oklahoma, and the daughter is now Mrs. Templeton and a resident of Shawnee. Mr. Cade is a Mason, a past master of Anthony lodge of Kansas and also of Shawnee lodge, and his religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church. He was a "mighty hunter" during the early days of the southwest, spending three months of each year for many years hunting in Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and many an elk, antelope and other game fell before his trusty rifle. In those days the Indians inhabited this region of country, with a few cattlemen scattered here and there, and his retentive memory is replete with pleasant reminiscences of his hunting adventures, making him an interesting and entertaining conversationalist.

HENRY THOMAS DOUGLAS became president of the Shawnee National Bank in 1900. One of the ablest financiers of Oklahoma, he has directed the affairs of this well known institution in a way to win the confidence of all the depositors and the business interests of this vicinity. The banking business has been his life work since he was twenty-one years old. He was born in Windsor, Henry county, Missouri, March 6, 1867, belonging to one of the oldest families of that section of Missouri. His grandfather, James Douglas, moved to Henry county in 1833. The father, H. T. Douglas, Sr., who was born in Howard county, Missouri, passed sixty years of his life in Henry county as a farmer, and died there November 17, 1905, in his eightieth year. He married, in 1842, in Henry county, Catherine Parks Painter, a native of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and she is still living, aged seventy-four. Of the parents' family of five boys and five girls, seven are living.

As one of these children, Henry T. Douglas grew up at Windsor, attending the grade and high schools of that town, and at the age of twenty-one became a clerk in the



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Windsor Savings Bank. A year later he moved to St. Jo, Texas, and his energy and ability quickly promoted him to the presidency of the Bank of St. Jo, remaining at its head for eight years when, in 1900, he came to Shawnee. Besides his banking connections at Shawnee, he is also owner of much real estate, and is identified with the best civic and business interests of the city. Fraternally, he is a Mason, a member of the Shrine at Oklahoma City and the Consistory at Guthrie, and also affiliates with the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1896 he married Miss Mary Frances Belcher, a native of Missouri. Her father has for many years been a prominent resident of Belcherville, Texas. Three children have been born of their marriage: Edward, August 17, 1900; Henry Thomas, Jr., July 2, 1902; Donald Aydelotte, June 10, 1906.

GEORGE W. ALLEN is counted among the veterans of the great Civil war, who found his way after the close of that struggle, into the wilds of the southwestern country, where he still resides, an honored citizen. He was a native of Sullivan county, Missouri, where he was born, March 3, 1847. His father, Major William Allen, (descended from the celebrated Ethan Allen) commanded a battalion in the Mexican war. His father (the grandfather of George W.) had been a slave owner in Kentucky, though William Allen was opposed to slavery and refused to accept any slaves from his father. Major Allen engaged as a farmer in northern Missouri, where he owned a considerable tract of land. He died there in 1860, a highly respected citizen; he was an intimate friend of General Sterling Price, of Missouri.

Our subject's mother was Sarah Worley, born in Ohio, where her family were early settlers. The father, Major Allen, was a Baptist preacher, as well as a soldier and farmer, and they had a large family. Three of the sons were soldiers in the Union army and one son, Colonel Thomas Allen, raised a regiment of troops in California and marched them to Texas for the Confederate army. George W. Allen of this sketch, was reared on a farm in Missouri and at the age of sixteen years, enlisted in April, 1863, as a member of Company A, Twenty-third Missouri Infantry. This regiment had met with heavy losses at Shiloh and had returned to recruit up its ranks once more, Colonel W. P. Robinson and acting captain, W. O. Sea-

man, having charge of the regiment. They went to the front and were with General McPherson at the time he was killed and took part in all the campaigns around to the Carolinas, and back to take part in the Grand Review at Washington, District of Columbia, in June, 1865. Mr. Allen was discharged at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, escaping with a scalp and thigh wound. After his return from the service, he learned the cabinet makers' and the carriage and wagon makers' trades. He went to California and from there to Shawnee, Oklahoma Territory, in 1896, when the place was but a small village built mostly of cottonwood lumber.

Mr. Allen was united in marriage at the age of twenty years to Martha Atkins, who died at Leavenworth, Kansas, leaving four children, two of whom are now living: Arthur M., of New Mexico and Alice Call, of Missouri. The deceased are William A., who died aged thirty-five years, in Oklahoma, and Lola M., who died when she was twenty-five years old. His present wife was before marriage Zeruah Schenck, a native of Indiana, daughter of Rev. John Schenck, a native of Ohio, but for many years a minister of the Baptist (old school) church, in Kansas. The family now occupy a good house, on a three-acre plot of ground, with a good orchard, the same being on South McKinley street. Originally, George W. Allen was a Douglas Democrat. He very naturally finds a place within the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic and counts his friends, both within the veteran and civil ranks, by the legion.

SCOTT GLEN. Throughout his entire life, Scott Glen has taken a deep interest in educational matters, and his scholarly attainments and broad intelligence have promoted the interests and advanced the intellectual status of Shawnee, which he is now serving as the superintendent of schools. He entered upon the duties of that office in 1905 when the schools were under the supervision of about forty teachers, while at the present time they number eighty, his administration showing an increase of forty instructors.

Mr. Glen was born in Jasper county, Illinois, December 26, 1876, a son of Alfred and Mary (Scott) Glen, natives respectively of Indiana and Ohio. The father moved to Illinois before the opening of the Civil war and engaged in farming, and his death occurred in that state in 1888, aged forty-nine years.

The public schools of Indiana and Illinois furnished Scott Glen with his elementary training, and his higher education was received in the Universities of Indiana and Chicago. He left the school room as a student only to enter it immediately as a teacher, following the profession in Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana, and in August, 1901, he came to Shawnee and resumed his educational labors here. In 1905 he was made the superintendent of the city schools of Shawnee. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

JUDGE WILLIAM S. PENDLETON, a prominent attorney of Shawnee and well known at the bar of Oklahoma, was born in Warren county, Tennessee, a son of Edmund and Sarah (Smarrt) Pendleton, natives respectively of North Carolina and Tennessee. Edmund Pendleton was a member of a prominent old family of Virginia, of English descent, and they established their home in the Old Dominion state before the period of the Revolutionary war. During the boyhood days of his son William, Mr. Pendleton moved to Texas, but after his death the mother returned with her family to Tennessee and the lad, William, attended the public schools there and also graduated from the Manchester College, where he was a student under W. D. Carnes, a noted educator of the South. For a short time after leaving college he taught school, but obeying a desire to become a member of the legal profession he studied law and was admitted to the bar in Tennessee. But shortly after this event he moved to Texas and practiced in Ft. Worth for a number of years, finally coming to Tecumseh and has since been in continuous practice in Pottawatomie county. It was in 1894 that he first came to Oklahoma, and in 1898 he became a resident of Shawnee. While in Tecumseh he was in partnership with W. M. Melton and later with D. B. Madden. In 1900 he was elected the probate judge and served for one term, and then resuming private practice he in 1905 became associated with W. N. Maben and remained with him until Mr. Maben's election to the office of district judge. He is now the senior member of the firm of Pendleton, Abernethy & Howell, one of the foremost legal firms of the county. Mr. Pendleton is a Democrat politically, but has never been a seeker after official honors.

His first marriage was to Miss L. Belle Shelton, of Ft. Worth, Texas, from whom

he was divorced in 1890. There are four children by this marriage. His second wife, nee Adelaide Cullen, died in 1906, and on the 30th of October, 1907, he married Miss Rosa C. Prather, a daughter of Samuel Prather, who was born in Iowa.

ALLEN J. CAMMACK. One of the leading real estate firms of Shawnee is Cammack and Yerrick, the senior member of which is Allen J. Cammack, an enterprising business man who located in Shawnee in 1905. From the railroad train service he has transferred his attention with much success to a business in which there is great rivalry in this new state, and the firm has a large and profitable clientele in real estate, loans and insurance.

Mr. Cammack was born in Clarksville, Tennessee, August 3, 1866, a son of Albert and Florence (Johnson) Cammack, the former a native of Louisiana and the latter of Clarksville. The father died in 1906 aged seventy-three, and the mother in 1903. The former was for many years a merchant, engaged in business in New Orleans, Louisiana. Allen J. Cammack spent his youth largely in New Orleans, where he obtained an education in the well known educational institution, Tulane University. When he left school his constitution was too delicate to engage in any of the professional activities or in confining business, and having been advised to seek outdoor employment, he found it in the railway train service, which he began in Alabama. His health improved so much in this work that he continued at it until 1905, being employed in running a passenger train on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad until he came to Shawnee. Mr. Cammack married Mrs. Muncie O. Porter, of Trenton, Tennessee. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order, being a Shriner, and is a member of the Episcopal church.

JOHN ANDERSON, JR., is prominently connected with the United States Government Indian Industrial School at Shawnee in the capacity of the agricultural teacher and as the manager of the farm. His family were among the first to locate in Pottawatomie county, they being of French and Indian blood, and he received his government appointment in August of 1903. The farm under his supervision has become very valuable, well improved and well stocked with a high grade of cattle, horses and Poland China hogs. In addition he owns a well improved



JOHN ANDERSON

farm of his own, and is a practical and progressive agriculturist.

Mr. Anderson was born at St. Mary's, Pottawatomie county, Kansas, on the 10th of October, 1871. His father, also named John, was born in Peoria county, Illinois, descending from French and Pottawatomie Indian blood, and after the Black Hawk war his race left Illinois and went to Iowa on the Des Moines river, while later they continued on to Pottawatomie county, Kansas, where John Anderson, Sr., was married to Elizabeth Hardin, who was born near Chicago and was also of the Pottawatomie race of Indians. They continued to reside in Kansas until their removal to Oklahoma in 1871, making the journey with teams and wagons and located near the Mission Farm in Pottawatomie county, where Mr. Anderson still resides. For twenty-five years he was a government blacksmith, and his residence here antedates many years the advent of the railroad. His family numbered twelve children, all of whom received Indian allotments, and the ten now living are Charles E., Julia, Mary, John, Jr., Thomas, Elizabeth, Margaret, Rosetta, Elizabeth, and Irene. Two are deceased, as is also the wife and mother, who died here at the age of fifty-six years. Mr. Anderson is now living retired, after many years devoted to farming, the cattle business and the blacksmith's trade. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Although a native born son of Kansas, John Anderson, Jr., was reared in the territory of Oklahoma, and attended in his youth the early schools here, when the teacher "boarded around." At the age of twenty-one he was married to Sophie Miller, who was born in Germany, but when she was a girl of twelve she came to the United States and joined her brother, the Rev. Frederick Miller, a Presbyterian minister, at Kamrar, Iowa. Her parents, Matthew and Elizabeth Miller, are living in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have three children,—George Albert, Elizabeth and Ben Nathan. Mr. Anderson is both a Mason and a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Quaker religion.

AUSTIN M. COFFIN is a prominent factor in the business and political life of Oklahoma, and as an expert assayer is extensively associated with its mining interests. He is a representative of a family from the mother country of England, Tristram Coffin hav-

ing been the first of the name to come to the United States. The family in time became owners of the Island of Nantucket, and today own a large portion of it. John Coffin, the grandfather of Austin M., was born on the island, and from North Carolina he went to Indiana and purchased land on which a part of Indianapolis now stands and also where the monument to the veterans of '61 stands. He afterward sold the land and the deed is now in the possession of his grandson. His son, Z. W. Coffin, was born in Indiana, as was also his wife, Josephine New, and she was of German descent. They moved to Missouri in 1874.

Austin M. Coffin was born in Greenfield, Indiana, August 14, 1871, and was therefore a boy of three years when his parents moved to Missouri, receiving his education in its public schools and the Missouri Wesleyan University, where he gave special attention to the study of English, surveying and chemistry and received the degree of A. B. With this excellent training to serve as the foundation for his life work he began assaying and geological surveying in Kansas City, but a short time afterward was obliged to give up the work on account of the weak condition of his eyes. For two years he was engaged in railroad work with the Santa Fe and Rock Island companies, and in 1897 came to Shawnee, Oklahoma, to embark in the real estate business, but finally drifting into mining his excellent knowledge of assaying led to his selection as the secretary of the Shawnee & Kyhaco Copper Mining Company. He is also the vice-president of the Shawnee Wyoming Copper Mining Company, both of Wyoming. While actively associated with business life he has been equally as active in political matters, and while in Missouri he was a delegate in 1896 to the Prohibition National Convention from the Fourth district, and in the same year and from the same district was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

Mr. Coffin married, in 1906, Miss Florence Fay Roberts, born in Columbus, Georgia, a daughter of James E. and Mary (Tocson) Roberts. James E. Roberts was the vice-president of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Mr. Coffin is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, and has filled all the offices and is the present great sachem of the Independent Order of Red Men. His religious connections are with the Methodist church.

ROBERT H. HAGAR. Everybody in Pottawatomie county knows "Uncle Bob" Hagar, who almost since the opening of the Oklahoma country has been a familiar and prominent figure in political and business affairs. Since 1903 he has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business with J. H. Robertson, as the firm of Hagar and Robertson. Mr. Hagar came to Oklahoma at the opening in 1889, and located land that is now comprised within the fair grounds at Guthrie.

In 1891, having traded his Guthrie property, he took a claim seven miles north of the present city of Shawnee, and the following year removed to the little settlement that had started under the Indian name of Shawnee. Mr. Hagar testifies that at the time of his arrival not a fence post had been driven, nor a house built, nor a furrow turned in the region now contiguous to the prosperous city. He was one of the first to improve the acres of his claim, and from the first was actively identified with the civic and business life of his community. In 1893, by which time Shawnee had about two hundred people, he was elected a county commissioner. In August of that year, Governor Renfrow appointed him sheriff of Grant county, in the northern part of the territory, and he served two years in that newly opened country. His term of service was marked by the troubles incident to the building of railroads through that portion of Oklahoma, when bridges were blown up and much property destroyed in the dissensions between residents and corporations. On the expiration of his term he returned to his farm in Pottawatomie county, and has since lived in this county without interruption. In 1903 the citizens showed their confidence in his substantial devotion to the public interests by electing him county commissioner, and in 1906 he was re-elected for another three-year term. In every phase of a busy career he has shown himself to be honest, loyal to friends and true to the people's interests, and is the type of man of which every community is proud. In the development of the real estate interests of Shawnee he has erected some fine houses, and has taken a public-spirited part in other movements for the improvement of the city. He is also proprietor of a livery business in Shawnee.

Coming of a family of Irish extraction with an admixture of French and German blood, R. H. Hagar was born in Ralls county, Missouri, April 16, 1852, a son of Ignatius and Susan Hagar, both natives of Kentucky, whence they moved to Ralls county, Missouri, in 1852, and were there engaged in farming. Both parents reside in Shawnee, aged, respectively, eighty-four and seventy-eight years, both still hale and hearty. R. H. Hagar, after receiving his education in the schools of Missouri and at St. Mary's, Kansas, began farming in Missouri, and was then engaged in that occupation for thirteen years in Crawford county, Kansas, whence he came to Oklahoma. Mr. Hagar's political affiliations are with the Democratic party. By his first wife, Jennie B. Abel, a native of Missouri, who died in 1903, he is the father of three children: Minnie is the wife of Nicholas Quinett, and Mattie the wife of Henry Quinett; the son, Montell M., married Miss Nellie Gowan, whose father is one of the pioneers of Pottawatomie county. In 1905 Mr. Hagar married Maggie Ragan, a native of Kentucky. Mr. Hagar is a member of the Eagles, the Catholic Knights and the Knights of Columbus.

SIDNEY CLARKE, JR., of Shawnee, of the firm of Clarke & Keller, seedmen (the oldest seed house in Oklahoma), was born at Lawrence, Kansas, January 15, 1860, a son of Hon. Sidney Clarke, of Oklahoma City, a pioneer of Kansas (whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work). The son was reared in Kansas, educated at Lawrence University and engaged in the milling business at Atchison, Nebraska. He drifted from that point to Ida Grove, Ida county, Iowa, and subsequently went to Holt county, Nebraska, locating for some time at O'Neill, the county seat. He went to Oklahoma in 1889, at the first opening of the reservation to actual settlers. He spent one season there and then went back to Iowa. In 1902 he established the seed house with which he is now connected. Here may be found the largest variety of garden and field seeds within the new state of Oklahoma. By fair dealing, the firm merited and gained a large and lucrative trade, covering a wide circle of territory. They occupy a large three-story business house.

Mr. Clarke is a progressive man, who favors all reasonable public improvement. He always favors the cause of religion and temperance, as well as education. Politically,



Leander G. Potman,

he is a Republican and is associated with the members of the Masonic fraternity.

He was happily united in marriage, in 1883, to Lou E. Iron, a woman of much intelligence and from a most excellent family in Iowa. She is the daughter of Thomas W. Iron and his wife, who was a Miss Butler, and who is now deceased. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Clarke: Ross and Louise. Both he and his faithful wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

JUDGE LEANDER G. PITMAN. For a number of years Leander G. Pitman has been prominent in local and state affairs giving his best talents and powers to his country and his fellow men. He was born in Wabash county, Illinois, August 17, 1853, a son of William and Sarah (Crosson) Pitman, both of whom were born in Ohio. The father was numbered among the early pioneers of Illinois, where he located in 1830, and he died many years afterward in 1875. The mother passed away in death in 1876.

Leander G. Pitman received his education in the public schools of Lawrence county and the University of Lebanon in Ohio, and after leaving school served as the clerk of the circuit court of Lawrence county, Illinois, for four years. He then began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1889, after which he practiced in Lawrence county until the 22d of April, 1889, the date of his arrival in Oklahoma City. He practiced law there for a time and also took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres four miles northwest of the city, but sold the land in 1891. In 1890 he had been elected to the upper house in the Oklahoma legislature, to which he was returned in 1892, and during his term he was selected as one of a committee of three to compile the first statutes of Oklahoma. He was also appointed a member and the secretary of the board of regents of Oklahoma University at Norman. He was the only Democrat on the board at that time, and was appointed by a Republican governor. About this time the university was without adequate buildings and without funds, but the vigorous action of the board of regents brought it to its present high state of excellence. In 1893 he was elected by members of the upper house of the legislature to preside over the session as president pro tem. It was in 1895 that Mr. Pitman came to Shawnee, and has since been engaged in the general practice of

law. During this time he has been connected with some very important murder cases, and was the prosecuting attorney when Jester was arrested in Shawnee for the murder of Gates. It was through the efforts of Mr. Pitman that he was sent out of the county without requisition. In 1898 he was elected the prosecuting attorney of Pottawatomie county and was returned to the office in 1900.

In 1874 Mr. Pitman was married to Oceana Peachee, a native of Davis county, Indiana, and a daughter of Rev. James Peachee, a minister of the United Brethren church, and now living in Richland county, Illinois, aged eighty-eight years. The six children of Mr. and Mrs. Pitman are: James H., Charles O., Lillian, Clyde, Samuel Randall and Leander Horace. Clyde G. Pitman is now practicing law in Tecumseh. Mr. Pitman, Sr., is a chapter and commandery Mason and a member of Allendale Lodge, No. 753, A. F. & A. M., of Wabash county, Illinois; of Tecumseh Lodge, No. 24, I. O. O. F., and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

EDWARD J. PETERS. One of the prominent architects of the state, and a member of the Oklahoma Association of Architects, is Edward J. Peters, of Shawnee. The proof of an architect's success usually lies close at hand, and it does not require an expert to know that his professional results have awakened appreciation and demand. A list of representative buildings in Oklahoma would suffice to indicate the prominent activity of Mr. Peters as an architect in the new state of Oklahoma. Coming to the territory and locating at Shawnee in 1903, he has since designed and built many business, religious and private edifices both in his own city and in other towns of the state. In Shawnee he acted as associate architect for the beautiful Carnegie Library, and was designer and builder of the Pottawatomie building, the Brown building, and the elegant residence of A. E. Nelson; also was architect of the new Christian church building. Probably it is in the line of bank architecture that he has done his most extensive and important work. The banks at Konawa, Wanette, Prague, Tecumseh, Lehigh and McComb are representative of his work, and also the bank at Mena, Arkansas, and numerous school buildings throughout Oklahoma.

Until 1906, Mr. Peters was associated in his profession with William A. Nethercott,

but since then has practiced alone. He is a native of Selma, Alabama, born February 23, 1878. His father, Thomas Peters, a native of Baltimore, moved to Selma after the war and was engaged in the insurance business there until 1879, when he moved to Atlanta, Georgia, where he now resides. Mr. Peters received his higher literary training at the University of the South at Sewanee, and prepared for his profession in the Georgia School of Technology, also studying practically in Atlanta. Nearly all of his practice has been done in Oklahoma, where his ability and business leadership have brought him rapidly into successful prominence. In Shawnee he is a member of the Episcopal church. In June, 1907, he married Miss Carter, daughter of Mr. Sam Carter, a well known citizen of Bonham, Texas.

JOHN A. HEBBLE is one of the prominent and well-to-do citizens, as well as a pioneer homesteader of Oklahoma City and of Pottawatomie county, Oklahoma, and also holds a large place in the general history of the new-made state. Mr. Hebble, unlike most of the early settlers who come into new countries but to remain a short time, and then move on to pastures greener, came to stay, and to accomplish something worthy a name in the young commonwealth, which he had a hand in developing from a wild, almost wilderness-land, into a fertile and busy commercial as well as a great agricultural kingdom, excelled by few, if any, in the great and ever-changing west.

He is a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, born in February, 1853, of a good and industrious family, within a community which has sent forth into the world so many illustrious men and women to make for themselves, and the world around them, a type of civilization of which America alone can boast. He was reared on a Pennsylvania farm, which was situated in one of the garden spots of the Keystone state. He had the advantages of the public schools of his native county and made the most of his early schooling. He is the son of David and Mary (Huxley) Hebble. The father was a farmer and was in his religious faith a believer in the creed of the Christian church. Twelve children were born to these parents, including John A. and his brother, Monroe, who lives in Bales township, Pottawatomie county.

John A. Hebble, of this memoir, came to Oklahoma in 1884, when all was yet un-

tamed and almost uninhabited. He occupied the great cattle range there before any of the openings were recorded. He remained at the government post a while, and then removed on the range, at the grand "opening," April 22, 1889. He made the race, but "sooners" were on his claim. He gave it up and located where Oklahoma City now stands, and was the first person to engage in business in that pioneer town. It was he who started the first brickyard and burnt the first building brick of the place. He had four teams and fourteen men in his employ at that date. He also erected the first brick house in the city, and built two brick houses for his own people to live in. Hence, he may truly be called a pioneer in Oklahoma City, now so well known throughout the world. Again, at the opening of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian reservation, he made the race for land, but failed to get a homestead. Again, at the Kickapoo county opening, May 19, 1895, he tried and secured a fine homestead, six miles north of Shawnee, which he converted into a fine home farm, of rare beauty and much value. He resided on that place five years and moved to Shawnee, where he erected a large business block, three stories in height and is interested in other property and real estate. Mr. Hebble has been quite an extensive traveler, both in the West and in the South, including Texas, Colorado, and Old Mexico, living for a time in California.

He was happily married in 1879, in Wayne county, Indiana, to Alice Cornthwait, who has been of much service to her husband in his new-country hardships, and has with him enjoyed the measure of success which has attended his efforts. Mrs. Hebble was born in Ohio and there reared and educated. She is the daughter of Robert and Mary (Good) Cornthwait, and was one of four children in her parents' family. Mr. and Mrs. Hebble have had one child, a daughter—Dolly, who died when aged three and one-half months.

W. J. RIGGS. On October 10, 1899, just four years after the beginning of Shawnee's development from a hamlet toward metropolitan proportions, and while it yet counted its population by two or three thousand, there was added to its list of business men Mr. W. J. Riggs. He began the farm loan business, and soon after added a real estate department and abstracts. His success has been steadily increasing from that first



Yours Truly
H. Riggs

year, and as a public-spirited citizen he has been identified with all the movements which have made Shawnee one of the most thriving cities of the new state. His activity in forwarding the interests of Shawnee have generally been directed through that excellent organization, the Shawnee Chamber of Commerce. It is a matter of interest as showing the rapid growth of this city that he built the first house on North Broadway, right in the midst of the woods, although the site is now regarded as the best and most attractive residence section of the city. Mr. Riggs owns personally a considerable amount of city real estate.

Mr. Riggs has been an active resident of Oklahoma since 1893. He was born on a farm in Missouri, January 20, 1867. His father, B. H. Riggs, was a native of Iowa, and during the Civil war served with the Third and Seventh Missouri Regiments. His father moving to Kansas, W. J. Riggs was brought up on a farm in that state from childhood. Though a well educated man, he gained his education from limited advantages. He attended school awhile at Ottawa, Kansas, working hard by day and studying at night, and as a result of this self-denial and arduous application was licensed to teach school, an occupation which engaged his time for four years. On coming to Oklahoma in 1893 he settled on a claim in Lincoln county, and after improving it and selling it for an advanced figure, moved to Chandler, where he was engaged in the real estate business up to the time of his locating in Shawnee. Mr. Riggs affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; he is a Republican but never would accept office.

CASSIUS M. CADE, who is serving as cashier of the State National Bank of Shawnee, was born in Harrietsville, Ohio, August 4, 1856, and comes of French descent. His grandfather, William Cade, who was born in Alsace, France, emigrated with two brothers to America and settled in Virginia, where he became a wealthy planter and died at the advanced age of ninety-three years. His son, Samuel Cade, the father of Cassius M., was born on the old homestead in Virginia and there learned the trades of cabinet making and building. In early manhood he went to Marietta, Ohio, where he worked at his trade for a time and later went to Noble county, that state. Subsequently he removed to Ironton, Ohio and was married

to Emeline Rowe, a daughter of David Rowe, and a native of Maryland.

Cassius M. Cade was reared in his native place to the age of nine years, when he accompanied the family on their removal to Lawrence county, Ohio, where he completed his education in the common schools and later attended Lebanon Normal School. At the age of sixteen he engaged in teaching, in which he was engaged until he was twenty-three years of age. At that time he went to the Black Hills, traveling with teams from Fort Laramie. After a time spent in the west he returned home and in 1879 went to Anthony, Kansas, where for four years he was engaged in the real estate business. He bought a large amount of land in Harper county, paying for this ten dollars per acre, which later increased in value and brought him a large financial return. In 1881 he went to Silverton, Colorado, where he prospected and mined in the Navajo mountains, this district at that time being invaded with Indians, so that the prospectors always traveled in parties and carried weapons of defense. While there he discovered oil and copper mines, which he later disposed of at excellent advantage. After three years spent in the mining regions of Colorado he returned to Anthony, Kansas, and once more engaged in the real estate business, until 1885, when he made a second trip to Colorado and later returned to Kansas. He acted as secretary and treasurer of the Southern Kansas Town Company and in this connection laid out the town of Coldwater. In 1886 he returned once more to Anthony, that state, where he remained until the opening of Oklahoma on the 22d of April, 1889, when he came here and located in Kingfisher. In the following year he became the first county clerk and register of deeds of Kingfisher county, through appointment of Governor Steele. He was then elected city clerk of Kingfisher, continuing in that position until the building of the Choctaw Railroad when he became corporation town site manager of that company at Shawnee. He also had charge of Earlsboro and Choctaw City Railroad until the railroad company made him commercial agent, which position he filled for a year, when he resigned and became connected with the First National Bank of Shawnee upon its organization, October 27, 1898. For the first year he acted as assistant cashier and as a director, but in 1899 was promoted

to the office of vice president of the bank, which position he filled until the State National Bank was started. He is also interested in several other banks in Oklahoma. He has been identified with Shawnee Oil Mills since its organization and assisted in founding the Compress Ice Company and is active in many other enterprises.

In 1884 occurred the marriage of Mr. Cade and Miss M. E. Kitchen, who died in 1885, leaving one son, Cassius Marcellus, Jr., who was the first white child born in Coldwater, Kansas. He was educated in the schools of Oklahoma and in a private naval academy at Annapolis. In February, 1900, he received appointment of cadet of United States Military Academy at West Point. For his second wife Mr. Cade chose Miss Lizzie Hartz, a native of Wisconsin, their marriage being celebrated in Enid, Oklahoma.

Mr. Cade is prominent in the ranks of the Republican party, being chairman of the Republican national committee, and is identified with the Masons, belonging to the Knights of Pythias society. He is a prominent business man and well deserves mention in this volume.

GEORGE W. MORGAN has been freight and ticket agent for the Rock Island Railroad at this point since 1904. A competent official and an active citizen, he has gained a place of esteem among the citizens, and in many ways has been able to promote the business interests of his city. He was born in Maysville, Kentucky, May 5, 1854, a son of Garrard and Eliza (Hamilton) Morgan, both natives of Kentucky, where the Morgans are one of the oldest families of the state. When George W. was a boy the family moved to Illinois, and he was educated in the normal school at Bloomington. He took up railroading as a career from the beginning of his business experience, and was an operator for the Chicago and Alton many years ago. Later he was with the Fort Scott and Memphis under B. L. Winchell, who is again his superior as president of the Rock Island System. From the Fort Scott and Memphis he transferred his employment to the Gould roads, being located at Austin, Texas, as ticket agent for ten years. In 1902 he entered the employ of the Rock Island and two years later was assigned to Shawnee. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias. He married in 1883 Miss Emma Magher, now deceased. In 1887 he married Mrs. Fanny Hall,

His one son, W. W. Morgan, is ticket agent at the union depot in New Orleans.

WILLIAM N. MABEN, judge of the tenth judicial district of Oklahoma, is a citizen of Shawnee, but as a successful member of the bench and bar, a Democratic leader of broad and good influence, and an American gentleman of fine and virile character, his personality has been brightly and warmly reflected throughout the new and developing state. He is the very type of man which Oklahoma needs and must have, in order to continue the rapid and substantial growth which has marked her career—especially since she became a commonwealth.

The Judge's first identification with the practice of the law was in association with W. R. Parker at Fort Worth. Later, he formed a partnership with F. E. Albright, and in July, 1901, became a practicing attorney at Shawnee. The leaders of the bar at once received him as an equal and a friend, and in 1904 he had made such advances in professional reputation and popular favor that he was elected to the probate judgeship of Pottawatomie county, and in 1907 was elevated to the bench of the tenth district of the state. As an occupant of the bench Judge Maben has shown both a thorough knowledge of the law and a manly independence in sustaining his well-considered decisions which have won him profound respect and warm admiration. Whether at the bar or on the bench, he has always been a fair-minded man, firm in the faith that the law, when honestly construed, will sustain the right founded on the common sense of mankind. A fine illustration of his appreciation of the judicial office in the defense of inherent rights is found in his protection of the Kickapoo Indians. In 1905 Congress passed an act allowing the Indians of the territory to depart for old Mexico, and their going was much encouraged by land speculators who would defraud them of the proceeds from the sale of their properties. Anticipating this state of affairs, Judge Maben adjudged them incompetent, appointing a guardian for them, and when it was attempted by the alleged defrauders to negotiate with the Indians for the purpose of taking them out of the jurisdiction of the court, he issued an injunction prohibiting such action. Only the Kickapoos were under his special jurisdiction, and by his ready action he fully maintained the property rights of two-thirds of the tribal landowners. Those



W. H. G. G. G. G.

who migrated without realizing anything from the sale of their lands have since instituted suit against the present holders. Judge Maben's humane position has been sustained, his firm stand having been highly complimented by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in a personal and much-valued letter.

Judge Maben is a native of Marshall county, Tennessee, born on the 29th of January, 1873. His father, Thomas Maben, was also born in that state, the representative of a prominent old English family which established itself in Virginia. In 1878 he removed to Texas, where the son was reared and in whose public schools he was educated. William N. Maben also pursued his professional studies in the Lone Star state, and also enjoyed a season of ranging as a cattle man. In 1894 he was admitted to the Texas bar, and there are few men of the southwest who can show a career of more rapid and substantial advancement along the entire line than Judge Maben. He was married October 13, 1901, to Miss Mary Gonzales Fanning, a native of Mississippi, where she was reared and educated. The Judge is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a Bryan Democrat, and one of the latest evidences of his high standing and general popularity was his selection as a delegate-at-large to the National Democratic convention held at Denver, Colorado, in July, 1908.

MILTON BRYAN, of Shawnee, is one of the leading lawyers and public men of central Oklahoma, having practiced at the bar of that city since 1901. He served as a member of the last legislative assembly of Oklahoma territory and was elected a representative of the first state legislature, being therefore one of the founders of the present commonwealth. The session of the first legislature under statehood covered a period of 160 days and was noted for the quality, as well as the quantity of the measures which passed into laws. Of these Mr. Bryan had the honor of being the author of the city enabling act and the funding bill, which involved \$1,500,000, and joint author of the primary election and the pure food laws. He also initiated the amendment to the constitution providing for the immediate location of a permanent state capital. Mr. Bryan is a member of the legislative committee which has in hand the codification of the laws passed at the first session. It is estimated that the volume will contain about 2,000 pages, and its preparation and publication involve much labor, ac-

curacy and legal acumen. At the conclusion of his present term Mr. Bryan expects to retire from politics and devote his entire time to his practice.

Mr. Bryan was born in Columbia county, Florida, October 23, 1859, son of David Stewart and Nancy Bryan, both of whom were also natives of that state. His paternal great-grandfather was the fifth white settler in Florida and both the Bryan and Stewart families were early pioneers of Oklahoma. Milton received an excellent education in his early life, first attending the public schools, later the West Florida Seminary and finally Emory College, at Oxford, Georgia. For several years after leaving college he was engaged in a mercantile capacity, but his tendency was toward a professional career and, after a faithful study of the law, he was admitted to the bar in 1896. He entered practice at DeLand, Florida, and remained at that location until his removal to Shawnee in 1901. While a resident of Florida he filled the offices of postmaster, treasurer and mayor of New Smyrna, and was also judge of Volusia county for some four years. Since coming to Shawnee he has established a large general practice and also demonstrated his faithful, broad and able citizenship.

On June 30, 1887, Mr. Bryan married Miss Virginia Dallis, daughter of P. N. Bryan of Florida, and their only child, Stewart, was born on the 20th of July, 1894. Mr. Bryan is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Eagles, and, in religious faith, is a Roman Catholic.

W. F. SIMS, chief of police, at the city of Shawnee, who is a pioneer and very early settler in Indian Territory, is the son of Rufus and Margaret (Harless) Sims, born in Alabama, of an old and highly respectable family of that commonwealth. His father was a planter and slave owner before the Civil war blotted this institution out of existence. The family originally came from Wales to this country. The father and two brothers were in the Confederate army under General Robert E. Lee. W. F. Sims is one of seven sons in his father's family. He received his education in the old plantation style and was there taught to be honest and honorable in his dealings with his fellow men. He attended Buckler's College in Arkansas, going west when a boy in his teens. In 1885, he went to Indian Territory and was in business at Webber Falls for a period of ten years. He next went to Potta-

watomie county, and located on a farm, shipping the first car load of potatoes out of Shawnee and later engaged in business at that point. He was elected chief of police in the month of April, 1904, receiving a majority of three hundred and seventeen votes, and was re-elected by four hundred votes. When he went to this section of the southwest, the country was very wild and contained many desperate characters with whom the community had to constantly contend. His five years of police record shows him to be the proper man for the responsible position to which he was elected. He is a terror to evil doers and law breakers. He possesses cool, calculating and reasonable judgment, together with undaunted courage. He ever has his eyes on the bad characters who flee from other parts of the Union to Oklahoma, and lets but few suspicious, or truly guilty men, escape from the clutches of the law. He is thoroughly an Oklahoman, having resided in this territory twenty-three years—since 1885—at which date all was disorder and lawlessness, and when the cow boy, the horse thief and desperado were ever alert to draw a gun, in a good or evil cause, and to defend or die game in the attempt to thwart the law, or their supposed rights.

Mr. Sims was happily married, at Booneville, Arkansas, when aged twenty-five years, to Laura L. Bunch, who died in 1895, aged twenty-five years; she was a member of the Baptist church. The three children left by her were as follows: Frank, Rose and Laura.

Mr. Sims is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In stature, he is six feet high, strong, quick and courageous in his action. He has a high sense of honor and demands honor of those with whom he mingles. Politically, he is a firm supporter of the principles of the Democracy.

DR. F. L. CARSON is rapidly winning distinction in the medical profession of Shawnee. He was born in Trego county, Kansas, February 11, 1882, and is a son of John M. and Jane (Hoover) Carson, who were born in Ohio and Iowa respectively. During his boyhood days John M. Carson became a resident of Iowa, from whence he subsequently removed from Kansas, and from that state came to Oklahoma in 1889, and since 1891 has been a resident of Tecumseh. Mrs. Carson died in 1885, leaving ten children, five sons and five daughters, and all are living in Oklahoma.

The early educational training of Dr. F. L. Carson was received in the schools of Kansas and Oklahoma, and he is also a graduate of pharmacy from the University of Oklahoma. In 1906 he completed the course and graduated in the medical department of Tulane University. Previous to this time, however, from 1905 to 1906 he was interne in the Charity Hospital of New Orleans, and at the close of his hospital work he came to Shawnee and has since been a member of the medical profession here. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical associations, and also has membership relations with the Shawnee Masonic Lodge. Dr. Carson married, in 1907, Metta Hunt, of Shawnee.

THE POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY is one of the strongest organizations of the kind in Oklahoma, standing second in actual membership. It was founded in 1895, with Dr. Skinner as president and only a few members, being subsequently affiliated with the Oklahoma State Society. With the growth of population and the influx of medical men, the county society also increased in strength but for several years had no regular meetings. But when Dr. J. A. Walker was elected secretary, seven years ago, it was re-organized and regular quarterly meetings were instituted. In 1904 the American Medical Society inaugurated a general plan of re-organizing all the county societies, and under its sanction Dr. Walker and his associates made such successful efforts to induce all regular practitioners to join the association that it has reached a high standard both in numerical strength and efficiency of organization. Its officers are elected annually, and regular weekly meeting are held, at which are carried out attractive programs of a scientific and social nature, besides the transaction of routine and official business. The interesting discussions cover questions relating to sanitary and hygienic subjects, life insurance, laws regarding pure food, and other matters of interest to the public and the profession. The present membership of the society is about fifty, and the current year has been the most prosperous in its history.

JOHN A. WALKER, M. D., began the practice of medicine at Shawnee in 1899. Thoroughly prepared on the technical side of his profession, of broad general ability and of engaging personality, he has won his way



J. G. Walker, M.D.
Shawnee
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to distinction among the medical fraternity of the city. He is president of the Pottawatomie County Medical Association, which is one of the most active and progressive local societies in the state, much of its success being attributed to Dr. Walker's popularity and good management.

Dr. Walker was born in Paris, Texas, November 10, 1866, a son of W. H. and Kate (Rath) Walker, the former a native of Arkansas and the latter of Georgia. Until his death in 1893 the father was one of the well known ministers of the Methodist church in the south and southwest. For years he was a missionary among the Choctaw Indians. He moved to Texas in 1857, and during 1858 and 1859 was lieutenant of a company of Texas Rangers. At the opening of the Civil war he joined the Confederate army at Gainesville, and served until mustered out in 1866. His wife died in 1877. Dr. Walker received his literary education at Paris, Texas, and in Savoy College and Grayson College, in the same state. He studied medicine and graduated from the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1897. His first practice was at Ada, Indian Territory, and Burnett, Oklahoma, after which he moved to the new town of Shawnee. Dr. Walker is brigadier general of the Eastern Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and is captain of the local camp of Sons of Confederate Veterans No. 80. Fraternally he affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being past grand of his lodge and now department grand master; also is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In 1895 he married Miss Ida Castleberry. He lost his wife by death in 1904, she being survived by three sons: Agnew, born May 14, 1898; J. Knox, born November 4, 1900; Osmond, born April 16, 1902.

THOMAS CLAY SANDERS, M. D. The medical profession of Shawnee and Pottawatomie county numbers Dr. Sanders among their leading members, and he has been prominently identified with their professional life since 1903. He came here from his native state of Arkansas, where he was born on the 19th of October, 1876, a son of William H. and Julia (Ellis) Sanders, both of whom were born in Alabama, the mother in Decatur. William H. Sanders became a resident of Arkansas in his early life, and died there in 1898, when fifty-eight years of age.

Dr. Sanders received a high school training and then began the study of pharmacy,

finally drifting into the study of medicine and graduated from the Louisville Medical College in 1903. He at once began practice at Hot Springs, Arkansas, in company with Dr. A. F. Sanders, his uncle, a well known medical practitioner, and after six months came to Shawnee. This was in 1903, and for one year he was associated in practice with Dr. Hamilton. Since then he has been alone in his work and is also the present city physician, elected in 1907. He is a member of the State, County and American Medical associations.

Dr. Sanders married, in 1904, Genevieve Larch-Miller, of Jackson, Tennessee, and their only daughter, Eleanor, was born on the 31st of October, 1905. Dr. Sanders has membership relations with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and with the Modern Woodmen of America.

HARRY JOHNSON, proprietor of a carriage, wagon and blacksmith's combined shop, at the thriving city of Shawnee, Pottawatomie county, Oklahoma, is a native of Texas, born in Grayson county, in 1877, son of L. M. Johnson, a brick and stone mason by occupation, now deceased, and Minnie (White) Johnson, now of Shawnee. Harry was reared in Texas, and there attended school and remained in Texas until twenty-four years of age. In 1901, he located at Shawnee and began business in a small way, but by persistency and good workmanship, he has forged to the front and has today the leading shop of his trade within the city. He makes wagons, carriages and does all kinds of repair work on every known vehicle. His plant is within a substantial brick building twenty-five by one hundred feet, with all the modern machines and ingenious devices for turning out such work in the quickest and most desirable manner. He employs as high as sixteen workmen, with experts in each department. A bookkeeper correctly records the details of the extensive and constantly growing business, all of which is based upon honest workmanship. He was apprenticed to learn this business, when but sixteen years of age, working nine years to master all of the details of the business, which he now so successfully conducts. He came to this place when aged twenty-four years, and began business in a small shop.

Politically, he favors the Democratic party. In fraternal relations, he is a worthy member of the Independent Order of Odd

Fellows and the Maccabees. He was married in 1904, to Ollie Obright, of Shawnee, by whom three children were born, two of whom are living—Monroe and Mildred. The first born, a daughter, died in infancy. Mr. Johnson's brothers and sisters are as follows: One sister lives in Colorado; another, Mrs. M. Lamlat, in Shawnee; Gertrude is now bookkeeper for her brother Harry Johnson; Jessie, resides in Colorado; Charles; Joseph; and Lewis Johnson.

BENJAMIN B. BLAKENEY of Shawnee was among the lawyers who came to Oklahoma at the opening of 1889. He participated in the labors and stirring events that founded Oklahoma City as a commercial center during the first year or so of its history, and with the opening of a new Indian country he moved to Tecumseh in 1891. Since that year he has been a member of the bar of this vicinity. Mr. Blakeney has been identified with this new country about as long as any of his associates, and in ability and professional standing is one of the strongest attorneys of central Oklahoma. He practiced law at Tecumseh nine years, and after removing to the metropolis of Pottawatomie county in 1900 became a partner of W. N. Maben (now judge). The firm of Blakeney and Maben lasted until 1903, it was then Blakeney and Maxey (J. H.), and since January, 1908, Mr. Blakeney has practiced alone.

A native of Arkansas, born May 2, 1869, Mr. Blakeney was a son of Benjamin, a native of Alabama, and Mary E. (Quarles) Blakeney, a native of Mississippi. The family is Scotch-Irish in origin, its home having been in Londonderry, Ireland, where the town of Blakeney is named in honor of certain distinguished members of the family. After gaining a preliminary education in the public schools of Arkansas, Mr. Blakeney continued his academic and law studies in Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, and was admitted to the bar shortly before coming to Oklahoma. He is a staunch Democrat, is a man of influence, but has been most successful in the law, to which he has given his energies and talents with singleness of purpose. In the interests outside of his profession, he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church South.

Mr. Blakeney married, April 21, 1907, Miss Evelyn Whittaker, who had been a resident of Oklahoma since she was a girl of twelve,

and received her education in the public schools and a business college. Her father James Whittaker was till recently a well known citizen of Lincoln county, Oklahoma, where he located in 1894. He was a native of Zanesville, Ohio, was reared there and in Illinois, and when a young man moved to Arkansas, where he was a farmer and Methodist minister. He died in Lincoln county, this state, at the age of sixty-two years. His wife, Lucy E. (Strickler) Whittaker, was born in Washington county, Arkansas, and died at the age of fifty-four. Mrs. Blakeney was born at West Fork, Washington county, Arkansas, August 6, 1883. They have one son Benjamin B. Jr., born July 30, 1908.

S. M. MARTIN, of Shawnee, Oklahoma, is one of the hardy pioneer characters and has had an eventful life, having been a soldier, a traveling salesman and active business man. He was born in 1858, in Montenegro of an old family of a foreign country. He received a good education including a course at a business college in Vienna, Austria. When seventeen years of age, he enlisted as a soldier and took part in a war between Russia and Turkey; was in several battles and received wounds at the hands of the enemy. For bravery he was awarded two medals from the Russian government. Subsequently he came to the United States, remained in New York four years, then went west and located in California for a time, traveling for Girardeli and Co., San Francisco. Later he became a traveling salesman for J. C. Grant Chemical Company, of Chicago, with whom he remained twelve years. After this he went to St. Louis, Missouri, from which city he traveled as salesman for the Columbia Biscuit Company for six years. He made headquarters at Little Rock, Arkansas for about three years, as their traveling representative. In his various business tours, he has visited every state within the Union save Maine alone. He was present at the great Exposition at Chicago, associated with the Columbian Exposition Commission and also attended the World's Fair at St. Louis and has become a man of vast travel and much valuable information. He has the great advantage over most men, as he speaks seven different languages fluently. After having traversed a large portion of the globe, and been variously engaged, Mr. Martin has finally settled down to a steady and profitable business, in a city and state worthy of his best efforts and whose popu-



Arthur & Mary

lace he ever seeks to please. He has no family, his wife being deceased. His two brothers, M. M. and P. M., are associated with him in business.

As to his present business operations, let it be stated that he is the proprietor of an ice cream manufactory, which product he sells at wholesale and retail in Shawnee. His trade is large, as his goods possess excellence of quality. He has been established in this lucrative business since 1905. Both his two brothers mastered all the intricate details of this special business at St. Louis, Missouri, where they worked at it for ten seasons. Pure milk and cream are purchased of the farmers, from which the ice cream and kindred products are produced. He has teams which deliver his goods to his numerous customers.

In his fraternal affiliations, Mr. Martin belongs to the Elks order, having united with this civic society about fourteen years ago. He is also a worthy and honorable member of the Greek Catholic church.

JOHN LAIN, of Shawnee, Pottawatomie county, has been a resident of that place since 1898, but has resided in what is now known as Oklahoma for thirty-one years. He was born in east Tennessee, in Monroe county, August 9, 1850, of an old and respected family of that state. He is the son of Pleasant Lain, who served in the Confederate army during the Civil war, under General Joseph Johnston and General Longstreet. He died in Missouri in 1870. Politically, he was a Democrat. He married Nancy Huff, who died in Oklahoma in April, 1901. John Lain was one of a family of fifteen children born to his parents—five sons and ten daughters. He was reared in Tennessee and there taught to be industrious and manly in his every act, whether in business or socially. He was educated in his native state, and when seventeen years of age went to Phelps county, Texas. He resided in the Lone Star state and Indian Territory until the opening of the reservation in Oklahoma, in 1889, when he was successful in obtaining a homestead, on which he lived for ten years, then sold and moved to Shawnee, where he engaged in the grocery business for six years. He bought lots and erected two good buildings, made of brick, which are for business purposes. He also built a commodious residence, in which he now resides. He is one of the heavy tax-payers of the city of Shaw-

nee. Politically he is a Democrat. In 1906 he was elected as member of the town council from the Second ward and was re-elected in April, 1908, from the First ward.

He was united in marriage in 1875, to Martha Clanton, of Phelps county, Missouri, by whom five children were born: Mamie, of New Mexico; Pleasant, a railroad man of Oklahoma; Alfred, a soldier in the United States army; Ivy and Wille at home. He and his wife are exemplary members of the Christian church. Both of his grandfathers were ministers of the gospel. Mr. Lain is an excellent Bible student and a generally well informed man. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

D. M. NEWELL is one of the honored pioneers who aided in laying the foundation on which rests the superstructure of Wanette's present prosperity and progress. He was one of the promoters of the town, and he came to Oklahoma twelve years ago, so that his name is inscribed high on the roll of the county's honored pioneers and business men. He bought land here, the town site, opened the town site here and sold the first lot February 3, 1903, thus began the founding of the town of Wanette, in which he has ever since made his home, laboring for its promotion and its welfare.

Mr. Newell is a native son of Somerset, Kentucky, born in 1853, a son of William and Jane (Goggin) Newell. The father has long since passed away, but the mother is still living and maintains her residence at the old homestead in Kentucky. Of their four children the son Samuel is a resident of Okema, Oklahoma. It was on the old homestead farm in the Blue Grass state that D. M. Newell laid the foundation of his subsequent successful life, and from the time of leaving the farm he has been engaged in various occupations, spending four years of the time as a deputy in the county clerk's office under George Southgate. He upholds the principles of the Democratic party, and his first vote was cast for Colonel Frank Welford, the Kentucky congressman, and since then he has represented his party many times in conventions. He was made a Mason in 1875, when a young man of twenty-two, and is now a member of Wanette Lodge No. 66. He is not a member of any church but his wife is an earnest member of the United Brethren church, and he has given to the

various churches of the town the land on which they are now located, and he also donated to the town the school site.

The marriage of Mr. Newell to Allie Owens, of Kentucky, was celebrated in 1875. She is a daughter of Major W. N. Owens, who served as a gallant officer of the Union army during the Civil war, a member of the First Kentucky Cavalry. The six children of Mr. and Mrs. Newell are: W. O., who is married and is in business in Wauette; Lena, a teacher; Eben M., a merchant of Tecumseh; Oscar, who is in Quanah, Texas; Anna A., with her brother in Tecumseh; and Beula, in school.

DR. WALTER C. BRADFORD is rapidly winning for himself a name and place among the talented members of his profession in Oklahoma, and since 1903 he has practiced in Shawnee. He comes from the Sunflower state of Kansas, where he was born in Council Grove, a son of Dr. C. B. and Florence O. (Whittaker) Bradford, natives respectively of Missouri and Illinois. Dr. C. B. Bradford has been engaged in the practice of medicine for many years. In 1889 he came with his family to Oklahoma, and has since been one of the leading medical practitioners of Oklahoma City.

Dr. Walter C. Bradford attended first the public schools of Kansas and then the Oklahoma City high school, where he graduated with the class of 1898. In 1901 he graduated from the University Medical College, Kansas City, Missouri, and at once began the practice of his chosen profession in Oklahoma City, from whence in 1903 he came to Shawnee and at once enrolled his name among its practicing physicians. He is the secretary of the County Medical Society, vice-president of the State Medical Society, vice-president of the American Anti-Tuberculosis League, lecturer to the Nurses Training School in connection with the Shawnee Hospital and is a member of the Southwestern Medical Association. His fraternal relations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and other societies.

In 1900 Dr. Bradford married Miss Ida A., a daughter of John Dodge, of Iowa, and they have one child, Walter Bruce, born October 24, 1903.

CLARENCE FREDERICK HAWORTH, engaged in the transfer, bus and baggage business at Shawnee, was born in Moberley, Missouri, in 1872, a son of A. D. Haworth, who was a

prominent man in that state. He obtained his education at the public schools of his native place, and when seventeen years of age, commenced as a salesman for a wholesale house. Later he did a large buying and selling business in mules for the St. Louis markets. Later still he followed railroad work being a fireman and engineer for seven years, making a good record as such. In 1907 he went to Shawnee, Oklahoma, and engaged in his present business, running an omnibus and baggage barn at Nos. 117 and 119 Union street. He has the leading business in this line within the city. He has the pioneer barn of the place which did the first transfer work in the town when it was yet in its first stages of formation. It was established by Mr. Carey in 1900 and is a two-story building fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, having a large carriage room, which vehicles are all rubber tired. He keeps sixty horses. A telephone line which he owns privately connects with all depots. Twelve to fifteen men are constantly employed at his barns in looking after his extensive business.

Politically, Mr. Haworth is a Democrat, while in his fraternal affiliations, he is connected with the Masonic and Elks orders. He was also in his railroad days an active member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He is a frank, honest man, whose every effort is in harmony with the best interests of Shawnee and her people.

He was united in marriage, when but nineteen years of age, at Moberley, Missouri, to Daisy Tait, who is of an excellent family. Mrs. Haworth was reared and educated in Moberley. Two children have come to bless this union: Clarence Frederick, Jr., and Margaret.

WILLIAM E. HENDERSON, M. D. Since 1901, Dr. William E. Henderson has been identified with the medical profession of Shawnee, and for fifteen years he has made a specialty of the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He doubtless inherited his talent as a physician from his father, Dr. Thomas F. Henderson, who for many years practiced his profession at Social Circle, Georgia. He was a native of that state, as was also his wife, Emeline Starks, born in Walton county, and she was of Scotch and Scotch-Irish descent. In 1859, nine years after the birth of their son, William, the family moved to Alabama, where the husband and father practiced medicine for ten years, and at the



J. M. Trigg, M.D.

close of that period the family home was established in Mississippi, where Dr. Thomas F. Henderson spent several years of his life, then moved to St. Francis county, Arkansas, where his death occurred in 1888, at sixty-two years of age.

The birth of Dr. William E. Henderson occurred in Walton county, Georgia, September 28, 1850, but his educational training was received in the schools of Alabama. He began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his father and graduated from the University of Louisville, Kentucky, in 1873, at once beginning the practice of his chosen profession in Panola county, Mississippi. In 1901 he left there for Shawnee, where he has ever since been in active practice, and for fifteen years, as above stated, has given special attention to the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. In order to perfect himself in this branch of the profession he pursued courses in New York, Chicago and St. Louis, and has attained high rank in his specialty. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical Associations, and politically is a Democrat.

Dr. Henderson married, in 1875, Miss Sallie A. Trammell, who died in 1897. In 1903 he married Miss Ella Trammell, a native of Alabama. He has three children: Clara M., wife of Chas. H. Girvin of St. Louis, Missouri; Willie E., wife of W. D. Wall, of Mississippi; Herbert C., now a resident of Mississippi. All these children are by the first marriage.

DR. JOSEPH M. TRIGG is one of the eminent physicians of Shawnee. He was born in Johnson county, Illinois, June 21, 1870, a son of Milton A. and Mary (Barnwell) Trigg, both of whom were born in North Carolina. When but a child, Milton A. Trigg was taken by his parents to Illinois, where he afterward made his home, and there his son Joseph was born and reared to years of maturity, attending the public schools of Johnson county and the State Normal at Carbondale. On attaining the age of nineteen he began the study of medicine, and after his graduation in 1893 from a medical college in Keokuk, Iowa, he began practice at Farmersville, Illinois, and continued as a prominent member of the medical profession in that city for ten years. During the following two years he practiced in St. Louis, Missouri, and from there came to Shawnee in 1905 and has since been enrolled among the city's most eminent physi-

cians. He is a member of the County, State and National Medical Associations, and fraternally is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and other societies. He is a Methodist in his religious belief.

In 1900 Dr. Trigg was married to Helen Roberts, born in Ashland, Missouri, and he had previously wedded Jeanette Botkin, who died in August, 1898. He has four children: Milton Dorsey, born July 8, 1898; Sarah Elizabeth, born August 26, 1902; Joseph Franklin, born September 28, 1904, and James Richard, born March 24, 1908.

HOWARD A. WAGNER, M. D. traces his ancestry in the paternal line back to the countries of Europe, from whence about 1775 representatives of the family crossed the Atlantic and established their home in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and the Doctor was born in the old homestead at Bath which had sheltered its members for upwards of one hundred and fifty years. His grandfather, William Glen, and his grandmother, Cora Rous, were Scotch and English, and came to the United States during the war of 1812. George Wagner, the father of the Doctor, was born in Bath and died in 1903, aged seventy-two. His wife was Sallie M. Gerspach, also born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Howard A. Wagner, born on the 4th of October, 1875, graduated from the Bath high school, and then became a student in its normal school. Having chosen the profession of medicine as his life work he entered the Jefferson Medical College and graduated in 1900. On the 1st of February, 1901, he arrived in Shawnee, and has since been numbered among the city's best and most competent physicians. He is a member of the State, County and American Medical Associations and also has membership relations with the 32d degree Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and other societies.

ROBERT J. MCKAY is the secretary and manager of the R. J. McKay Cigar Company, Incorporated, which was established in 1903, and is now one of the largest concerns of Pottawatomie county. Mr. McKay is a splendid specimen of physical manhood, a whole-souled, generous-hearted man, and stands high in the estimation of all who know him. He is a staunch Republican, prominent in the local councils of the party,

and in November, 1907, he was appointed by Governor Frantz as a delegate to represent Shawnee at the Trans-Mississippi Business Congress, which met at Muskogee. Whatever he has done has been well done, and he is prominent and well known in both the public and private life of the community.

Mr. McKay was born in Sparta, Illinois, December 7, 1857, a son of John L. and Margaret (Torrence) McKay. The mother was a native of Scotland. John L. McKay was also born in the land of hills and heather, and they were married there. He came to the United States in the early '40s, and after landing in New Orleans made his way up the river to Sparta, Illinois. With the martial blood of his Scotch ancestors flowing in his veins he enlisted in the Thirty-first Illinois Regiment to fight for his adopted country in her Civil war and finally laid down his life on its altar, for he was drowned in the Cumberland river when on duty.

After obtaining his education, Robert J. McKay learned the plowmaker's trade in the shops of Sparta, and from that city he went to Parsons, Kansas, where he conducted a blacksmith shop for a year. During the following ten years he was engaged in the same business at Medicine Lodge, Kansas, and from that city, in 1894, he came to Oklahoma. For a short time he made his home in Enid, and it was in 1897 that he came to Shawnee. After conducting a blacksmith shop for a short time, he became engaged in the restaurant business, and in 1901 was elected the chief of the police for one year, but at the close of the period returned to the restaurant business. In 1903 the R. J. McKay Cigar Company was incorporated, with Mr. McKay as the secretary and manager, and with the passing years the business has expanded and increased until it now ranks with the leading ones of the county.

Mr. McKay married, October 27, 1881, Laura I. Gibson, a native of Randolph county, Illinois, and a daughter of William Gibson. They have four children: Harry S., a resident of Parsons, Kansas; Edith T., the wife of Dr. Montgomery, of Shawnee; William J., who is in business in Shawnee, and Francis K., a teacher in the public schools of Shawnee.

THOMAS W. ALFORD, chief clerk of the Indian Training School at Shawnee, is a native of the southwest and has been identified with its interests throughout his entire

life. In 1891 he was a member of the government survey for the Indian allotments in the Pottawatomie reservation, thus assisting in the surveying of the Sac and Fox reservations, and in 1893 he assisted in surveying the Kickapoo reservation under Moses Neal, the government allotment chief for the United States.

In 1904 Mr. Alford was made the chief clerk of the Indian Training School, and previously he had taught for five years in the institution, and was one of the first seven students of the Indian school mission. The Indian Training School was founded by the United States government in 1873, taking it from the Quakers who had established it as a mission school in 1872, and the first superintendent of the present institution was J. S. Newsom, of Indiana. There is also a Quaker church under the supervision of Rev. W. P. Hayworth. The church buildings were burned in 1903, but have since been replaced. The school now has an enrollment of one hundred and twenty-five pupils, including among the students both Shawnees and Kickapoos, and three teachers form the corps of instructors. This includes an industrial or farm teacher, who instructs the children in agriculture on a fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres connected with the school. The land of this farm is rich and fertile and is splendidly improved with buildings. The principal of the school is Frank A. Thackery. Professor James Odell, industrial teacher, is an educator of well known ability.

Thomas W. Alford, its chief clerk, was born in 1860, three miles southeast of Shawnee, and is a prominent representative of the Shawnee race. During the Civil war, the Shawnees, of which his parents are also members, went north, and his father served as a sergeant in the Fourteenth Kansas Regiment of Volunteers in the Union army. Returning to Oklahoma in 1869 the son grew to mature years on the homestead farm near Shawnee and received a good educational training. By his present wife, Fanny Tyner, he has become the father of four children, while by a former marriage he also had three children. He is a staunch supporter of Republican principles, a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner and a Quaker in religion. He is a popular citizen in Pottawatomie county, and as the chief clerk of the Indian Training



Thos. V. Alford

School he has become prominent in educational circles.

FRED W. CHRISTNER. During the past five or six years some of the most important financial interests of Shawnee have been conducted under the Christner name, whose most active representative is Fred W. Christner. He has been identified with the business affairs of Shawnee since 1901, and his father and other members of the family moved to this city the next year. For a time he and his younger brother, George M., were engaged in the real estate business. In 1902 he organized the Conservative Loan and Abstract Company, and with it conducted an insurance business. In 1906, in connection with and as an outgrowth of the other business, was organized the Union Savings Bank, of which F. W. Christner is president and his brother cashier. This is one of the sound financial enterprises of Shawnee.

Fred W. Christner was born in Gray county, Ontario, Canada, November 10, 1869, son of John L. and Sarah (McMillen) Christner, who were both born in Canada and are now esteemed residents of Shawnee. John S., who has followed the vocation of farmer, moved to Ohio in 1875 and in 1887 to Nebraska, where he lived until coming to Oklahoma. Fred W. Christner was educated in the public schools of Ohio and graduated from Doane College, in Nebraska, in 1887, after which he spent a year in the University of Illinois. A man of superior education as well as marked financial and business ability, he began his career, in 1888-89, as editor of the *Crete* (Nebraska) *Herald*. He has been noted as a conservative business man, although in many ways he has taken the lead in business circles of Shawnee. He has served two terms as president of the city school board, and much of the credit for Shawnee's advancement as an educational center must be given to him. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, is a Mason, and clerk of the local lodge of Modern Woodmen. He married, in 1902, Miss Neva E. Haight, a daughter of M. E. Haight of Crete, Nebraska. Their one daughter, Helen M., was born May 20, 1907.

GEORGE E. MCKINNIS, prominent in the educational, political and business life of the territory, has been identified with the interests of Pottawatomie county since the opening and settlement of Tecumseh, 1891. He was one of the organizers and now the vice-

president of the State National Bank, Shawnee, Oklahoma, one of the largest banking institutions in the new state, also having banking interests in various other parts of the state, and is a member and a director of the Chamber of Commerce. He is also one of the community's largest real estate owners and has laid out many of its most highly improved additions, and is foremost in all movements for the welfare and development of his city and state. He is also a man of the highest integrity of character, and is known throughout the state as an enthusiastic and permanent church and Sunday school worker; is now the state president of the Interdenominational Sunday School Organization, Shawnee, Oklahoma.

Mr. McKinnis was born in Missouri, November 23, 1869, but received his education in the schools of Tennessee also working on the farm. His father, J. A. McKinnis, was born in that commonwealth and is a minister of the Baptist church. In 1884 he removed with his family to Kansas, and from there in 1891, Geo. E. McKinnis came to Oklahoma, and has since been prominently identified with its interests. During his first two years in this state he was in the lumber business, and following this taught school until 1895, the year of his arrival in Shawnee. He came from Tecumseh to this city on the 4th of July on the first train which ran into the town. After two years as the principal of a school he embarked in the real estate and loan business and thus continued until entering upon his four years administration as postmaster. He assumed the duties of the office in 1903, and during his term the office was made the best in equipment and service west of the Mississippi river, Mr. McKinnis having made several trips to Washington in its interest. After the close of the administration he returned to the real estate and loan business.

In 1897 he married Miss Mamie Dixon, a native of Paris, Texas, and they have one son, George E. Jr., born July 23, 1901.

J. S. CANNON, M. D., has been practicing medicine in Shawnee since 1900. Recognized as a thoroughly trained and experienced physician, and possessed of many personal qualities of heart and mind that complete the equipment for this profession, he has built up a large practice and is well known among the citizenship of Shawnee. Dr. Cannon is a graduate of the Medical College of Memphis, in the class of 1892-93, and is also

a graduate of the Beaumont Hospital Medical College of St. Louis, Missouri, in 1894, and has taken post-graduate courses in the schools of Chicago. He was born in East Tennessee, January 16, 1854, son of A. J. and Melinda (Sawyer) Cannon, both natives of Tennessee. The father moving to Arkansas in 1859, the son, J. S., was educated in this state and in Missouri, and early determined upon a career as physician. He was engaged in practice in Arkansas for ten years, and in 1891, while Oklahoma was still very young, came to the territory and practiced two years at Norman. After this he practiced eight years in Illinois before permanently locating in Shawnee. He is a member of the County and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association, and for one year was president of the local society. He affiliates with the Shawnee Masonic lodge and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Dr. Cannon married, in 1899, Miss Lettie Whitson of Missouri, and they have three children: Newton J., Emma and Houston B.

EDGAR E. RICE, M. D., has practiced medicine and surgery at Shawnee since 1901. An attack of malaria was the immediate cause of his leaving a good practice in Indiana and seeking recuperation in Oklahoma, and having lived here awhile he was so pleased with the country that he established himself permanently at Shawnee and has since been one of that city's leading physicians. He has a large general practice, although surgery is his specialty. A live member of his profession, he has kept advancing since leaving his preparatory studies, and each year has taken post-graduate courses, either in Chicago, New York or New Orleans. He is a member of the American Medical Association, is chairman of the section on pathology in the Oklahoma Medical Association, and organized the local society in Pottawatomie county and served as its secretary, president and member of board of censors.

Dr. Rice was born in Kokomo, Indiana, July 7, 1870. His grandfather, Peter B. Rice, was a pioneer settler of Howard county, Indiana, having come from Pennsylvania, and attained the advanced age of ninety-three years. The Doctor's parents were George W. and Mary A. (Bright) Rice, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Ohio. The father died March 7, 1880. One of a family of four children, Edgar E. Rice was

educated in the public schools of Kokomo, and graduated from the Logansport Normal College with the degree of A. B. He prepared for his profession in the medical department of the Central University at Louisville, Kentucky, where he graduated in 1896. Before coming to Oklahoma he was engaged in practice at Vincennes, Indiana. Dr. Rice married, in 1893, Miss Drusilla Zeilinger, daughter of John Zeilinger, of Vincennes. They have one child, Eugene, born September 2, 1899. Dr. Rice affiliates with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen, and is recognized as one of the public-spirited citizens of the growing city of Shawnee.

CHARLES KIRST, the proprietor of Broadway Park and Kirst's Addition to Shawnee, Oklahoma, is the pioneer settler who has made North Shawnee famous for its beautiful park, with its artificial lake, its pretty boats and large skating rink, its easy rustic seats, its pavilion, shade trees, and a score and more attractions, pleasing to the eye and elevating to the mind of the populace. Here thousands of dollars have been expended in improving and adorning this portion of the city.

Mr. Kirst was born in Galena, Joe Daviess county, Illinois, near General U. S. Grant's old home, on the heights of that picturesque city of former and early-day lead mine fame. He was born in a two-room log cabin, his parents being poor, but respectable people, who were carpet weavers. The first work Charles Kirst had, was to sew carpet rags for a carpet for Mrs. Grant. His parents were John and Wilhelmena (Byers) Kirst, both born and reared in Germany, and there united in marriage. The father of the man for whom this memoir is written, joined a German cavalry regiment and was sent to St. Louis, Missouri. Later the wife and children joined him, the wife giving him money with which to buy powder and shot to go hunting with, for which she was to be severely punished, but she made her escape with the children and later the father joined them at Burlington, Iowa, and from there went to Galena, Illinois, where the father died, and the mother went to West Point, Nebraska, where she died, leaving four children: Louisa, of Galena, Illinois; John, of Nebraska; Amanda; and Charles of this notice.

Charles Kirst was reared in Galena, Illinois, and taught to work at a very early age,



Edw. E. Rice, A.B. M.D.



Pike M. Bate

thus inculcating in him the industrious habits which have ever been a heritage to him. He attended the excellent public schools of Galena. In 1881 he went to West Point, Nebraska, where he bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres which cost fifteen hundred dollars, and upon which he remained fifteen years, then sold it for seven thousand five hundred dollars. He left West Point in 1896, on account of the ill health of his wife, and started for the milder climate of Tennessee, stopping in Oklahoma, however, to visit friends. He decided to locate in Oklahoma, and purchased a quarter section of land, where he now lives, paying twenty-two hundred dollars for the tract. He has sold off the greater part of this land, but retained about two thousand feet fronting on Broadway, where he has a beautiful home. His residence is a modern structure, costing him six thousand dollars. It is upon a lawn embellished with forty-two kinds of roses, all set with care and artistic beauty. When the Guthrie delegation visited the town of Shawnee, as a prospective site for a capitol of the new state of Oklahoma, they were banqueted at this place, which overlooks the city from a high eminence.

Politically, Mr. Kirst is a supporter of the principals of the Republican party. In church faith, he is of the German Methodist. He is public-spirited, progressive and has much faith in the future of his beautiful city—Shawnee.

Mr. Kirst was united in marriage when twenty-six years of age, at West Point, Nebraska, to Louisa Brackman, a native of Walworth county, Wisconsin, where she was reared and educated. She has proven a loving and helpful wife, and has been of great material good to her husband. At one time she drove the team for her husband in the busy days of haying and harvest. To her must be awarded much praise for the handsome competency which now surrounds this worthy couple. She is the daughter of Carl Brackman, born in Germany. He went from his old home in Wisconsin to Nebraska, with an ox team, the trip consuming six weeks time. He now lives in Los Angeles, California. To Mr. Kirst and his estimable wife has been born one daughter—Minnie M., born in West Point, Nebraska.

PIKE BAKER. Coming to Shawnee in 1905, Mr. Pike Baker has succeeded in building up an extensive real estate business, and

is one of the well known younger business men of that city. His interests in Shawnee date from the year of the opening of this country, and both he and his father have been well known here since that time. Pike Baker was born in Shelby county, Missouri, January 28, 1873, and his father, William S., was a native of the same county, the family having been connected with that section of Missouri since pioneer times. William S. Baker moved to Grayson county, Texas, in 1877, and lived there until the Oklahoma opening when he moved into the territory and he and his son made the run into the Cherokee Strip. He has since been located in Shawnee, having watched the place grow from its first settlement, and is now business manager of the Shawnee Independent Gin.

Pike Baker was reared and received his education in Denison, Texas, and was a very young man when he first took up the real estate business. For a number of years he was immigrant agent for the Katy Railroad, being located at Smithville, in Bastrop county, Texas. His interests in Shawnee property and his faith in the future growth of the city caused him to establish his business here. He has known Oklahoma and Indian Territories since comparatively early days. At Shawnee he is a member of the Christian church and is affiliated with the Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married, July 17, 1897, to Miss Zetta Curry, a native of Kansas.

JESSE W. RUBEY. The name of Jesse W. Rubey is prominently associated with banking institutions, and he is now at the head of one of Shawnee's leading industrial institutions, the Oklahoma National Bank, of which he was made the president in 1906. His birth occurred in St. Louis, Missouri, October 3, 1873, and his father, Thomas Rubey, was also, a native son of that commonwealth. After completing his education in the schools of Moberly, Missouri, Jesse W. Rubey entered upon his long and successful career as a banker. He was first associated with the National Bank of Commerce in Kansas City, where he remained for three years, and in that time gained a thorough knowledge of the business. Going from there to Golden, Colorado, he became the managing partner of the Woods & Rubey Banking Company, who estab-

lished a bank in that city and made of it a great success. Although Dr. Woods was financially interested in the institution it was conducted by Mr. Rubey. On account of the failing health of his wife he was obliged to seek a change of climate, and in 1906 he left that city and came to Oklahoma, although he still has financial interests in Golden which are now conducted by his brother. After establishing his home in Shawnee, Mr. Rubey purchased a controlling interest in the Oklahoma National Bank, which was organized in 1900, and as above stated was made its president in 1906. He has also dealt largely in real estate since coming here and has property interests in Colorado.

Mr. Rubey married Miss Julia, the only daughter of Dr. William S. Woods of Kansas City, Missouri. Dr. Woods is one of the best known bankers and financiers in the country, having not only achieved renown as the president of the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City but also as a builder of railroads. He is a giant in the world of finance, but amidst life's busy cares he has found time to devote to humanity and the advancement of his fellow men. The William Woods College of Fulton, Missouri, was founded and maintained by this gifted philanthropist, and it has fitted hundreds of young women for the battle of life who otherwise would have been helpless. He is a graduate of the Columbia College with the class of 1861 and of the St. Louis and Jefferson Medical Colleges.

Mr. Rubey is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of Shawnee Lodge and McAlester Consistory.

ALBON C. DAVIS, of Shawnee, whose experience as a practical and successful architect and builder extends over nearly twenty years, and who has been in business at Shawnee since 1901, has designed and erected some buildings in this city that in themselves are the highest commendation and proof of his ability. Among those that may be pointed out as his work are, the Estes, the Pottenger, the Mammoth, the Christney buildings, the Catholic and Baptist churches, and ward school houses that cost eighty thousand dollars. His constructive activity includes much besides these, and before coming to Oklahoma he left many substantial additions to the business and other kinds of architecture in other cities.

Mr. Davis was born in Sheridan, Indiana, June 14, 1870, son of William E. and Mary Fletcher (Poole) Davis, both natives of North Carolina, the former who followed the occupation of farming, having come to Indiana when a young man. After spending his youth on a farm and receiving his education in the public schools and in the normal school at Danville, Indiana, Mr. Davis prepared for his career as a builder by beginning work with Barnett, Hawkins Company, a well known contracting firm at Kentland, Indiana. Beginning with 1893 he became an independent contractor at various points in the west and southwest. After a year at San Antonio, Texas, he was for two years in the employ of the Excelsior Bridge Company at Los Angeles, and then returned to continue some line of contracting in Texas, for four years. Mr. Davis has gained his success on a practical basis, and in every detail of his profession has become proficient through experience as a workman and planner. As a citizen he is closely identified with the progress of Shawnee. He is a Mason and a member of the Episcopal church. In 1897 he married Miss Dora R. Eastes of Muncie, Indiana. They have three children, Helen, Branson and Catherine.

VIRGIL BIGGERS. One of the rising young attorneys of Shawnee is Virgil Biggers, who has practiced before the bar since 1901, and six years later, in 1907, was made the attorney of Pottawatomie county. He is a native son of the Blue Grass state of Kentucky, born on the 21st of June, 1880, to J. W. and Letha (Rodman) Biggers, also natives of that commonwealth. In 1882, two years after the birth of their son Virgil, the parents moved with their family to Texas, where the little lad attended the public schools and the University of Texas, receiving the academic degree. He then entered the law department and graduated from the college in 1901, coming to Shawnee in the same year.

In 1901 Mr. Biggers married Emma Patterson, a daughter of John D. Patterson, of Whitewright, Texas, and their two children are Jim and Bill, born respectively on the 7th of November, 1904, and the 3d of January, 1907. A daughter, Letha, born June 7, 1902, died November 1, 1905. Mr. Biggers upholds the principles of the Democratic party. Fraternally he is a member of Shawnee Lodge, Guthrie Consistory and Oklahoma City Shrine of the Masonic order, the



Frank A. Thackeray

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

W. H. McNARY, of the firm of McNary & Mans, proprietors of the largest steam bottling works plant within the new state of Oklahoma, and located at Shawnee, is counted among the enterprising and worthy pioneers, who rode in the famous race for land in 1892, but failed. Again at the opening of the Pottawatomie reservation he ran and was a winner of land, but a contest ensued, and after five years of litigation he was beaten. He then went to work at his trade which was that of carpenter and contractor; he also did considerable house-moving.

Mr. McNary was born in Greencastle, Putnam county, Indiana, in 1854, coming from a family of early settlers in the Hoosier state. The father was E. N. McNary, who was born east of the Allegheny mountains. The mother, Mary E. Fry, was born in Kentucky and died at Atchison, Kansas, in 1904, the mother of nine children, four sons and five daughters. One son Jasper, was in the army and made an excellent military record. He died at a point in Smith county, Kansas, where he had homesteaded.

W. H. McNary learned the carpenter's trade in Illinois and followed it successfully for several years, after coming west. He remained in Illinois until 1869, then went to Kansas where he remained two years, returning to Illinois where he was united in marriage in Clarke county, 1875, to Lieurhama Chancelor, who made him an excellent wife, true and faithful to every duty. She was born and reared in Illinois and died at Shawnee, Oklahoma, in December, 1906, leaving two children: Mrs. Mabel Davis, of Tecumseh, Oklahoma; Otto, of Sulphur Springs, Oklahoma.

Politically, Mr. McNary is a Democrat. In public matters he is broad viewed and enterprising, at all times doing his full share as a good citizen. Having lived in the free and untrammelled west so long he has come to take on that freedom and hearty hospitality for which the far west has ever been noted. He owns a good residence property at Shawnee, the same being located at the corner of Ninth and Park streets. His business place, of which he is the senior member in the firm, is a two story structure fifty-two by seventy feet, all fully equipped with the modern machinery and appliances necessary for turning out an excellent quality of a variety of bottled goods. This firm employs a large number of workmen, both within the

extensive works, as well as salesmen on the road and teamsters, who deliver the product from place to place. The out-put of this plant exceeds twelve thousand dollars per annum. The business tact and energy displayed by this man, in coming to a new country and facing the hardships which usually follow and surround the first settlers of any country, has developed him into a character at once rugged and excellent in its make-up.

FRANKLIN A. THACKERY, Superintendent and United States Indian Agent for the Shawnee Indian Training School and Agency, has been identified with the interests of Oklahoma and with the local Indian affairs of the United States Government for many years. His labors have been effective in raising the standard of the institution since he has been its head as well as in assisting in the making of useful citizens out of the older Indian population of the state of Oklahoma. He took charge of the Shawnee Indian School and Agency on the first day of October, 1901, and since that time he has doubled the capacity of the school by building many new and well equipped substantial buildings. He was first employed in the U. S. Indian service at the Sac and Fox agency, Oklahoma, his appointment there dating back to January, 1891, at a time when the nearest railroad to the agency was sixty miles distant. Later he was transferred and promoted to a position as Teacher of Industries among the Sioux Indians at the Crow Creek agency, South Dakota. Later he was again transferred and promoted to the position of Disciplinarian at the Genoa Indian School, Nebraska, and from there to the position of Superintendent of the Riverside school at Anadarko, Oklahoma, from which place he came to Shawnee as Superintendent and Indian agent. He was twice promoted while at the Sac and Fox agency, twice promoted while at the Crow Creek agency, once promoted while at Genoa, twice promoted while at Anadarko and twice promoted since he came to Shawnee. His duties at Shawnee include full supervision over the affairs of the Shawnee, Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indians of Pottawatomie, Lincoln, Oklahoma and Cleveland counties.

He is a native son of Wabaunsee county, Kansas, and was born March 5, 1872, on the homestead of his father, Samuel Thackery, who was a Kansas pioneer moving there immediately after the close of the Civil war from Ripley county, Indiana. His father

was a member of the Fifth Indiana Cavalry and served throughout the war, having been at one time captured and confined for seven months in the Confederate prison at Andersonville. His mother was formerly Eleanor Grecian and was also a native of Indiana. After completing his common school education, he with four brothers and five sisters completed his education at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas. It was from this latter institution that Mr. Thackery received his first appointment of the Indian Service, the appointment being made upon the recommendation of the president of that Institution.

In 1897 Franklin A. Thackery was united in marriage to Miss Bessie B. Northrop then of Salem, Ohio, but who was born in the state of New York. Her father, John W. Northrop, was also a Union soldier throughout the Civil war and he too was captured and served eight months in the Andersonville prison. Mr. Northrop has been a practical newspaper man and writer all of his life and during his imprisonment in Andersonville he kept a complete diary on scraps of papers which diary he has since published in book form. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thackery to wit: Harvey N., Ellis F., and Cora F. Mr. Thackery is a 32d degree Scottish Rite Mason.

In the year 1908, after many years of difficulty with parties attempting to take advantage of the Indians of his agency, Mr. Thackery was unanimously selected as trustee for the Kickapoo Indians of his agency to receive and disburse a sum of about \$128,000, thus evidencing the confidence his wards have in him. In a general way it may be said that the policy of Mr. Thackery in dealing with Indians is simply to give them a white man's chance.

G. M. D. STEEL. One of the first business men of Shawnee was G. M. D. Steel, who came to the site of the present thriving city in the latter part of 1893. At that time Shawnee was little more than a name, had not yet been platted as a town, was an unimportant station with about two hundred inhabitants. Whether he was farsighted enough to find encouragement in future prospects, or was possessed of that pertinacity that causes men to remain and assist the progress of a community to the end, at any rate he stayed in Shawnee and watched it grow first into a town and then to a city, which as a shipping point and market rivals

the leading cities of the new state. It was in the loan, insurance, abstract and real estate business that he made his start in Shawnee, and as such has continued, and at the same time has helped build the city and has been closely identified with its every stage of progress. While without ambition for political preferment, he has lent his service to the cause of education by serving as president of the school board for two years. In banking circles Mr. Steel is one of the well known men of Oklahoma. He was cashier of the First National Bank at Shawnee until it closed out of business. At Edmond, where he first located on coming to Oklahoma, he has served as vice president of the First National Bank and as a director in the People's Bank of that town. He is a man of sterling business and private character, and stands high in all the circles with which he has been identified.

Mr. Steel was born in Waco county, Tennessee, May 12, 1846, son of George and Sally (Hubbard) Steel. His mother was a native of the same state and died in 1865. The father, who was born in North Carolina, October 4, 1802, came to Tennessee in 1824, and died in November, 1884. Educated in the schools of Tennessee and reared on a farm, G. M. D. Steel became a practical farmer and also at an early age became identified with practical affairs. When only twenty-one years old he was elected deputy sheriff of Wakeley county, Tennessee. In 1871 he increased his education by a course in a Kansas normal school, and on returning to Tennessee took charge of his father's farm and managed the homestead until the latter's death. His connection with the real estate business began in 1886, at the town of McKenzie, Tennessee, and from there he moved his residence and continued his business in Edmond, Oklahoma, during six months of the year 1893, when he came to Shawnee. Mr. Steel affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a member of the grand lodge, and is a member of the Baptist church of Shawnee. He married, May 5, 1884, Miss Dora C. Finch, who was born in his native county of Tennessee, a daughter of Hite and Emily (Harris) Finch, a native of North Carolina and she of Illinois.

S. T. PIERSON has been a resident of Shawnee and vicinity since 1902. A man of varied business experience, in course of which he has participated in many lines of enterprise,



John H. Horey

and popular as a successful citizen deserves to be, he has identified himself very closely with this section of Oklahoma and is well known in this part of the state. Mr. Pierson has gained special note as a potato grower, having made a specialty of this branch of agriculture since he came to Oklahoma, and is still owner of four hundred acres of land near Shawnee, a large part of which he has exploited in growing this crop. In 1905 he engaged in the real estate business in Shawnee and this is his principal business interest at the present time.

Mr. Pierson was born in Morrow county, Ohio, February 29, 1848, a son of Stephen and Matilda (Harris) Pierson, both native Ohioans. An accident caused his father's death when S. T. was but a child, and as a result, after a few years' schooling in the public schools, the latter began earning his own way when fifteen years old. He remained on a farm until he was twenty-two, and then began railroad work, which he continued for many years. He was a conductor on the Miami division of the Pennsylvania Railroad for seventeen years. In 1885 he went to Carthage, Missouri, and after spending two years in the lead and zinc industries, moved to southern Kansas and helped build the D. M. & A. division of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and then continued as conductor on the line for thirteen years. Before he came to Shawnee he was a resident for two years in Des Moines. In Shawnee he has interested himself in the cause of public education and has served a term on the city school board. He is a Knight Templar Mason. He was married June 13, 1882, to Miss Kate Ankeny, a native of Xenia, Ohio. Their one son, Harry, is assistant cashier of the Oklahoma National Bank.

JOHN H. HONEYCUTT, one of the retired farmers and ex-soldiers of the great Civil war, most naturally finds place in the annals of his state wherein he had been a pioneer pathfinder. He came to Oklahoma in February, 1892, from Gage county, Nebraska and had been one of the original homesteaders in Gage county that state in 1867, soon after the Homestead Act was passed and effective. His record, both as soldier and citizen is indeed one to be coveted.

Mr. Honeycutt is a native of Tennessee and one of seventeen men who left Tennessee for Kentucky to enlist, having to go through the enemy's line to do so, and ten

of their number were killed. Seven however making their way to the Union lines, enlisted in defence of the stars and stripes. The place of enlistment was Barbersville, Kentucky and the command was Company D, First Tennessee Regiment. He served under Captain J. W. Branson, and Colonel R. K. Bird. The term of his service was three years. His first engagement was Mills Springs, where General Zollicoffer was killed. For a time, he was under General Thomas; in various fights and skirmishes, also served in the Third Brigade, Third Division of the Twenty-third Corps with General Scofield. He saw much severe fighting; was at Atlanta when General McPherson was killed, and on the various campaigns until discharged at Nashville, Tennessee in September, 1864, having made a soldier-like record as a military man and volunteer. This gentleman who is a pioneer of two states, was born in 1837, of a family noted for courage, industry and honesty. His father was Austin Honeycutt, born in North Carolina, of English ancestry. The mother was Rebecca Robison, born of an old Tennessee family of Scotch descent. This worthy couple reared a family of four sons and three daughters. Two of the sons were soldiers in the Civil war in the union cause. These were John H., and James, of Beaver county, Oklahoma. One son was killed by bushwhackers while piloting soldiers over the mountains.

John H. Honeycutt was reared in Tennessee on a farm, and educated as well as taught the principles of doing business in the South. On February 7, 1865, he married Catherine Williams, who died February 7, 1866, leaving a babe. In December, 1867 he went to Gage county, Nebraska and there took a homestead upon which he proved up in the usual manner and time and then sold that and bought a farm in the Otoe reservation, the same state. For over 17 years Mr. Honeycutt was a member of the Nebraska Light Artillery, commanded by Captain Murdock, of Wymore, Gage county, Nebraska, serving as first sergeant and also as quarter-master sergeant of the company. In 1871, he married, Rebecca S. Hadden, of a first class family, who made him an excellent companion and helpmate in life. She was reared in Indiana, her father becoming a pioneer in Iowa. He was Isaac Hadden, who had three sons: Isaac, John and William. Isaac and William are long since deceased and John

resides in Gage county, Nebraska. The good father laid down life's burdens in Iowa, the mother dying in Nebraska.

In 1892, Mr. Honeycutt went to Oklahoma territory and filed on a fine tract of farming land, to the east of Shawnee, and bought two hundred and forty acres. In 1904, he sold and purchased property in Shawnee, retiring from farming, still owning some valuable land however. At Shawnee, he has a beautiful home, surrounded with all that goes to make life dear. Of his eleven children ten are still living. They are as follows: J. V., who was a soldier with the famous Rough Riders during the Spanish-American war, with him who later became President—Theodore Roosevelt; J. V. now lives in Denver, Colorado; W. L. now in New Mexico, was a member of the Oklahoma State Guards; May McNew, Dora Wymore, Ollie Robb, Maud Broshier, and Alta Thompson, all of Shawnee, Edward Lowe, Elmer E. and Mary, of Tennessee; one died in infancy.

Politically, Mr. Honeycutt, is a staunch supporter of Republican party principles, and withal one of the correct, painstaking and practical men of the town of Shawnee.

JOE OSCAR PROWSE, of Shawnee, Pottawatomie county, Oklahoma, who is justly entitled to space in this work, was elected as a member of the city council of Shawnee, April 7, 1908, representing the interests of the Fifth ward of the city municipality. Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party. To acquaint the reader with something concerning his earlier career, let it be stated that he was born in the enterprising city of Austin, Texas, in the shadow of the State house in May 1882, a son of George W. Prowse, an honorable, and well known citizen of Austin. The father was born in England, and there reared and educated. He emigrated to Texas, while yet a young man, and is still living in Austin, aged about seventy years. He served in the Confederate army, during the Civil war period. His wife, was before her marriage, Elizabeth Dalton, also born in England and emigrating from there while quite young. These parents were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and were the father and mother of nine children—six sons and three daughters.

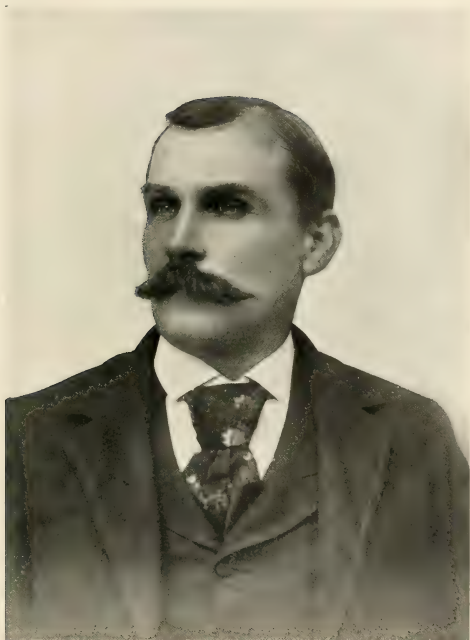
J. O. Prowse, of this memoir, received a good education in the public schools of Austin, Texas, after which he engaged as a clerk,

in one of the leading stores of his native city. He was ever faithful to his employer's interests, and in due time, was promoted to manager of the large business concerns of the firm, which position he held with ability for seven years. He came to Shawnee, in 1905, from Indian Territory, and now resides in a fine, modern-styled cottage on East Main street. He has charge of the insurance department of the Conservative Loan & Abstract Company, of Shawnee. He was united in marriage at Hutto, Texas, April 12, 1906, to Ida Hensel, of a highly respectable family of Travis Peak, Texas, where she was educated. Both he and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

J. F. QUILLIN, a general merchant and the owner of a cotton gin in Eason, is one of the prominent and progressive business men and pioneers of this section of Pottawatomie county, and truly merits a place in its history. He has been numbered among the citizens of Oklahoma since 1895 and among the business men of Eason since 1898, and both his large general store and his gin are well known over the surrounding country.

Mr. Quillin was born in Tennessee, in Hickman county, in 1847. Both his father, John, and his grandfather, Thomas, were born in South Carolina, and were representatives of prominent old southern families. Mr. Quillin's mother, Caroline Holbrook, was a member of a Tennessee family and was a daughter of Joseph Holbrook. In their early life, Mr. and Mrs. Quillin moved with their family to Washington county, Arkansas, locating near Fayetteville, where the husband and father died at the age of sixty-one, after many years of agricultural labor. His wife was eighty-three at the time of her death, and they were members of the Baptist church and the parents of eight children, three sons and five daughters.

Among this family was J. F. Quillin, who attained to manhood's estate in Washington county, Arkansas, and when the Civil war was inaugurated he became a member of General Sterling Price's command and served valiantly as a Confederate soldier. From Arkansas he went to Texas, spending ten years in Tarrant county, that state, and from there came to Oklahoma in 1895, where in Pottawatomie county he owns a splendid farm of two hundred and forty acres, and his buildings both in the town and



J. F. Quillin



MR. AND MRS. HENRY G. LOWRY

county amount to many thousands of dollars, including his large store room and gin and his commodious two-story residence, while in addition to all this he owns four hundred acres of as fine fruit land as can be found in Washington county, Arkansas.

He was married in that county in 1865 to Elizabeth Comb, who died four years later and left one child, but it survived its mother but a little time and died at the age of four years. In 1871 Mr. Quillin married Winnie Boyd, who was born and reared in Arkansas, and of their eight children five are now living, namely: Elizabeth Allebough, whose home is in Lincoln county, Oklahoma; Malinda Cantrell, also of this state; James, who is operating the home farm and gin; Alice Allebaugh, of Lincoln county; and Maggie Baker Quillin. Mr. Quillin is prominent in the local order of Odd Fellows, in which he has served in all of the offices and has been a delegate to the Grand Lodge. His politics are stanch Democratic, and he is a member of the Baptist church.

C. G. GRAVES, of the firm of Graves & Funston, proprietors of a gin mill at Maud, has through this channel of trade contributed much to the business stability of the town and surrounding country. The firm began business here in 1903, and their mill, which has a capacity of forty bales for ten hours work, is improved with the latest improved machinery, and in fact no better equipped plant of the kind can be found throughout Oklahoma. Its engine, a Frost, is a sixty-five horse power, with an eighty-five horse power boiler, and during the season of 1907 the mill pressed nineteen hundred bales of cotton. In the summer of 1908 they purchased another gin at Seminole.

Mr. C. G. Graves, a young man of thirty-three years, came to Oklahoma with his father, W. R. Graves, April 22, 1889. The senior Mr. Graves was born in Tennessee, and is now living in Stroud, Lincoln county, Oklahoma. By his wife, nee Harriet Wade, he has had five children, two sons and three daughters, and when their son, C. G., was a boy of fourteen they came to Oklahoma, where he was reared on a farm and attended in the meantime the state normal at Edmond. After entering upon his business career he served for a time as an engineer in the saw mills of Logan and Lincoln counties, and from there he came to Pottawatomie county and entered upon his suc-

cessful career in gin milling as a member of the firm of Graves & Funston.

Mr. Graves was married in Logan county, Oklahoma, when twenty-one years of age, to Kate Funston, who was born in Indiana, a daughter of Henry Funston, deceased. Their five children are Minnie, David, Ethel, Paul and Lillie. As a Republican, Mr. Graves takes an active interest in the political life of his community, and he is a member of the fraternal orders of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen.

HENRY G. LOWRY, the proprietor of Orchard Hill Farm, was born on a farm in Ripley county, Missouri, July 29, 1856, and is a member of a prominent early family of that county who were formerly from Kentucky. William Augustus Lowry, his father, was a descendant of a family from the highlands of Scotland, and his death occurred in Missouri in 1865, after many years devoted to agricultural labor. He married in his early life, Sarah Dunn, who was born in Kentucky and died in Texas at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, both passing way in the faith of the Christian church.

H. G. Lowry, one of their family of six sons and five daughters, remained in his native state of Missouri until he had reached the age of thirty-four, when he went to Texas and from there to the Chickasaw Nation in Indian Territory in 1893. There he maintained his home until his removal to Pottawatomie county, Oklahoma, in 1905, where he soon afterward purchased his homestead farm, known as Orchard Hill, a beautiful estate of one hundred and twenty acres and on which he is extensively engaged in the raising of thoroughbred Poland China hogs, the best in the county.

At the age of twenty, Mr. Lowry was united in marriage to Susan E. Anders, who was born June 15, 1859, and reared in Missouri, a daughter of Eli and Matilda Anders, the father a native of Missouri and the mother of Virginia, both now deceased. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lowry, seven sons and four daughters, namely: Luzetta, Kitty, Emerson, William, Claud, Clarence, Daisy, Lumie, Don, Herbert and Dee. Mr. Lowry is prominent in the local councils of the Democratic party, and in the fall of 1907 was elected the clerk of Avoca township. He and his wife are both members of the Church of Christ, of which he is an earnest worker and a dea-

con. He affiliates with the Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World.

JESSE J. VULGAMORE, proprietor of the Earlsboro Saw and Grist Mill, is at the head of one of the leading industries of Pottawatomie county. The mill is located one mile southeast of the town, and was built in 1904, modern in all its appointments and contains a twenty horse power engine. The building is a substantial oak frame of native timbers, thirty by fifty feet in dimensions, and has a capacity of two thousand feet of lumber a day. It is strictly a custom mill and annually transacts a large business. Mr. Vulgamore devotes the Saturday of each week to the grinding of meal and feed, and the mill is patronized by the residents of Pottawatomie county for a distance of many miles.

His identification with the interests of Oklahoma covers a period of thirteen years, arriving here in 1894, and he first located twelve miles north of Shawnee, where he leased and farmed until coming to his present location. Here he was for a time engaged in the dray and transfer business, finally buying his present tract of eleven acres. His little tract contains the best of water for both his house and mill purposes and is one of the valuable homesteads of the community.

Mr. Vulgamore was born in Athens county, Ohio, near the town of Athens, in 1863, a son of Joseph and Amelia (Baldwin) Vulgamore, natives respectively of Ohio and the state of New York, and they now reside in Earlsboro township, adjoining the home of their son, Jesse. The father has now reached the age of three score years and ten, and is a carpenter by trade. The mother is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in their family were nine children, three sons and six daughters.

In 1889 Jesse Vulgamore married Isabell Butler (Magruder) Armstrong, who was born in Missouri, a daughter of Josiah Magruder. Nine children, one son and eight daughters, have also been born to Mr. and Mrs. Vulgamore, including the following: Hattie, Joseph, Minnie, Alta, Nora, Dora and Jessie. Mr. Vulgamore gives his political support to the Democratic party, and the family are Baptists in their religious views.

JOHN L. SHELTON, is numbered among the educators of Pottawatomie county, where he has taught for three years, and for

five years he has been identified with the work in Oklahoma. He now has charge of the second grade in the Earlsboro school. Mr. Shelton was born at Vandalia, Fayette county, Illinois, in 1878, a member of one of the early pioneer families of that county, but his paternal ancestors were originally from Kentucky, his grandfather moving from that commonwealth to Indiana in 1812. His father, Joshua Shelton, was born and reared in Fayette county, and when the Civil war was inaugurated he espoused the cause of the north and served four years in the Union army, a member of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. With his wife he is yet living in Fayette county. She bore the maiden name of Mary Marion, and was native of the Blue Grass state of Kentucky.

John L. Shelton, one of their seven children, three sons and four daughters, grew to a sturdy and useful manhood in his native county of Fayette, and in the meantime he attended its public schools and the Austin College at Effingham, Illinois. When he had reached the age of nineteen he entered upon his career as a teacher, first in the schools of his home county, and from there he came to Woods county, Oklahoma, where he continued the work near Alva for two years. He then returned to Fayette county, but shortly afterward coming again to Oklahoma he taught the Union school in Earlsboro township for two years, and then accepted the call to the grammar school of Earlsboro. He has given excellent satisfaction in his present position, and his efforts have contributed materially to the raising of the standard of the school.

At Wewoka, Oklahoma, in 1905, Mr. Shelton married Blanche Day, who was born in Illinois, and was reared in that state, Texas and Oklahoma, a daughter of Henry Day, who died in 1883 and left two children, Mrs. Shelton and Fay White. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shelton are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 77, and of the M. P. L., No. 205. His political affiliations are with the Republican party.

PROFESSOR W. W. CUNNINGHAM, past principal and superintendent of the Earlsboro school, had charge of this institution of learning for two years, and in that time brought the school up to its present high state of excellence. The school building was erected about four years ago, and is

well adapted for the comfort of pupils and teachers. It contains four rooms, while the total enrollment is three hundred and fifty pupils over which Mr. Cunningham had entire supervision and was the teacher of the eighth grade or high school class. The second room is under the supervision of J. L. Shelton, the third under May Olney and the fourth under Mrs. Compton. Professor Cunningham has had nine years of experience as a teacher, and now stands in the front rank of the educators of Oklahoma. The professor is now superintendent of the school at Wewoka, taking up his duties in the fall of 1908. This school has six teachers.

He was born in West Virginia, Fayette county, in 1875, a son of J. V. and Emma Cunningham, both natives of the Old Dominion state. Their son was eleven years of age at the time of their removal to Wise county, Texas, where the father followed his trade of a mechanic, and he was an excellent workman in his line. They afforded their son an excellent educational training, he having attended the public schools of both Virginia and Texas and his higher training was received in the normal college at Denton, Texas, and in the University of Fort Worth, that state. Since the completion of his education, nine years ago, he has been an earnest and proficient instructor. For four years he taught in the graded school at Justin, Texas, and during the following year was a member of the school faculty at Walters, Oklahoma. While in Texas he received the first-class certificate for state work, and he also holds the first-class certificate for Oklahoma.

In Denton county, Texas, in 1900, Professor Cunningham was united in marriage to Miss Ira McDowell, who received her education in Texas and for a number of years was engaged in teaching. She is a daughter of James O. and Lovina J. (Wynn) McDowell, originally from Alabama but now in Texas. Professor and Mrs. Cunningham have three children.—W. Hollis, Donnella and Corine. Mrs. Cunningham is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the professor is a Presbyterian religiously. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity at Pleasant Hill, Texas.

ANDREW M. GROUND, the proprietor of the Alfalfa Short Horn and Durham ranch,

is one of the largest stockmen of Seminole county, and also has the honor of being one of Oklahoma's pioneer settlers. He was born in Johnson county, Indiana, in 1870, a son of Rev. Philo and Priscilla (Herna) Ground, both of whom were born in Kentucky. The father was a Union soldier during the Civil war, and he died in Indiana at the age of forty-two years, honored and revered by all who knew him. The mother died aged thirty-eight, leaving four children, one of whom, a son, Lewis, lives near Okmulgee, Indian Territory, a prominent stock man.

Andrew M. Ground is the only member of his family living in Oklahoma. He was reared in his native state of Indiana, receiving an excellent education in its schools and he is a graduate of Purdue University. His health failed shortly after leaving college, and on the advice of his physician he came to Oklahoma and spent the summers for several years on the range as a cow boy, teaching school during the winter months. The outdoor life eventually restored his health, and with the advancing years he has become one of the leading stockmen of this part of the state. Since 1905 he has lived on the allotment belonging to his wife, a tract of eight hundred and eighty acres of choice land, well adapted to the raising of cotton, alfalfa and the cereals. He also owns a splendid ranch of five hundred and twenty acres near Okmulgee, Indian Territory.

In 1893 Mr. Ground was united in marriage to Jeanette Steadham, a daughter of John and Susan (Chupka) Steadham. She was born near Okmulgee, and was reared and educated in Muskogee and Eufaula, Indian Territory, receiving an excellent education in the government school of her native race. They have six children, five sons and a daughter: Lewis, Leo, Ida, Andrew M., Jr., Charles and Henry. Mr. Ground is a Republican politically, a staunch Roosevelt man, and he is a member of the Masonic order at Okmulgee, Indian Territory. He was reared in the faith of the Lutheran church, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

W. P. MALONEY, proprietor of the Maloney Gin Press, is perhaps one of the best informed men in the ginning business in Oklahoma, for he has had many years of experience in the business, and his father before him was a ginner. He began the work in his boyhood days back in his old

home state of Georgia, and from that time to the present he has been more or less identified with the business. He came to Oklahoma in 1892 from the Choctaw Nation in the Indian Territory, where he had resided for twelve years near McCurtain, and during the first few years of his residence here he lived on a homestead. Coming thence to Earlsboro, he resumed his occupation of ginning, and is now the proprietor of one of the largest mills in the county, which has a capacity of thirty bales of cotton a day and during the past season of 1907 the amount baled was seven hundred and eighty bales.

Mr. Maloney is a native son of Georgia, born near Acworth in Cobb county in 1855, a son of John Maloney, who conducted for many years the first gin operated in the state, known as the old Watson Gin Mill, and where his son as a boy learned the details of cotton ginning. The father was born in North Carolina and died in Texas, being still survived by his wife, who is now seventy-eight years of age, a faithful and earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Of her six children, four sons and two daughters, one son, Gus, is a resident of Hico, Texas. W. P. Maloney accompanied his parents on their removal from Georgia to Texas, removing from there in 1882 to Indian Territory, and twelve years afterward, as above stated, to Oklahoma. In 1893 he was united in marriage to Anna Hare, who was born and reared in Missouri, a daughter of Joseph Hare, a Kentuckian by birth, a Union soldier during the Civil war and who died in Oklahoma. The six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Maloney are Robert Lee, Lydia, Hattie, Emily, Zola and William P., Jr. Mr. Maloney is a Democrat politically.

NAPOLÉON C. HUDSON, proprietor of the Grand View Percheron Stock Farm, is one of the largest breeders of draft horses in this part of the state and is one of the county's leading business men. He has been prominently identified with the business interests of Oklahoma since coming to the county in 1899 to secure the right of way for the railroad here. His stock farm near the town of Shawnee is a valuable tract of eighty acres, well adapted for his large stock business, and in addition to being one of the largest breeders of Percheron draft horses in the county, he has also one of the most noted packs of hounds in the state. The leader of the pack, a black and tan, has a

state record as a runner, and his young hounds of five months have a record for the killing of wild cats. Four acres of the Grand View farm is devoted to orchard purposes.

In 1893 Mr. Hudson married Amelia Bourbonnais, who died when but twenty-two years of age, in 1901, and in 1906 he married his present wife, Ella Bicknell. She was born in the Blue Grass state of Kentucky, but was reared and educated in Texas, a daughter of W. Bicknell. In his political relations, Mr. Hudson is a Democrat.

CHARLES RODMAN. Among those who have been prominent in furthering the business interests of Pottawatomie county and especially Earlsboro, stands Charles Rodman, the well known druggist. He was one of the first settlers of the county, coming in when it was opened for settlement and has resided in the county ever since. He settled on a farm three miles west of Tecumseh on which he lived for seven years before moving to Earlsboro. Mr. Rodman was born in Kentuckytown, Grayson county, Texas, on the 25th day of June, 1866, a son of Benjamin F. and Mary A. Rodman, who were both natives of Kentucky. Mr. Rodman's father served in the Civil war on the Confederate side and now fills a soldier's grave in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky. At the age of seven, Mr. Rodman's parents moved to Atoka, Indian Territory, where he resided for some time, afterwards moving to McAlester, where he resided until coming to Pottawatomie county. He has been a resident of the state of Oklahoma for thirty-five years, and has been a practical druggist for twenty years of that time. He was married in McAlester to Miss Rosa Spivey, who was born in Erie, Kansas, and they have two sons, Carl, aged fourteen, and Doyle aged five years.

Mr. Rodman has always been a strong advocate of Democratic principles and has taken an active part in every campaign in Pottawatomie county since its organization. He was chairman of the county campaign committee in 1907 during the campaign for the adoption of the constitution, and by vigorous work increased his party's majority from 800 to 1,550 in his home county. He has served as delegate to most of the Congressional conventions and was a delegate to the first Single Statehood convention held in the state, at Muskogee in 1900. He



J W Tachue Jr

is senior warden of Earlsboro Lodge, No. 72, A. F. & A. M. He is an ardent advocate of the rod and gun and many a deer and turkey have fallen by his hands. He has in his drug store a magnificent head of antlers as proof of his skill as a hunter. He has the first gun he ever owned which was carried through the Civil war by a Confederate soldier and presented to Mr. Rodman when a boy. He is one of Earlsboro's best known citizens.

JOHN W. PADDOCK, the proprietor of Rose Hill Orchard Farm, one of the most beautiful estates in Pottawatomie county, has the honor of being one of the early pioneers of the Indian Territory, where he established his home as early as 1884. His first residence was at Fort Arbuckle, locating there when the country was wild and unimproved, from whence he subsequently went to the Chickasaw Nation, which was his home until his removal to Pottawatomie county in 1896.

Mr. Paddock was born in Washington county, Kentucky, January 12, 1846, a son of Alfred, who was also born in that county, and a grandson of John C. Paddock, who was of Kentucky birth and of Scotch-Irish descent. His wife bore the maiden name of Sally Holderman, and was a member of an old family of that state. Alfred Paddock married Rebecca Van Sickle, and her father, Samuel Van Sickle, was one of the most prominent citizens of his day in Kentucky, a famous distiller. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Paddock had two children, John W., and Sarah Collitt, the wife of a prominent railroad man at Popular Bluffs, Missouri, and in 1849 with their family they left Kentucky and located sixty miles south of St. Louis, Missouri, where the husband and father died when but thirty-three years of age, and the wife survived until the age of forty-eight.

Thus John W. Paddock was reared on a Missouri farm, where he was taught by his mother to be honest and industrious, and during the Civil war he served as a Confederate soldier in General Joe Shelby's command and took part in many battles and skirmishes. From Missouri he went to Young county, Texas, in 1872, where he maintained his home for twelve years or until his removal to the Indian Territory in 1884. After a time he became the owner of his present beautiful farm in Pottawatomie county, Oklahoma, which contains eighty acres of rich and fertile land, splen-

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didly improved. He has one field devoted to the growing of roses, and in his orchard he raises many varieties of fruits, including as ornaments, a few oranges and lemons. The Rose Hill Orchard Farm is known the country over for its beauty and value.

Mr. Paddock married Lovina C. Bough, of Missouri, and this union was blessed by the birth of six children, namely: Alfred, who is married and lives on a farm in Avoca township, and he has two children; Mrs. Etta Copeland, who has three children, and her home is also in Avoca township; John W., Jr., who is married and has one child, and three who are deceased: One, Dora McNeal, died and left four children, and Ida Brown left two children at her death. These six grandchildren are with their grandparents, Mr. Paddock and his wife. Mr. Paddock votes with the Democratic party, and he is both a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

WILLIAM MONROE MONTGOMERY, whose homestead farm lies in section 32, Earlsboro township, has been identified with the agricultural interests of Oklahoma since his arrival here, September 22, 1891, when he secured one hundred and sixty acres of government land. His farm is now under an excellent state of cultivation, improved with a good orchard of five acres, good buildings and other conveniences. At the present time he is serving as a member of the school board.

Shortly after his marriage, when a young man of twenty-two, Mr. Montgomery came to the southwest, spending two years in the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, and from there he came to Oklahoma in 1891. He was born in Perry county, Illinois, near Duquesne, September 2, 1860, and is of Irish descent. His father, Harvey Montgomery, also a native of Indiana, was a son of a Kentuckian, Nelson Montgomery, and he in turn was a son of Jack Montgomery, also from that state. Harvey Montgomery married Sally Harris, a daughter of one of the early pioneers of Indiana, John Harris, originally from Kentucky. He had a brother, Jose Harris, who served with General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans in the war of 1812. Harvey Montgomery died in the Seminole country, Indian Territory, at the age of sixty-two years, his death resulting from a fall from a wagon, and he left five children: William Monroe, Thomas J., Cynthia E., Robert N. and John Harris. A

daughter, Emma A., died at the age of twenty-two, and a son, Andrew J., died at the age of seventeen. The mother now makes her home with her son, William M., having reached the age of seventy years.

William M. Montgomery spent the early years of his life on an Illinois farm, and at the age of twenty-one he was married in that state to Mary Jones, who was born in its county of Franklin, a daughter of Willis Jones and Amanda (Renfrew) Jones, who are living in Mt. Vernon, Illinois. The three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery are Minnie M., Thomas Irvin and Willis L., and they also reared a granddaughter, Izetta Harris. The political affiliations of Mr. Montgomery are with the Democratic party.

CHARLES H. McALISTER, a prominent agriculturist in section 21, Earlsboro township, came from Gainesville, Texas, where he had lived for eight years, to Oklahoma in 1892 and secured one of the choice tracts of land in Pottawatomie county, a quarter section. He was born in DuBois county, Indiana, in 1832, but was reared in Parke county of that state, a son of Merritt and Margaret (Barnes) McAlister, both of whom were born in the Blue Grass state of Kentucky. The paternal family are of Scotch ancestry and of old Virginia stock. In 1850 Merritt and Margaret McAlister went with team and wagon to Wapello county, Iowa, and both are now deceased, the father dying in Wayne county at the age of seventy-five, and the mother lived until the age of seventy-seven. They left the following children at their death: Charles H., who is mentioned later; J. L., whose home is in Iowa; Joseph, living north of Asher in this county; Elvira A. Young, of Nevada; and Margaret, of Iowa.

Charles H. McAlister was eighteen years of age at the time of the removal of the family from Indiana to Iowa, and in 1862 he went overland with ox teams to Oregon, a member of the Adell train of fifty-six teams and one hundred and fifty armed men, under the leadership of Captain Jim Morrison, a noted veteran scout of that time and an excellent leader. They spent five months on the journey, and although they had no fights with the red skins en route they buried several who had been killed by the Indians. Their train finally arrived at Baker City, Oregon, on the 1st of October, 1862, and Mr. McAlister spent five years in Walla Walla of that state engaged in freighting.

He then returned to Wapello county, Iowa, making the return journey with mule teams, and from there he later went to Texas, from whence he came to Oklahoma. In section 21, Pottawatomie county he owns an excellent farm of one hundred and sixty acres, well cultivated and improved.

In Indiana, at the age of twenty-one years, Mr. McAlister married Catherine Logan, who was born in Indiana and died at the age of twenty-nine years, leaving three children, Howard, of Iowa; Charles P., of Colorado; and Warner, of Oklahoma. Four children were born of the union, Charles P. died in Colorado, leaving a wife and seven children, another child, a daughter, died in infancy. In 1868 Mr. McAlister wedded Amanda Jane Wood, who was born and reared in Wapello county, Iowa, a daughter of James and Maria (Ellis) Wood, both of whom were born in Parke county, Indiana, and were early pioneers of Wapello county. The father died in Appanoose county, Iowa, when seventy-nine years of age, and the mother when sixty-six, and of their twelve children eleven grew to mature years and married. The parents were members of the Baptist church. The two children born to Mr. and Mrs. McAlister are Mrs. Beda Bivins, of Okeene, Oklahoma; and James L., on the home farm. The family are of the Baptist faith and Mr. McAlister is a Mason of good standing at Thackerville, Oklahoma.

HENSCHEL BARRETT, a farmer in section 18, Earlsboro township, was born in Carroll county, Georgia, October 5, 1853. His father, Levi Barrett, was also born in Georgia, and was a bound boy and reared by an uncle. He married a lady from his own state, Jane Barber, and is living now in Arkansas, aged eighty-seven. He is a farmer and a Confederate war veteran, serving under Generals Lee, Johnston and Bragg. His religious views are in harmony with the teachings of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Of the nine children, five sons and four daughters, born to Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Henschel is the only one living in Oklahoma. He was reared to farm work in Sebastian county, Arkansas, receiving his educational training in the old-time log cabin schools of that state. In his young manhood he married Lydia Haney, who was born in Marion county, Illinois, but was reared and educated in Arkansas, a daughter of Hiram and Jane Haney, both from Illinois, and both



L. C. HOLLOWAY

of whom died in Arkansas. They had one son in the Union army during the Civil war, George Haney, whose home is now in Sebastian county, Arkansas. On the 2d of September, 1891, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett came with their family to Oklahoma, securing a quarter section of land in section 19, Earlsboro township, which Mr. Barrett yet owns, but in 1904 he bought eighty acres of land a half mile from Earlsboro, where he erected a good six-room dwelling and moved there in order to afford his children better educational advantages. He has had nine children: Andy H., Mary Bryant, William, Levi (who died at the age of seventeen years), Isaac, Nellie, Archie, Albert and Lo-Raine. The home, however, has been recently saddened by the death of the wife and mother, who was called to the home beyond on the 12th of December, 1906, at the age of forty-four. She was an earnest Christian worker, a member of the Baptist church, and was known and loved for her goodness of heart. Mr. Barrett is a believer in the principles of the Democratic party, and is a member of the fraternal order of Odd Fellows, Earlsboro Lodge, No. 77.

L. C. HOLLOWAY, one of the prominent early pioneers of Pottawatomie county, is the owner of a valuable farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Eason township, two hundred acres of which is under cultivation, and he is one of the leading farmers of the township.

Mr. Holloway was born in Cass county, Missouri, near Harrisonville, November 1, 1851, a son of Joseph and Malinda (Jackson) Holloway. The mother died in Missouri, and the father afterwards went to Pottawatomie county, Kansas, where he died when about sixty-seven years of age, a life-long agriculturist and a Democrat politically. He was of the Baptist faith. In their family were six children, one son and five daughters.

L. C. Holloway was a boy of eight years at the time of the removal of the family to Shawnee county, Kansas, establishing their home five miles west of Topeka, but after four years there they located in Pottawatomie county, near Wamego, from whence they later went to Westmoreland, that state. L. C. Holloway accompanied the family on their various moves, and during the Civil war he served as a member of the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, under Colonel Jones and Major Inman. He was for four months in

General Custer's command, and during his military career of six months he took part in the massacre and in many Indian battles. Returning home after his honorable discharge he came to Oklahoma many years afterward, in 1890, and has since been farming in Pottawatomie county.

Mr. Holloway married, in Pottawatomie county, Kansas, January 7, 1871, Emily Melott, a daughter of Claud and Theresa (Novarre) Melott, the former of French and the latter of French and Pottawatomie blood. The father died in Oklahoma when eighty-one years of age, but the mother still survives, and has now reached the advanced age of seventy-nine. Mrs. Holloway was reared in Pottawatomie county, Kansas, and received a good education in its schools. By her marriage she has become the mother of ten children, namely: J. H., the treasurer of Eason township and whose history also forms a part of this work; Nettie, Isabelle, Grover C., Walter, Blanche and Henry. Two children died when young, and Rosalie Durham, a daughter, died and left two children, one of whom has since died and the other, George Lee, is a boy of eleven and finds a good home with Mr. and Mrs. Holloway. Mrs. Holloway was reared in the faith of the Catholic church, and Mr. Holloway is a Baptist in his religious belief.

W. R. BUTLER, M. D. Among those who have contributed to the advancement of the medical fraternity in Oklahoma is Dr. W. R. Butler, a physician and surgeon of Maud. It was in 1903 that he established his home here, and here he has since lived and labored, building up meanwhile a large and constantly growing practice. He is a graduate of the Medical College of Little Rock, Arkansas, with the class of 1901, and he is a native son of Alabama, born in 1866. His father, John W. Butler, was a gallant soldier in the Confederate service during the Civil war, serving under Generals Bragg and Longstreet, making a gallant record as a soldier in the cause of the southland. He has now reached the age of sixty-nine years, a farmer by occupation, and a Democrat politically. His wife, Martha Welsh, died in Texas, when sixty-six years of age, leaving an only son, Dr. Butler. She was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was loved and honored for her goodness of heart and mind.

Dr. Butler was but a babe of three and a half years at the time of the removal of

his parents to Texas, where during his early boyhood he attended the public schools, and he prepared for his profession first by study under the instructions of Dr. T. R. Ogden of Mona, Texas, a well known physician of that place. During the years of 1893-94-95 he was a student in the Medical College of Little Rock, graduating at the close of that period with high standing. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and has served his party, the Democratic, as a delegate to conventions. His fraternal relations are with the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Dr. Butler was married in Texas, in 1884, to Miss Ella Lawn, who was reared and educated in Texas, and their two children are Hollie Butler and Fred. The elder is now twenty-three years of age, and is the proprietor of the Maud Bus and Transfer Line. Fred is but a boy of three years. They have also lost three children, Mattie, who died at the age of thirteen, the third born of the children, and two who died in infancy. Dr. and Mrs. Butler are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

SEVERN D. MOULTON, the postmaster of Earlsboro, is one of the best known men of the community and one of the county's prominent and early pioneers. It was in 1891 that he first became identified with the interests of Oklahoma, selecting the claim which is now the home of his daughter, Nellie Stebbins. On the 22d of August, 1898, he was made the postmaster of Earlsboro, and leaving his farm then he has since been engaged in business in the city, building and owning a fine large business room, twenty-eight by seventy-five feet, which he uses for his general store, and in the rear is his postoffice. The office supplies four rural route carriers, who leave the office every morning to carry the mail along the railroad routes. The first carrier was appointed April 15, 1905, and much credit is due Mr. Moulton for the excellent work he has done during his administration as the postmaster of Earlsboro.

He was born in Monroe county, New York, near Rochester, February 1, 1846, and is descended from an English family who have been represented in the epoch-making periods of this country, including the war of 1812, in which his uncle was a participant. His father, Eli P. Moulton, was a mineralogist, and died while classifying minerals in Tennessee, his home being in White Pine,

Tennessee. His wife, Hannah Hale, also died in that state, a member of the Presbyterian church. Of their three sons and a daughter, Severn D. is the only one now living, and he was reared principally in Michigan, receiving his education in Jackson, that state. From there he went to Chicago, Illinois, and was employed in that city until the opening of the Civil war, when he entered the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Company L, and served under Colonel John Farnsworth. His regiment made a brilliant and gallant record in the preservation of the Union, and after the war was over he took part in the Grand Review at Washington, District of Columbia. He received his honorable discharge in July of 1865, and returning to his home he later spent some time in Illinois and Tennessee, also going to Hutchinson, Reno county, Kansas, where he constructed the machinery for the first salt works erected there. Since coming to Oklahoma he has been active in public affairs and has served as a justice of the peace.

Mr. Moulton was married in Tennessee, when twenty-eight years of age, to Allie Eckley, from Illinois, who died in 1892, leaving six children, of whom the five now living are Nellie Stebbins, Verne, Frank L., Arthur and Stella. Frank L. Moulton is an attorney-at-law in Muskogee. On the 17th of September, 1894, Mr. Moulton married Mrs. Belle Staggs, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio, a daughter of Jehu and Mary (Kildoe) Burson. The father served as a member of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry during the Civil war, and he died in Pottawatomie county, Oklahoma. Mr. Moulton is a member of Shawnee post, G. A. R., and of the fraternal order of Odd Fellows.

THOMAS E. FINNEGAN. Among those who came to Oklahoma in the earliest period of its development to found homes for themselves and families and thus lay the foundation for the subsequent upbuilding of the state is recorded the name of Thomas E. Finnegan, one of the best known men of Earlsboro township. He has resided in the southwest since 1882, first in the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, from whence in 1894 with two mules and a yoke of oxen and wagons, and accompanied by his wife and children, he came to Pottawatomie county, Oklahoma, where their first home was a little log cabin sixteen by seventeen feet, all of the material for the little dwelling with the exception of the nails, having been



JOHN H. GWINN

taken from his farm. This little home in time gave place to his comfortable and commodious dwelling. Fifty-five acres of his land is under an excellent state of cultivation. Mr. Finnegan has spent the best twenty-five years of his life in this part of the United States, and is therefore well versed in western life, familiar with its early pioneer conditions as well as its later and more highly developed epoch, and the name of Thomas E. Finnegan occupies an honored place among the upbuilders of Pottawatomie county.

He was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1858, but during his child life his father died, leaving his mother with three small children of whom Thomas is now the only survivor, and he is also the only living representative of his family, for his mother died fourteen years ago in the Choctaw Nation, the wife of Albert Stankewitz, a soldier in the regular army. On a farm in Sebastian county, Arkansas, Thomas E. Finnegan grew to a sturdy manhood, and at the age of twenty-two he married Martha Goforth, from Tennessee, a daughter of Andrew and Lydia Goforth, both now deceased, the mother dying thirty years ago. The children born of this union are Calvin W., Mary Culp, Minnie Ross, John, Charles and Ira. Mr. Finnegan is a local leader in Democratic politics, and is now on his second term as the trustee of Earlsboro township. He has also served as a justice of the peace, an office equivalent to that of judge. His fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which his wife is a member of the Rebekahs, and both are members of the Christian church.

JOHN H. GWINN, the owner of a valuable homestead farm in section 2, Earlsboro township, is numbered among the Oklahoma pioneers of 1893, and among the native sons of Missouri, where he was born in Saline county in January, 1850, a son of William Carrollton Gwinn, also from that state. His paternal grandfather, Alman Gwinn, was one of the first to locate in Saline county, Missouri, making the entire journey from Tennessee there on flat boats which were pulled by ropes along the bank. He located at Frankfort, that state, as early as 1814. His brother, Harrison Gwinn, a very prominent Republican, and a California pioneer of 1848, became an eminent criminal attorney of that state, whence he made the journey over the plains with ox teams. Alman

Gwinn married Mary Marr, of Scotch ancestry, and among their children was William C. Gwinn, who married Hannah Sullivan, from Saline county, Missouri, and a member of one of the prominent old families of that community. Her father, Samuel Sullivan, was originally from Pennsylvania. William C. Gwinn died when thirty-eight years of age, and his wife was but twenty-eight at the time of her death, leaving five children: Mary E. McDold, of Atchison county, Missouri, John H., Margaret Emma Settes, of Missouri, and two, Francis N. and Charles C., deceased.

John H. Gwinn was reared to the life of a farmer, and during the period of the Civil war, although but a boy of fourteen, he enlisted for service and became a member of Company K, Forty-ninth Infantry, and saw much hard service until his discharge on the 20th of December, 1865. Among the battles in which he fought were those of Fort Blakeley, and Spanish Fort, from whence he marched to Montgomery, Alabama, and later to Eufaula, that state. He is the youngest Civil war veteran residing in Oklahoma. Mr. Gwinn made the overland journey to the territory in 1896, accompanied by his wife, and during the first years of their residence here they were located fifty miles from a railroad. With the passing years he has greatly improved his farm, which is now known as Oak View Farm, and has kept pace with the rapid march of civilization in the southwest.

In Johnson county, Missouri, in 1891, he married Laura L. Denton, a graduate of the state normal school and a prominent and successful teacher before her marriage, and a daughter of William Denton. She died September 5, 1896, when but thirty-two years of age, leaving two children, William Francis and Charles Albert, aged now, respectively, fifteen and thirteen years. On the 27th of August, 1898, Mr. Gwinn married Julia (Tolen) Shoffner, who was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana, but reared in Tama county, Iowa, a daughter of John and Margaret (Evans) Tolen, both of whom were born in Indiana but are now living in Yakima, Washington, members of the Baptist church. The father was a Union soldier during the Civil war. In their family were twelve children, four sons and eight daughters. Mrs. Gwinn first married M. D. Shoffner, by whom she had two children, Leroy and Delore Belle. Two children have

also been born of her second marriage, John H. and Emma Elizabeth. Mr. Gwinn gives his political allegiance to the Republican party, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Methodist Episcopal church.

EDWARD T. LONG. Among the public officials of Pottawatomie county is numbered Edward T. Long, the present clerk of Bales township. He is also numbered among those who made the race to Oklahoma in 1889 to secure its choicest lands and drew a claim of rich red soil, but thinking the land worthless he left it and began railroad freighting in Indian Territory, Arkansas and Louisiana, also working on the Choctaw Railroad near Shreveport, Louisiana, and Camden, Arkansas. In 1892 he returned to Oklahoma and located at Tecumseh, freighting from that city to Oklahoma City until the advent of the railroad in the following year. He then purchased his present homestead in Bales township, a valuable farm of one hundred and forty-six acres, one half of which is rich bottom land in the Canadian Valley and especially well adapted to the raising of alfalfa, corn and cotton. It is black soil, very rich and productive.

A native son of Jerseyville, Macoupin county, Illinois, Mr. Long was born in March, 1867, and is a son of a Civil war veteran, Frank Long, who served his country for four years as a member of the Sixty-first Illinois Infantry, and in that time was wounded in the foot. He is now a Jackson and Douglas, Democrat. With his wife, Elizabeth Holland, born in Nashville, Tennessee, he is now living in Tecumseh, Oklahoma. In their family were seven children, four sons and three daughters.

Edward T. Long was but a babe in arms at the time of the removal of his parents from Illinois to Kansas, where they settled near Fort Scott, later removing to Chautauqua county, that state, where the son Edward grew to manhood's estate on a cattle ranch. He was married shortly after coming to Tecumseh, in 1892, to Belle Hammel, of Des Moines, Iowa, from whence her parents, Isaac and Julia (Trobe) Hammel, moved to the Choctaw Nation many years ago, and her father, a native of Indiana, died there at the age of sixty-five years. That Nation is still the home of her mother. Their family numbered six children, two sons and four daughters. Seven children have been

born to Mr. and Mrs. Long—Lola, Jesse, Algar, Fred, Emmet, Gladys and Bertha. Mr. Long is one of the active Democratic workers of Pottawatomie county, having served as a delegate to many of its conventions, served also as a central committeeman, was for three years a member of the school board and is the present clerk of Bales township. He is frank and genial with all, and has won many friends during his residence in Oklahoma.

JOHN CHAUNCEY, the present trustee of Bales township, has been identified with the public and business interests of Pottawatomie county since 1896, the year in which he established his home in Oklahoma. Shortly after his arrival he purchased his present homestead farm of eighty acres, which he has since highly improved and is one of the township's leading farmers and stockmen.

Mr. Chauncey was born forty-five years ago in the commonwealth noted for its brave men and beautiful women, old Kentucky, and is a son of one of the old and revered pioneer ministers there, Rev. J. W. Chauncey, who devoted the greater part of his life to the work of the Baptist ministry. He was an efficient laborer in his Master's cause, and his memory is yet revered and honored in the communities in which he lived and labored. He came from Kentucky to Oklahoma in 1888, and he died in Bales township, Pottawatomie county, in 1906, after attaining the age of seventy-eight. His widow, nee Louisa Pierce, resides with her son here, and has reached the age of seventy-three.

When John Chauncey was a lad of eleven years he moved with his parents to Butler county, Kansas, where their home was near Wichita, and for eleven years he lived on a Kansas ranch, receiving meanwhile a public school education. In 1881 he married Miss Wyatt A. Kimsey, a daughter of Gus and Elizabeth (Brookshire) Kimsey, of Kentucky, from whence they moved to Missouri, and their home is now in Winfield, Kansas. Mr. Kimsey is a Civil war veteran from the Union army, and he is a member of the Baptist church. Mrs. Chauncey was one of their six children, and the union of Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey has been blessed by the birth of four: Lizzie Barnett, Pearl Lambert, James A. and Earl. Mr. Chauncey is a prominent worker in the local ranks of the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are members of the Christian church.



E R McAlister, M.D.

H. S. WHITTAKER, proprietor of the Whittaker Nursery located four miles north and three miles east of Shawnee, is the pioneer nursery man of Pottawatomie county and was the first to grow trees in this part of Oklahoma. To him also is given the credit of demonstrating the practicability of the growing of small fruits in this part of the territory. He has lived in Oklahoma since 1892, and in all these years he has been prominently identified with the nursery business. Previous to this time he had been engaged in the same industry on the Gulf coast, in Texas and other states, and his entire identification with the business covers the long period of eighteen years.

He was born in Morgan county, Indiana, March 19, 1862, a son of Orville and Rebecca (Waters) Whittaker, natives respectively of Kentucky and of Owen county, Indiana. His paternal grandfather was killed by Indians. On his mother's side he is of English descent, and her parents were from Kentucky. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Orville Whittaker, five sons and two daughters, and among the number was H. S. Whittaker, the nurseryman of Pottawatomie county. He spent the first fifteen years of his life in his home state of Indiana, attending the public schools, and then going to Kiowa, Barber county, Kansas, he lived the free and easy life of a cow boy on the western plains for a time. He was later on a Kansas ranch for some time, later lived in Columbus, that state, and then going to Rogers, Arkansas, he was engaged in the nursery business there for seven years, in that time shipping eleven car loads of trees to Oklahoma City, which were the first set out in this part of the territory. In his nursery in Davis township he has eight acres devoted to the raising of trees of the best varieties, including many fruit trees. His long residence in this part of the country has made him familiar with the soil and climate here and therefore an excellent judge of the trees which can be grown here to advantage.

In Tecumseh, in 1893, Mr. Whittaker was married to Bettie Park, who was born in Johnson county, Arkansas, a daughter of William and Sarah (McAlister) Park. The father is a resident of Pottawatomie county, but his wife is deceased, dying in August of 1907, aged fifty-two, leaving four sons and four daughters. A son, William McKinley Hobart, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Whittak-

er July 13, 1897. The wife and mother is a member of the Christian church, and Mr. Whittaker is politically a Republican.

DR. E. R. McALISTER, a prominent and well known physician and surgeon of Earlsboro, has been engaged in practice in this city since 1902, the year of his arrival in Oklahoma. He is a graduate of the Barnes College of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri, of the class of 1897, and was born in Bellefonte, Boone county, Arkansas, in 1872. His father, Michael McAlister, was one of the 1837 pioneers to that county, and he was also a Confederate soldier during the Civil war, serving under General Marmaduke. With his wife he yet resides in Boone county, Arkansas, both having reached the age of seventy-nine years. The Doctor, one of their ten children, seven sons and three daughters, was reared to the sturdy life of a farmer lad, and on account of a weakness of the eyes he did not attend school until he was sixteen years of age, but applying himself diligently from that time on he became well educated and finally began the study of medicine under the instructions of Dr. L. Kirby, a well known physician of his home place. After a time he became a student in Barnes College, St. Louis, and after the completion of his course there he practiced at Valley Springs, Arkansas, until coming to Pottawatomie county, Oklahoma, in 1902. Dr. McAlister enjoys a large and, constantly growing patronage, and maintains his position among the leaders of the medical fraternity in Pottawatomie county, while at the same time he has taken part in much of the public and social life of Earlsboro. He is a member of the Pottawatomie County Medical Society, of the Masonic lodge at Earlsboro, and of the Odd Fellows fraternity, lodge No. 77.

In 1900 the Doctor married Stella Murray, and their two children are Vera and Veva. The political affiliations of Dr. McAlister are with the Democratic party, and in religion he is a follower of the teachings of the Christian church. Mrs. McAlister is a member of the Presbyterian church.

J. T. PEYTON is one of the best known of the early pioneers of this section of Oklahoma, and during many years he has been active in its cattle and other important industries. In this time he has witnessed the development of the country from a wild and unsettled region to one of the leading communities of the entire southwest, and in this

great work of country building he has taken an active and important part.

Mr. Peyton was born in 1855, in Callaway county, and reared in Montgomery county, Missouri, a member of one of the commonwealth's earliest families and a son of Thomas and Mary (Covington) Peyton, both of whom were born there. The Covingtons were among the first families to take up their abode in that part of Missouri. Thomas Peyton died during war times and his wife in 1876, both honored and respected for their many sterling characteristics. To their son they gave the benefit of a public school education, but this has been greatly supplemented in later years by actual business experience and by reading and observation. Going from Missouri to western Texas he was in the cattle business there for four years, and in 1880 he came to the old Indian Territory. For thirteen years he was prominently engaged in the cattle business there and in selling goods at Econtuchka in Pottawatomie county, finally drifting into farming pursuits and he now owns an excellent homestead of one hundred and sixty acres and also another farm of the same acreage.

Mr. Peyton was married in 1881 to Mrs. Mary A. Clark, who was educated in the government school at St. Mary's, Kansas, and she has one son by her former marriage, George Clark. Mr. Peyton is a member of the fraternal order of Odd Fellows, Shawnee Lodge, No. 149.

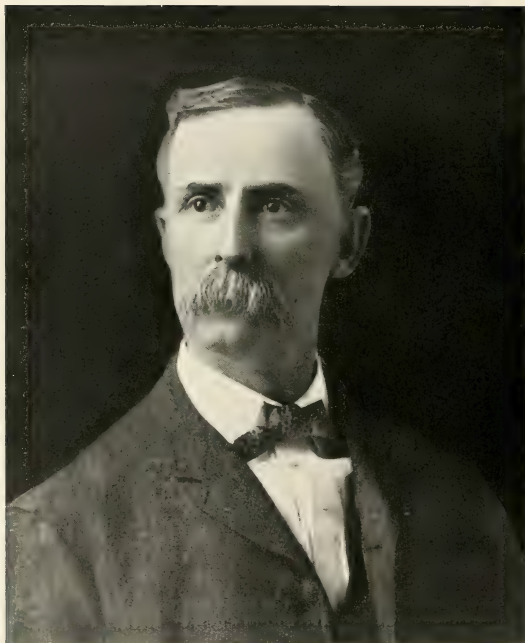
WILLIAM D. ADAMS was one of the prominent agriculturists of Earlsboro township, and pioneer of Pottawatomie county of 1892. At that time he bought his farm, it containing then nothing but a dugout and a few other small improvements, but as time passed he improved his land and replaced the first primitive dwelling by a pleasant and substantial home. This splendid homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, known as the Pecan Valley Farm, is rich and valuable land, constituting one of the valuable farm homes of Earlsboro township.

Mr. Adams was born in Lexington, Lafayette county, Missouri, in 1858 a member of an early pioneer family to that state. His paternal grandfather was Jacob Adams and his father, Eli Adams, was born in Claiborne county, Tennessee. He resided in Missouri and Kansas during the period of the Civil war, when life and property on the then frontier border were in danger. The

family later went to Indiana. Mr. Eli Adam's wife, Jane Powell, was the first white child born in Washington township, Lafayette county, Missouri, her father, Richard Powell, having been one of the township's first settlers. She died at the age of eighty-seven long surviving her husband, who was seventy-five at the time of his death. He was a life-long farmer, a Democrat politically and a member of the Primitive Baptist church. Their family numbered thirteen children, of whom the following are living: Amanda, Noah, Jacob, Louisa, Richard, Martha, Sterling, Price and Laura. The eldest son, Ben, was a Civil war soldier under General Pemberton, and during the battle of Vicksburg he was wounded by a shell and died at Alton prison in Illinois. The second son, Noah, was also a Civil war soldier, serving under General Shelby.

William D. Adams spent the early years of his life on a farm in Missouri, and at the age of twenty-two he married Sarah E. Leap, who was born in Boone county, Indiana, a daughter of John F. and Martha Jane (Kemper) Leap, in whose family were five children, two sons and three daughters, namely: Sarah E. Adams, Lucy Malvin, William Jackson, Ada Farlee (deceased) and Tilmond Jackson. Mr. and Mrs. Leap came to Oklahoma in 1891 and secured a claim in Earlsboro township. The four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Adams are Florence, Roger Mills, Walter Cleveland, whose home is in Missouri, and Roy Fielding, who was born in Earlsboro township in 1898. Mr. Adams gave his political support to the Democratic party, and he was a member of the Primitive Baptist church as is his wife. Mr. Adams died June 1, 1908.

W. I. CONAWAY. No history of the agricultural development of Pottawatomie county would be complete without prominent reference to W. I. Conaway, who is one of the proprietors of the Oak Park Farm in Earlsboro township. He is classed with the most progressive and enterprising agriculturists of this community and is doing a splendid work in improving and developing his property. He belongs to that class of representative men who in advancing individual interests also promote the general welfare, and throughout the community where he makes his home he is held in highest respect. He represents one of the old families of the Buckeye state, his birth hav-



Geo. M. Sawshatz

ing occurred in Franklin, Ohio, near Columbus, on the 16th of September, 1866. His father, Basil Conaway, was a native of Perry county, Ohio, in which locality he was reared and educated. At the time of the Civil war he espoused the Union cause and served for three and a half years as a member of the Fourteenth Army Corps. He made an excellent record as a gallant and valorous soldier, going with Sherman on the march to the sea and participating in many hotly contested battles which led up to the final victories that crowned the Union arms. His political allegiance was ever given to the Republican party which was the defender of the Union cause in the dark days of the Civil war and has always been the party of reform and progress. His religious faith was that of the United Brethren church and his life was in harmony with his professions. In early manhood he wedded Miss Rebecca Claybaugh, who was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, and whose father was of Scottish birth. She had three brothers who were soldiers of the Civil war, Thomas, Nicholas and Birch Claybaugh, and one was killed in battle in Georgia.

W. I. Conaway, whose name introduces this record, belonged to a family of six sons and seven daughters. He was reared upon the old home farm in Ohio, where he was taught to work, while lessons concerning the value of integrity and industry were early impressed upon his mind. During the winter months he attended the public schools to the age of fourteen years, when he started out in life on his own account and has since been dependent upon his own resources, so that whatever success he has achieved has come to him as the reward of persistent, earnest effort.

When twenty-six years of age, Mr. Conaway was married to Miss Nancy H. Gander, a native of Putnam county, Ohio, who has been to him a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey. She was born in 1867 and is a daughter of George W. and Hattie (Clevenger) Gander. Her father died in Putnam county, Ohio, leaving four children, one son, G. W. Gander, and three daughters. The mother died June 18, 1908, aged seventy-five. She was the daughter of one of the earliest settlers of Putnam county, Ohio, her father establishing his home in the midst of the green woods when the native forest growth stood in its primeval strength. There

was much wild game in the district and Indians were frequently seen.

Mr. and Mrs. Conaway are now pleasantly located on one of the excellent farms of Pottawatomie county. It comprises one hundred and fifty-two acres of rich and valuable land that has been brought under a high state of cultivation and annually returns golden harvests for the care and labor which is bestowed upon the fields. In the ownership of this property Mr. Conaway is associated with G. W. Gander. In the midst of the farm stands an attractive and beautiful residence and upon the lawn are found oak trees, making the place look like a park. The house was erected at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars and is pleasantly and comfortably furnished. In the rear stands a good barn twenty-two by forty feet with an addition fourteen by forty feet. There are also cribs and in fact all of the necessary outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. He raises both grain and cattle and has a model property, which indicates the careful supervision and progressive methods of the owner.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Conaway has been blessed with three children: Alta, now thirteen years of age; Walter D., eleven years of age, and Verda L., an infant. In community affairs Mr. Conaway is deeply and helpfully interested and has been officially connected with the school board, the cause of education finding in him a warm and stalwart friend. His political allegiance is given to the Democracy. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and with the Maccabees and is loyal to the teachings and purposes of these orders, while in the lodge rooms he is a welcome feature. In his business career he has displayed unfaltering diligence and determination and starting out in life at the age of fourteen years he justly deserves the success which is crowning his efforts, for it has been gained through honorable methods that neither seek nor require disguise.

GEO. M. SOUTHGATE. For more than seventeen years Geo. M. Southgate has been an honored resident of Pottawatomie county, actively interested in its advancement and upbuilding, and he has performed his full share in the work which has transformed this section of the country into a prosperous community. His name is inscribed on the pages of both its political and industrial

history, for he has labored effectively in public office for the public good, and is now the incumbent of the highest office within the gift of the citizens of Wauwette, that of mayor. He has served as a delegate to many of the county and state conventions, representing his district in the last state convention at Muskogee in 1908. He is also of the highest type of business man, and as the cashier of the First National Bank of Wauwette he stands at the head of the business interests of Pottawatomie county. The bank was established February 6, 1903, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, and its present officers are: W. S. Search of Shawnee, president; E. C. Nichols of Tecumseh, vice president; Geo. M. Southgate, cashier; and T. F. Southgate assistant cashier.

Geo. M. Southgate has been identified with the interests of Oklahoma since October of 1891, but he is a Kentuckian by birth, born in Boone county in 1859, a son of Dr. B. E. Southgate, who was born in Virginia, and represented a prominent old southern family who came from Al Walton, England, to the United States before the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Southgate who was Eleanor Fleming, was of a Scotch-Irish family, and of their six children, three sons and three daughters, all reside in their home state of Kentucky with the exception of the two Wauwette bankers. The family were of the Presbyterian religious belief.

Arriving in Oklahoma Geo. M. Southgate located six miles east of Shawnee where he followed farming and stock raising, and finally, in 1896, was elected clerk of the county and served in that office for three terms, or six years, proving a popular official. His marriage to Berla A. Gilbert was celebrated in Pottawatomie county in 1898. She was born in Rockwood, Illinois, but was reared and educated in Summer county, Kansas, and was a teacher before her marriage. Their four children are Eleanor F., Margaret E., Virginia A., and Eloise. Mr. Southgate is a prominent and efficient worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, and fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order affiliating with the chapter, consistory, shrine and India Temple of Oklahoma City.

HON. SIDNEY SCHRAM, who was one of the best known men of Pottawatomie county, was born in London, Ontario, February 20, 1838, and died August 29, 1908, in Shawnee. His paternal grandfather, William Schram,

came to the United States from London, England, before the Revolutionary war, and located in New York, where his son, Ben was born and reared. Ben Schram married Jane Tichner from London, England, and he died when his son Sidney was but nine years of age, leaving a widow and three children.

After the death of his father Sidney Schram found a home with his grandfather, William Schram, for several years, and when he was twenty-two he left Canada for Missouri, where he remained for one year and then went to Colorado, to Denver and Golden City, where he was employed in ranching and in freighting to the mountains. From there he went to Iowa and became the owner of one hundred and twenty-five acres in the southwestern part of the state, but selling his land he went to Hamburg, that state. During the Civil war period he witnessed many skirmishes in southwestern Iowa, and served as the deputy sheriff for a time. Going later to Taylor county, Iowa he was extensively engaged in stock raising and farming for some years, and in that time was elected to the office of clerk of the courts. In 1883 Mr. Schram left Iowa for Butler county, Nebraska, where he was elected to serve as the sheriff of the county in 1886 and during his residence in Nebraska he was made a member of the state senate. In 1894 he came to Oklahoma. This was during an early epoch in its history, when the work of development was yet in its infancy, and from those early days until his death the Hon. Sidney Schram was prominently identified with the work of development, in both its business and public life. In 1900 he was elected the sheriff of Pottawatomie county, receiving at the election the large majority of five hundred and thirty votes, and he served in the office for two years. Woodland, the beautiful and valuable homestead is located three miles east of the town of Shawnee, and contains two hundred acres of rich and fertile land. To him also belonged the distinction of having been one of the oldest Masons in the county, having joined the order in 1868, and he was also a member of the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Eagles fraternities at Shawnee.

In Atchison county, Missouri, he married Clementine Woodhull, who was born in Canada, a daughter of Josiah and Anna E. (Keyser) Woodhull. The father was born in the state of New York and was the son

of a slave owner, George Woodhull. He died in Page county, Iowa, and his wife died in Missouri. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Schram are Anna Eliza, the wife of C. T. Ward of Shawnee; W. B., whose home is in Enid, Oklahoma; and A. L., who conducts the homestead farm. A. L. Schram is married and has three children—Mabel E., Orville E. and Arta Maud.

JAMES W. TURNER, the proprietor of Oak Grove Farm in Earlsboro township, was born in Ray county, Missouri, February 15, 1872, a son of Jeremiah and Hannah F. (Conyers) Turner, born respectively in North Carolina and Kentucky. The father, who was a farmer, died in Ray county, Missouri, in 1885, aged forty-five years. He was a staunch Union man during the period of the Civil war, and afterward voted with the Democratic party. He was liberal in his religious views, and his wife, who still survives him, aged seventy-one, and is living with her son, James, is a member of the Christian church. In their family were seven children, four sons and three daughters, namely: Edgar, whose home is in Garfield county, Oklahoma; D. L., of Los Angeles, California; Mollie Tucker, who died in Missouri; John W., of Pottawatomie county; Lizzie Spinks of St. Charles, Missouri; James W.; and Martha Cormony of Nebraska.

James W. Turner spent the early years of his life in his native state of Missouri, and coming from there to Oklahoma county in 1889 he located in Council Grove on a claim. From there in 1891 he came to Earlsboro township, where he has ever since made his home and has been one of the most prominent factors in its history: His farm of one hundred and eighty acres, in two separate tracts, lies in range 4, township 10, the northwest quarter of section 29, and is mostly bottom land, very rich and productive. When he first located here he was obliged to go to Oklahoma City for his supplies, a distance of forty-five miles, and in all the subsequent changes which have been wrought here, changes which have placed this community on a par with many older parts of the Union, he has been an important factor, active in both its public and business life. He is an active Democratic worker, has for seven years represented his party as a delegate to conventions, including the convention in Hobart in 1907, is the present central com-

mitteeman, and is also Earlsboro township's treasurer.

In 1897 Mr. Turner was married to Ella Dunagan, who was born in Platt county, Missouri, but was reared and educated in Kansas, a daughter of D. D. and a Miss (Melotte) Dunagan. The father was a pioneer in both Kansas and Oklahoma, and is now living in Shawnee, but the mother is deceased. The five children, three sons and two daughters, born to Mr. and Mrs. Turner are: Iva, Roy, Earl, Lois and Ralph. The family are members of the Christian church and Mr. Turner is serving his church as an elder.

A. E. PATRICK. The name of A. E. Patrick is inseparably connected with the financial interests of Pottawatomie county, for he is at the head of one of its leading banking institutions, the Asher State Bank. It was organized with a capital of \$10,000 and a good surplus and bought the stock of the first state bank organized in the city. Its officers are: J. C. Milner, president, and A. E. Patrick, cashier, men of excellent financial standing in the county, while its president is one of the oldest pioneers, coming here at the opening of the county to settlement.

A. E. Patrick became a resident of Oklahoma in 1893, first locating at Cushing, and he was born in Ogle county, Illinois, near Oregon, in 1872. His family were among the early residents of that community, his grandfather moving there from Massachusetts as early as 1837. His father, Edward W. Patrick, was born in Ogle county, and was reared on a farm there, receiving an excellent educational training in Wheaton College. He died in the county of his birth in 1898, when he had attained the age of fifty-six years, a prominent farmer and stock man and a Republican politically. He was also a member of the Masonic order and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife bore the maiden name of Ellen E. Gould, and was born in Massachusetts, and died at the age of fifty-nine years, in 1906. At her death she left two children, a son and daughter—the daughter is now living in Portland, Oregon.

A. E. Patrick was reared and received a good education in Ogle county, being a graduate of the Stillman Valley High School, and in 1893, coming to the new southwest, he served for a time as assistant postmaster in Cushing, Oklahoma, among

the Indian tribes, but after two years he returned to Illinois and accepted a position in Chicago with the Cable Company. He was married in Pasadena, California, in 1904, to Daisy P. White, who was also born and reared in Ogle county, Illinois, and was educated in the University of Wisconsin at Madison, and at Illinois State Normal at Normal, Illinois, being a member of the Kappa Alpha Theta fraternity. She is a daughter of George W. and Emma (John) White, both now deceased. Mr. Patrick is a Republican politically and a member of the time-honored order of Masons.

JAMES M. PENNY, one of the well known agriculturists of Brinton township, Pottawatomie county, was born in Lincoln county, North Carolina, March 15, 1839, a son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Hager) Penny, both of whom were also born in that state. The father died at the age of sixty-eight, after a long life devoted to the work of a mechanic, and he was both a Baptist and a Democrat. Of their six children, two sons and four daughters, James M. is the only one living in Oklahoma.

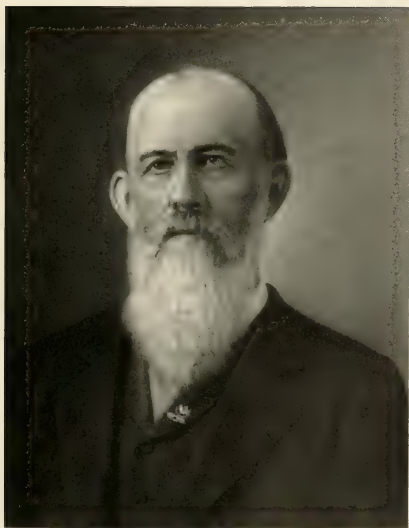
Although a North Carolinian by birth he was reared in Georgia, and in the early days before the war was a schoolmate of General John B. Gordan. At the beginning of the trouble between the north and the south he espoused the cause of the Confederacy and joined the Army of the Tennessee, serving under Generals Johnston, Bragg and Hood, and took part in many of the hard-fought battles of the war, including the siege of Vicksburg, where he served with General Pemberton, and the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee. He was at one time captured and confined as a prisoner of war at Salisbury, and during his military period he suffered all the hardships and privations of a true soldier of the South. Returning to his home in Georgia after the close of the conflict, he farmed there until his removal further south, to Montague county, Texas, in 1886, and in 1895 he came from Texas to Pottawatomie county, Oklahoma. He is now the owner of a valuable estate of one hundred and sixty acres in Brinton township, ten acres of which is planted to an orchard. His land is rich and fertile, and is under an excellent state of cultivation.

Mr. Penny was married in Georgia, to Joanna Kent, a daughter of Levi and Elizabeth (Anthony) Kent, who lived and died in Georgia, earnest and worthy members

of the Methodist Episcopal church. Of the twelve children born to Mr. and Mrs. Penny seven are living, namely: Lizzy Otis, Ursula Moser, Arthur, Gordan, Lela, Joe Brown and Jesse. Mr. Penny has never voted any but a straight Democratic ticket, and for four years he served as the trustee of his township. He is a member of the Baptist church, and is a typical old Georgia gentleman, hospitable and kind to all, and in return he receives the veneration and respect which are the fruits of an honorable and well-spent life. He is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellow orders. In 1908 he was appointed trustee and assessor of Brinton township. Himself and wife are both members of the Baptist church.

H. A. BOLINGER. One of the most interesting of the prominent characters whose worth and merit have graced the history of Pottawatomie county is to be found in the person of H. A. Bolinger, at the present time the police judge of Maud. In fact, his forceful individuality led in part to the establishment of the town, in 1905, and since 1900 he has served as secretary of the township of Moore. He arrived in Oklahoma on the 22d of April, 1889, and secured a homestead five miles south of Oklahoma City, and he has ever since been a resident of Oklahoma and of Pottawatomie county, since 1900 one of its honored early pioneers.

Mr. Bolinger was born in St. Paul, Arkansas, in 1861, and his father, J. H. Bolinger, was a native of Tennessee and during the Civil war he was a member of Captain Bevin's Home Guards, and was killed in the service. His wife, Elizabeth Sumner, was born in Arkansas, and is now a resident of Springdale that state, an earnest Christian lady and a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Bolinger was a Presbyterian in his religious views. Among their four children was H. A. Bolinger, who spent his early life in his native state of Arkansas, receiving a public school education, and when but a lad of sixteen he was teaching school. He also attended for a time Huntsville Academy of Arkansas, and shortly after leaving that institution he went from Arkansas to Texas, this being in 1884, and five years afterward, in 1889, he came to Oklahoma and entered actively and earnestly into its public life. He was the first superintendent of schools elected in Oklahoma county, serving with credit and honor in that position



J. M. Perry,

for two years and for three years he was an attorney at law there. Later he accepted a traveling position in the sale of school furniture with Jasper Sipes. He has served many times as a delegate to the state and county conventions of his party, the Democratic, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity (Oklahoma No. 1) and the Woodmen of the World.

In 1898 Mr. Bolinger was united in marriage to Laura Cheves, who was born in Texas and was reared and educated in that state and Oklahoma, a daughter of G. M. and Masella (Carr) Cheves, the father from Tennessee and now a resident of Oklahoma county. In their family were seven children, three sons and four daughters. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Bolinger are Albert Lee and Bessie. Mrs. Bolinger is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

A. G. CALDWELL, M. D. The professional and the business record of Dr. A. G. Caldwell are alike commendable, for in both relations he has been true to the trusts reposed in him, and has proved himself worthy of public confidence. His business career was begun immediately after his graduation from the Valparaiso University, where he studied under Professor H. B. Brown, one of the noted educators of northern Indiana. Then connecting himself with a wholesale house in the capacity of a traveling salesman, he made good on the road until he began the study of medicine under the able instructions of Dr. W. W. Hyatt, of Kentucky, while later he entered, and in time graduated with honor from, the Louisville Medical College class of 1893, and Kentucky University Medical Department, class of 1900. It was in 1902 that he came to Pottawatomie county, Oklahoma, where he soon afterward became the promoter and one of the organizers of the Farmers National Bank of Tecumseh, and Dale State Bank, Dale, Oklahoma, of which he served first as president and later as cashier, but after a time he sold his interest in the institution in order to give his entire attention to his large and constantly growing medical practice. He owns a large amount of real estate in Pottawatomie county, and also a large and valuable ranch in Hemphill county, Texas, on which he raises high grade stock, including Durham and Hereford cattle and Duroc Jersey and Poland China hogs. The

Caldwell Ranch is one of the most valuable places in that part of the country.

Mr. Caldwell is a native son of the Blue Grass state of Kentucky, born in Anderson county, in 1866, a son of B. F. and Mary (Cardwell) Caldwell. The father, of Scotch-Irish descent, was also born in Kentucky, in 1842, and he served four years as a member of an infantry company, Fourth Kentucky Volunteers, U. S. A. Their family numbered eight children, five sons and three daughters.

In his native commonwealth of Kentucky, in 1888, Dr. Caldwell wedded Emily Jordan, a member of a prominent old family of that state and a daughter of Peter Jordan, deceased. The only child of this union is a son, Wallace, a young man of eighteen years and a student in the A. and M. College of Stillwater, Oklahoma. Dr. Caldwell is a member of the time-honored order of Masons, and is also a valued member and an earnest worker in the Baptist church of Tecumseh, which he has represented in the state convention, and for four years he served as auditor of that body. As an earnest Christian gentleman no man is more highly respected where known than Dr. A. G. Caldwell, the popular physican of Tecumseh.

DR. N. SEWELL is one of the pioneer physicians of Pottawatomie county, where he has practiced since 1899, and in all these years he has been a prominent factor in the medical profession of Oklahoma, especially well known throughout the southern part of the county. He prepared for his profession in a well known medical college in his home state of Georgia, where he graduated when twenty-five years old. He at once entered actively into the practice of medicine, and after a time he moved from Georgia to Benton county, Arkansas, where for nine years he practiced in Springtown, and for six years in Gentry. From there he came to Oklahoma in 1899 and prominently identified himself with the early life of Pottawatomie county, his practice in those days necessitating long rides over rough and bad country roads, but no night was ever too dark, too cold or too stormy for the Doctor to go when called to a sick bed. Shortly after his arrival here he bought a fine tract of land near Tecumseh, and when the railroad located its station nearby it was named Sewell in his honor. The farm now adjoins the town of Sewell and contains two hun-

dred and forty acres of rich and fertile land, adapted principally to the raising of alfalfa, and the place is known as Dance Creek Alfalfa Farm. Dr. Sewell, however, maintains his home in Tecumseh, where he attends to his large practice.

He was reared to the life of a farmer and was born on a farm in Forsyth county, near the county seat of Cummings, Georgia, May 24, 1853, and is a member of an old family of that state. His grandfather, Joshua L. Sewell, made his home in that state many years ago, and his father, A. J. Sewell, was born there more than eighty years ago and is yet numbered among its inhabitants, being a farmer in Dawson county. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Kitty Moore, was born in Georgia and died there some years ago, leaving two children, the daughter being Julia Ann Tolerson, of Atlanta, Georgia. The son is the elder of the two. Before leaving his native state, when a young man of twenty, he was married to Matilda C. Pool, a native daughter of the state, where her father, Dr. M. L. Pool, is a successful physician and a Confederate veteran of the Civil war. His wife, Lucy (Mangrum) Pool, is deceased. To Dr. and Mrs. Sewell have been born nine children: Eliza Alice Brown, Lenora Penry; Laura McKinney, Oscar V., Pearl, Maggie, Ava and two who are deceased. Dr. Sewell votes with the Democratic party and is a Royal Arch Mason, and Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. With his wife he has membership relations with the Baptist church of Tecumseh.

WILLIAM G. PARIS is one of the well known and representative business men of Wanette, a member of the firm of Paris & Becotte, proprietors of a cotton gin and saw mills. He has been identified with the interests of Oklahoma since 1894, where for nine years he operated a gin in Georgetown, and at the close of that period, in 1903, he came to Wanette to engage in the same business here. The Paris & Becotte cotton gin and mills were erected in 1904, the former having a capacity of thirty-five bales in ten hours, and in 1907 their output was 2,087 bales of cotton. In their mills they are kept busy sawing the various kinds of native lumber.

Mr. Paris was born in Warren county, Ohio, near Lebanon, June 4, 1865, and on the paternal side is a descendant of the French. His great-grandfather, a native of

the city of Paris, France, at one time owned city real estate there to the amount of one million dollars. But as he was a Protestant in his religious belief, he was obliged to leave his native country, and he came to America. One of his sons was named Lewis D., and the latter's son, C. G. Paris, became the father of William G. Paris of this review. C. G. Paris was born in New Jersey, and was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, a member of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Becoming a school teacher, he taught for thirteen years in one school in Ohio, and proved himself a successful educator. He married Sarah J. Harner, born in Warren county, Ohio, and in 1869 they moved to Miami county, Kansas, and from there one year later to near Osborne, in Osborne county. This was an early day in the history of that state, when the buffaloes were yet numerous and roamed at will, and locating on a farm on the frontier they passed through the memorable drouth and grasshopper scourge of 1874. Mr. Paris served the county of Osborne for four years as its clerk, proving an efficient and competent officer. The wife and mother died at Sacred Heart, Pottawatomie county, Oklahoma, at the age of seventy years, but the father, who was born in 1829, is still living and the father of nine children: George L., E. E. (deceased), Mary, William G., Sally A., C. B., Anna M., Nellie E. and Maud M.

On his parents' pioneer farm near Bloomington, Kansas, W. G. Paris was reared to years of maturity, but leaving his boyhood's home he went to near Siloam in Benton county, Arkansas, where he farmed until his removal to Oklahoma. He was married in Pottawatomie county, November 7, 1900, to Laura Ellen Wright, who was born and reared in Missouri, a daughter of D. L. and Lou (Clements) Wright, the father born in Buffalo, New York, and the mother in Alabama. Mr. Wright served as a member of an Iowa regiment during the Civil war. In their family were three daughters—Mrs. Paris, Addie and Nora. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Paris are Ben F., Lewis D., Barney McKinley and Nelly J. Mrs. Paris is a member of the Christian church. He has membership relations with the Masonic and Woodmen of the World fraternities, an ex-council commander of the latter order, and he has served his party, the Republican,



W. G. PARIS

as a central committeeman and as a delegate to county conventions.

W. E. JOHNSTON. The postmaster at Tecumseh is W. E. Johnston, one of the veteran printers and newspaper men of Oklahoma. He located in Oklahoma City coincident with its settlement, and for several years was foreman of the *Times-Journal* of that place. When he transferred his residence to Tecumseh in 1895, he bought the Tecumseh *Republican*, associating with him in this enterprise E. M. Blackwell, the firm being Johnston and Blackwell.

Mr. Johnston was appointed postmaster at Tecumseh in May, 1902, and now, in his second term, is giving this growing town an efficient administration of an office that has very intimate relations with its business welfare and progress. Mr. Johnston was born in Kentucky, October 23, 1869, a son of Jesse C. and Addie (Davis) Johnston, the former a native of Virginia who moved to Kentucky when young, and the latter a native of Tennessee. The family moved to Kansas while W. E. was a boy, and he was educated in the public schools of that state. Like many successful printers and newspaper men, he began learning the business during tender years. He was only twelve when he first became acquainted with some of the routine of a printing office, and was a practical printer long before he reached majority. In Tecumseh he affiliates with Tecumseh Lodge No. 13, F. & A. M., and also with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1895 he married Miss Mattie James, a native of Kentucky. They have three children, Hazel, born October 23, 1899; Mildred, April 17, 1901; and Genera, February 8, 1906.

E. W. MILLER. The name of E. W. Miller is familiarly associated with the banking interests of Oklahoma, he being now cashier of the Tecumseh State Bank of Tecumseh. He was born in Ida county, Iowa, June 27, 1871, a son of Chas. W. and Alice M. (Oberdorf) Miller. The mother was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and moved with her parents to Iowa in 1855. C. W. Miller is a native of Butler county, Pennsylvania, born June 27, 1845, and is a descendant of Edward Fuller, who came to this country on the Mayflower. Chief Justice Fuller is of the same family. C. W. Miller moved to Iowa in 1866, where he resumed his trade of blacksmithing, but in 1885 left that state for Nebraska, and in 1899 he came

from there to Tecumseh. While in Nebraska he was for several years a merchant in Concord after which he transferred his activities to the banking business, and after coming to Tecumseh he organized the Tecumseh State Bank, of which he was made the president. He still retains this high office, although he has practically retired from the active work of the bank. During the period of the Civil war he served for a year and a half as a member of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, and has always been a Republican in his political affiliations, active in the party ranks. At one time he was the nominee for the constitutional convention of Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have a son and a daughter, and the latter, Viola J., is now Mrs. Peterson and a resident of California.

The year following the organization of the Tecumseh State Bank E. W. Miller became its cashier. At that time its capital stock consisted of ten thousand dollars, but its capital now represents twenty-five thousand dollars, with deposits amounting to one hundred and twenty-five thousand. He is a successful banker and business man, and has been instrumental in raising this financial institution to its present high standard.

Mr. Miller married in 1895 Edna Martin, a native of Washington county, Nebraska, and a daughter of W. M. Martin. Their seven children are: May E., born March 2, 1897; Francis E., September 24, 1898; Gert-rude, June 23, 1900; Pearl I., March 4, 1902; Alice M., December, 1903; Elma M., September 19, 1905; and Carl W., January 14, 1907. Mr. Miller is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity and of the Methodist church.

S. P. LARSH is one of the most prominent of Tecumseh's business men, and is now at the head of one of its leading hardware establishments. He was born in Christian county, Illinois, January 25, 1865, a son of L. M. and Nancy (May) Larsh, both of whom were born in Ohio. L. M. Larsh went from his native state to Illinois when young, and followed farming there until his removal to Kansas in 1879. He still resides in that state.

After completing his education in the public schools of Kansas S. P. Larsh was in the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad Company until 1892, first serving as their chief clerk at Purcell, and from there was transferred to Oklahoma City in 1889 as their cashier.

Thus he is familiar with the scenes incident to the opening of the country for settlement, and when the strip was opened he went to Perry and engaged in the feed business, finally coming to Tecumseh and opening a hotel here. From 1895 until 1900 he served as the assistant cashier of the First National Bank, and then becoming a partner of E. C. Nichols in the hardware business he continued with him until becoming the sole proprietor of the business in 1905. He has been a member of the city council almost continuously since his residence here. He is a Mason, a member of the chapter at Shawnee and the commandery and shrine at Oklahoma City, and in 1903 was the grand master of the territory.

Mr. Larsh married, in 1889, Dora L. Hanon, a native daughter of Illinois.

J. S. ENGLAND. One of the best known and most progressive men of Bales township is J. S. England, who made the race for a homestead claim in Oklahoma on the 22d of April, 1889, and secured land three miles from the present business center of the city of Oklahoma. He improved this claim, but it was ten years before he received his deed thereto, as the title was contested during all that time, and in 1902 he sold that farm and bought his present homestead of three hundred and twenty acres. This is a valuable farm, splendidly improved with good buildings and in many other ways, and the rich bottom land is splendidly adapted to the raising of alfalfa and corn. A good orchard of one thousand trees, is one of the principal features of this homestead, and there is also a school house on the farm and a church but a mile distant. Thus in many ways the farm lays claim to being one of the most valuable in the county, and its owner is a progressive business man.

Mr. England was born in Bradley county, Tennessee, September 5, 1852, and his father, Horace England, was also a native of that state, and was a Confederate soldier throughout the period of the Civil war. He died in Dallas county, Texas, at the age of sixty-seven years, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and honored and revered by all who knew him. His wife was Frances Gold, also born in Tennessee, and they became the parents of seven children. One son is a resident of Medford, Oklahoma, while another lives at Pryor, this state.

J. S. England left the farm in Tennessee where he was born and reared and came to

Oklahoma, arriving here at the age of nineteen, and for three years thereafter he was engaged in freighting goods over the mountains to Aspen, Colorado. Going thence to Texas he was engaged in railroad building and contract work in Dallas and Lamar Counties, and from there came to the Choctaw country in Indian Territory and secured employment on the building of the old Choctaw Valley Railroad. It was at the close of his connection with railroad operations that he entered into the race for land in Oklahoma and eventually became the possessor of his present valuable homestead in Bales township, Pottawatomie county.

In Benton county, Arkansas, in 1875, Mr. England was united in marriage to Mary Rutherford, who has been his life companion for thirty-three years and has proved a true and worthy helpmate in establishing their home in the new southwest. She is a daughter of J. R. and Evaline (Pierce) Rutherford, and by her marriage has become the mother of three children: Bertha Prentice, Rosa McDonald and Maud Smith, all of whom live in Bales township near their father's home. Mr. England is an active and influential Democrat, and has served his party as a delegate to county and congressional conventions and also as a selectman. The cause of education finds in him a staunch and helpful friend, and he is a public spirited and progressive citizen. Mrs. England and her daughters are members of the Baptist church.

CAPT. SAMUEL J. SCOTT. The name of Captain Scott is perhaps more closely associated with the early history of Pottawatomie county than any other. In 1886 he was appointed a U. S. licensed Indian trader and located on the Pottawatomie reservation, two miles from where Tecumseh now stands, and for many years conducted a large store there. At that time there were few white men here excepting the government employes, and he had many stormy experiences and was in many exciting scenes in those pioneer days when desperadoes had almost full sway. But he has ever been a man of indomitable courage and daring heroism, and his earnest labors assisted in no small degree in establishing the present government. There are few men in the state who have had more exciting experiences, and his reminiscences of the early days are intensely interesting and entertaining. When Tecumseh was

opened for settlement he came here and opened a general store, which he conducted until 1905, and has since been successfully engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business. He also served for one term as president of the school board.

Mr. Scott is a native son of Alabama, born on the 31st of July, 1837, and his parents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Mayes) Scott, were natives respectively of Tennessee and Virginia. The father lived and followed farming for many years in Mississippi, where he died when sixty-eight years of age. S. J. Scott farmed with his father until reaching the age of maturity, after which he followed mercantile pursuits for a time, and then going to Fort Smith became identified with the oil business. It was from there that he came to Oklahoma in 1886.

Mr. Scott was married in 1861 to Eva McClellon, a native daughter of Mississippi, and they have a pretty cottage home in Tecumseh. Their four children are: Berma, Mrs. Watson; W. S., a resident of Fort Smith; Lillian E., now Mrs. Davidson; and Nina Lee, now Mrs. Gilt. Mr. Scott is a Mason and a Presbyterian.

FRANK L. THOMPSON. The business interests of southeastern Oklahoma are well represented by Frank L. Thompson, a dealer in all kinds of native timber and railroad ties at Maud. He is one of the leading representatives of this line of business in Oklahoma, annually transacting a business amounting to fifty thousand dollars, and thus he has contributed not a little to the financial standing of Maud and Pottawatomie county. In addition to this he is also interested in four saw mills, two at Seminole and two in the Chickasaw Nation. To Mr. Thompson belongs the honor of being a pioneer in the native lumber business here, his identification with the line covering a period of eighteen years. He ships extensively to D. B. Husey, of 919 Wainwright Building, St. Louis, Missouri, a dealer in all kinds of railroad supplies and one of the leading business men of that city.

Mr. Thompson was born in Alabama, near Montgomery, in 1856, a son of M. D. and Polly (Bryan) Thompson, natives respectively of Georgia and North Carolina, and both died in Texas. They were members of the Baptist church, and were the parents of seven children, two sons and five daughters. One of the sons, S. J. Thompson, is a well known business man of Okeene, Okla.

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The first business venture of Frank L. Thompson was as a clerk in the store of N. C. Davis, of Sherman, Texas, was later with Joseph Bettes in Dallas, that state, and for some time thereafter was in business in the Chickasaw Nation and other places.

In 1883 he was united in marriage to Sally C. Johnston, who has been his companion on the journey of life for twenty-five years. She was born in Clarksville, Texas, a daughter of Henry and Susan Johnston, both now deceased. Mr. Thompson gives his political allegiance to the Democratic party.

S. F. BAILEY, an attorney at law in Maud, is a graduate of the Law School of Texas with the class of 1897, and in the same year was admitted to the bar. It was in 1902 that he came to Pottawatomie county, and he has ever since been prominently identified with the professional and business life of Maud. For in addition to his law practice he is also quite extensively engaged in the insurance business and in farm loans throughout Pottawatomie county.

Mr. Bailey was born in the state of Alabama, Jefferson county, November 15, 1875, and is a member of one of the oldest families of that county. They established their home there at its organization, moving from Kentucky and Tennessee, and from that time until the present its members have been more or less identified with its various interests. The family is of Scotch-Irish descent. William J. Bailey, the father of the Oklahoma lawyer, served as a soldier during the Civil war, engaged principally along the sea coast in the Confederate service. He is living now in Texas, a farmer, and his wife, Sarah E. Bailey, is also living, as are also six of their eleven children. One of their sons, Robert, is a business man of Keefer, this state, and another son, Milton, is also in business in Oklahoma.

Although a native son of Alabama, S. F. Bailey was reared in Texas, attending its public schools and the University of Texas, where he studied in both the normal and law departments and graduated in 1897. For sixteen years he was identified with educational work, teaching in both Texas and Oklahoma, and during three terms of that time he taught in the schools of Pottawatomie county. Since coming to Oklahoma he has built up a large and successful practice and is winning for himself a name and place in the front rank of its legal fraternity.

In Pottawatomie county, in 1904, Mr. Bailey was united in marriage to Mary Holt, who was reared and educated in this county, a daughter of J. W. and Mary (Pierce) Holt, and their only child is Theodore. Mrs. Bailey is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Bailey is a member of the County and State Bar Associations, of the fraternal order of Woodmen of the World, and politically he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party.

N. P. WILLIS, proprietor of the Eason Nursery and Fruit Farm, is one of the best known horticulturists in Pottawatomie county and perhaps as well known as any in Oklahoma, for he has done more than any other man in this part of the state in developing the fruit interests and demonstrating the practicability of fruit raising in Pottawatomie county. His farm in Eason township contains two hundred acres of rich and fertile land, and seventy acres of the tract is devoted to his orchard, on which he raises a large variety of apples, including the Ben Davis, Mammoth, Black Twig, Missouri Pippin, Jonathan, Wine Sap, Red June, Maiden Blush and Summer Rainbow varieties. He first planted twenty apple trees, and one tree alone bore twenty-six bushels in one year. He has also developed the India peach from a seedling to the large luscious fruit which won the prize at both Guthrie and Shawnee. His fruit also secured the silver medal at the Louisiana exposition in St. Louis.

Mr. Willis is one of the earliest of the Oklahoma pioneers, but is a native son of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, born on the Wabash river at Lafayette July 30, 1852. His father, Joseph D. Willis, was a railroad man and rode on the first train from Lafayette to Indianapolis. He was also a Union soldier during the Civil war, a member of Company E, Tenth Indiana Infantry. He married Maria Ann McIntosh, who was born in Sligo, Ireland, a member of a Protestant family of Scotch-Irish descent, and some time after their marriage they moved to Knox county, Illinois, where they lived for ten years. From there they went to Perry county, Illinois, and later to Texas, where Mr. Willis died at the age of sixty-one years and his wife when sixty-two. He was both a farmer and a machinist, a Republican politically and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mrs. Willis was a member of the Presbyterian church, and they

became the parents of ten children, two sons and eight daughters.

N. P. Willis, one of this large family of ten children, spent twelve years of his early life in Wise county, Texas, and then came to Oklahoma. He arrived at the farm where he now lives in January of 1892, and so new and wild was this part of the country at that time that he was obliged to cut down the trees in order to clear a sufficient space on which to pitch his tent. His financial capital at that time consisted of but a few dollars, but he was rich in determination and courage, and these have won for him the battle of life and placed him among the prosperous men of Pottawatomie county. He was ably assisted in his frontier experience by the courage and fortitude of his wife, who faithfully and nobly shared with him all the dangers and hardships incident to the founding of a home in a new and undeveloped country. She has borne him fifteen children, and of this number the following are living: Charles N., Lula, Belle, William, Alice, Annie, married Earl C. Patterson of Norman, Oklahoma, May, Louise, Harry and Dennis. One daughter, Ella Midkiff, died in Colorado when twenty-eight years of age, while another daughter, Rosa, died at the age of twelve and three died when young.

Mr. Willis is a prominent and influential Republican in Oklahoma. In 1898 he made the race for representative to the legislature, and in 1904 was again the choice of his party for that office, receiving a large vote at both elections. He was a delegate to the last territorial convention of Oklahoma, which met at Tulsa in 1907. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church.

E. J. GRAY, M. D. Pottawatomie county numbers among its medical practitioners Dr. E. J. Gray, a prominent and well known resident of Tecumseh. He was born in Arkansas January 27, 1863, a son of E. C. and Ann Mecham Gray, natives respectively of North Carolina and Arkansas. The father moved from North Carolina to Arkansas in 1850, and has since been identified with its agricultural interests. He has also taken an active part in the public affairs of his community, and in 1877 represented Independence county in the legislature. Mrs. Gray died in 1906.

In the public schools and the Arkansas College at Batesville Dr. E. J. Gray received his literary training, and his medical studies



N. P. WILLIS

were pursued in Vanderbilt College, where he graduated in 1889. He immediately began practice at LaCrosse, Arkansas, but after a time moved to Hickory Valley, that state, and in 1896 came to Tecumseh, where he has since held a high place among the city's general practitioners. For four years he has represented his ward in the city council, and is the president of the board. He is a member of the County, State and National Medical Associations, and has fraternal relations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Gray married Ollie Gardner, a native also of Arkansas and a daughter of Joseph Gardner. Their three children are Maud E., Bernice A. and Gilbert. Dr. Gray is a member of the Methodist church.

ISAAC B. LITTLETON has the honor of becoming one of the pioneer residents of Oklahoma, but he is a native son of Georgia, born in Wilkes county, in 1843, a member of a family who has long resided in the south and of Scotch descent. His paternal great-grandfather took part in some of the early wars of the country, and his son, Enoch Littleton, was born in South Carolina and became the father of Anderson Littleton. He in turn was the father of Isaac B. and was born in Georgia and died in Oklahoma at the advanced age of eighty-two years, a life-long farmer, a Democrat politically and religiously a member of the Baptist church. He married Addie Tolbert, who was born in his home state of Georgia and was of English descent. She also died in Arkansas at the age of eighty-two, while there on a visit. In their family were four children, three sons and a daughter. Mary, whose home is in Texas; Jesse, in the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory; Charles, also of Texas and Isaac B.

The early years of the life of Isaac B. Littleton were spent on a farm, and at the opening of the Civil war he enlisted in the Thirtieth Mississippi Infantry, serving under Generals Bragg, Johnston and Hood. He participated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee, and being captured by the Federals he was held as a prisoner of war at City Point for six weeks. He was with General Joe Johnston at the time of his surrender to General Sherman, and returning to his home after the close of the conflict he took up again the quiet pursuits of the farm. He was married shortly after his return from the war, and in 1882 he went

to Hayes county, Texas, from whence seven years later he continued his journey to the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory. There he made his home until coming to Oklahoma and securing his present claim in Pottawatomie county, where he has his own home and also the house in which his son-in-law lives. During the past ten years he has also farmed one hundred and sixty acres of Indian land, successfully engaged in the raising of cotton and stock. He is one of the most prominent workers in the Democratic party in the county, and has served in the office of tax assessor, as a trustee and as a delegate to many of the party conventions. He had the honor of being chosen as a delegate to the constitutional convention at Guthrie in October, 1907, which framed the constitution for the present state government. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Earlsboro Lodge No. 72, and of the Free Will Baptist church.

On the 14th of September, 1865, Mr. Littleton married Mary Edwards, who has proved a true and worthy helpmate in the journey of life. She was born in Tennessee, a daughter of Joseph and Evy (Harvey) Edwards, both of whom died in Texas. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Littleton, (four of whom are living) namely: Benjamin, whose home is in New Mexico and who was one of the territory's early settlers; Anna Victory, of Hico, Texas; Pugh, who resides in Earlsboro township, and is serving as master of the Masonic lodge at Earlsboro; Ada Valandingham, who resides on her father's farm; John W., who left a widow and three children; Cornelia Heath, who left five sons and a daughter; and G. P.

S. R. MILLER. The later history of the life of Judge S. R. Miller is closely identified with the history of Pottawatomie county and especially of the town of Wanette, of which he was one of the first settlers, and to him belongs the honor of being its pioneer merchant and of building the first house. He arrived in Oklahoma in January, 1891, and on the 22d of September, 1891, filed and settled the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13, township 7, N, range 2, E, spending the first three years on this farm, and in 1894 he located in Tecumseh to enter upon his duties as the clerk of the county, in which he served with credit and honor. On the 27th of July, 1897, he became a citizen of Wanette and in time one of the promoters of the State National Bank, of which he has since been president.

Mr. Miller was born in St. Clair county, Missouri, October 11, 1851. His father, Abram Miller, of Tennessee, served as a Confederate soldier in the Civil war, and he died in Pottawatomie county, Oklahoma in May, 1895, aged sixty-eight years. He was a farmer and stock man, was a Missouri county assessor for eleven years, a Democrat politically and a good and true member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. His wife, Mary A. Thompson, was born in Tennessee and died in Texas, aged sixty-eight, leaving six children, three sons and three daughters, and two of the sons, and one daughter are now in Texas, and one daughter is in the Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma.

S. R. Miller moved from his native state of Missouri to Texas, in 1875 where he taught successfully for some years, but previous to his removal from Texas to Oklahoma he went to Morgan county, Missouri, at the age of thirty-three, and was married to Sarah Lamm a daughter of William Lamm, of Barnetts, Missouri. He is a prominent Democratic worker here and was the first justice elected at Wanette, an office equivalent to that of judge in other states, and he was also a delegate to the Hobart state convention in June, 1907. He has fraternal relations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Wanette Lodge No. 87, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

J. W. HATFIELD is one of the most prominent men of McLoud, where he has been prominently engaged in the furniture and undertaking business for a number of years, and at the present time is also serving as the mayor of the city. He became a resident of Oklahoma in 1892, first locating on leased land in the Chickasaw Nation, west of Norman, and after farming for five years he came to McLoud and opened his present business.

Mr. Hatfield was born in Tennessee, March 20, 1866, and is the son of a farmer, M. G. Hatfield, who was also born in that state, as was his wife, Margaret Rains, but both are now deceased, the father's death occurring when he was sixty-five years of age. He secured a claim in this state in 1900. There were eight children in their family.

When J. W. Hatfield had attained the age of seventeen he went to Greene county, Missouri, where he was engaged in farming for eight years, and from there he came to Ok-

lahoma. When he was twenty-one he married Miss Emma Murray, who was born in Springfield, Missouri, and was reared and educated in that state, a daughter of A. D. Murray, also of that state. They have one son, Alfred R., who is in the store with his father. Mrs. Hatfield's mother is deceased. Mr. Hatfield is a Democrat in his political affiliations, and in May of 1907, he was elected the chairman of the city council of McLoud. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Woodmen of the World, and the Modern Woodmen of America and his church membership is with the Baptist denomination. He is a self-made man and has been very successful in his business.

JESSE MOONEY, M. D. During a number of years Dr. Mooney has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in McLoud, and is the oldest representative of the profession in point of years of service in the town of McLoud. He began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. C. C. Ridley, in his native town of Mountain Home, Arkansas, and coming to Indian Territory in 1888 he practiced for three years in Tamaha. This was during an early epoch in the history of this part of the country, when all was new and wild, and going from there to the Chickasaw country he practiced there for five years. From the Chickasaw country he went to Moral, a town in the southern part of Pottawatomie county, in 1896, and was in practice there for three years or until his removal to McLoud, where he was one of the first to engage in the practice of medicine and surgery. His practice has constantly increased during the passing years, and in addition he also conducts two large and well stocked drug stores in partnership with J. Frank Cox. He has served the county as a coroner, was president of the Pottawatomie county board of health for two years, is ex-vice-president of the Fort Worth Medical Society, is president of the school board of McLoud and is ex-mayor of the town.

Dr. Mooney was born at Mountain Home, Baxter county, Arkansas, in 1866, a son of a prominent attorney and a judge of that place, Jesse Mooney, Sr., who also served as a Confederate major during the Civil war. He was born in Tennessee, in 1818, and is now deceased, but his widow, nee Olivia A. Williams, a native of Georgia, is yet living and is a resident of Mountain Home. She is the mother of seven children. Mr. Moon-

ey was three times married, and became the father of eighteen children.

Dr. Mooney, one of the seven children of Olivia A. Williams, was reared in the town of his birth, receiving a good common and high school education, and in 1884 he went from there to Lampasas county, Texas, where he found employment on a ranch and thus started out in life for himself. When but a youth of eighteen he married the daughter of his medical preceptor, Ella C. Ridley, and they have had seven children: Addia Beatrice Nickel, whose home is in Shawnee; Jesse C., of the state of Washington; Monta Hayes; Nina Ollie; Major Dow; and Sergeant Prentiss and Leon Ridley. The Doctor gives his political support to the Democratic party and is a member of lodge No. 53, I. O. O. F. With his family he resides in a pleasant rural home, Fairview Corner, one mile west from the town of McLeod.

OWEN E. WILLIAMS, township clerk of Forrest township, Pottawatomie county, is one of the best known citizens of the township. He was first appointed to his present office in 1901, to fill out the unexpired term of J. C. Milner, resigned, and now a resident of Asher, and in the fall of 1907 he was elected to the office by his party, the Democratic. His residence in the county dates from 1900, and the seventeen years previous to this time was spent in Gerald county, South Dakota, and thus he has "pioneered" in two of the newest states of the Union, coping with the many privations and hardships which are the inevitable attendants, but the privations, hardships and earnest labors of these pioneers have resulted in establishing commonwealths of which the Union may well feel proud.

Mr. Williams was born in Barmouth, Wales, August 5, 1853, a son of Owen and Mary (Jones) Williams, both of whom were also born in that country. When their son, Owen, was a lad of eighteen they came with their family to the United States and established their home on a farm in Iowa county, near Iowa City, Iowa, where the father followed his chosen pursuit of agriculture until his life ended in death, dying at the age of fifty-nine. He was a Democrat politically and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The mother now makes her home with her son Owen, and she has reached the advanced age of eighty-four years. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wil-

liams, three sons and three daughters, namely: Owen E.; William, whose home is in California; Edward, in business with his brother Owen; Ellen, of Clay county, Iowa; Jane, whose home is in Pottawatomie county; and Mary, of Union county, Iowa.

It was in 1882 that Owen E. Williams left Iowa and secured a homestead claim in South Dakota, farming there with his brother, E. G., and together they came to Oklahoma in 1900 and are now farming eighty acres of fertile and well improved land. Owen E. Williams has been an active worker in politics throughout his residence here, and not only has he been elected to his present office of township clerk, but he has also served his party as a delegate to conventions. He was a member of the Farmers' congress held at Oklahoma City in 1907. He is a member of the Quaker church.

In 1888 Mr. Williams married Sarah Johnston, who was born and reared in Linn county, Iowa, her parents being Isaac and Lovania (Brownlee) Johnston, both of whom died in that state. The two children of this union are Lloyd and Ethel, aged respectively nineteen and seventeen years. A great bereavement came to this home in 1894, when the wife and mother was taken away, dying at the early age of twenty-nine years. She was a faithful Christian woman, a member of the Congregational church, a loving and kind wife and mother and an excellent friend.

J. A. KEYS. Of the staunch and true pioneers who came to Oklahoma in its formative period none were more worthy than J. A. Keys, at present the leading contractor and builder of Wanette. It was on the 17th of March, 1878, that he landed in the territory, and establishing his home first at Paul's Valley he remained there until his removal to Oklahoma City a few years afterward, there erecting many of the first houses of the town. He also bought and improved land in that vicinity, but selling his property there he came to Wanette in 1904 and has since been one of its leading business men. His home, however, is in the outskirts of the town, on a beautiful ten acre plot of land, on which he raises a variety of fruit. Many of the principal buildings of the city and vicinity stand as monuments of his ability, and they include the modern and well built school house.

Mr. Keys began his business career in the state of his birth, Virginia, where he was

born in Washington county March 27, 1852, a son of Andrew Keys, who was also a native of the old Dominion state and a son of John Keys. Andrew, the father, served the south as a member of the Thirty-seventh Virginia Infantry during the Civil war, under Colonel Fulkerson in General Stonewall Jackson's brigade. He died in Oklahoma City at the age of sixty-seven years, and just a few months afterward his wife followed him to the home beyond, dying at the age of sixty-eight, and both lie buried in Oklahoma City. They had three children: Susan Higgins, who also died in Oklahoma City; George G., whose home is in Grenola, Kansas; and J. A. The youngest of the three remained in his native state until a young man of seventeen, attending meanwhile the public school and preparing himself for a business life. Going thence to Dade county, Missouri, he worked at the carpenter's trade until 1872, then went to Texas and was in the stock business and hunting buffalo until his removal to Oklahoma in 1878. Just afterward, in 1879, he married Ella Smoot, who was born and reared in Sebastian county, Arkansas, a daughter of Peter and Mary (Trammell) Smoot, both of whom are now deceased, the father dying before the war. Mrs. Keys is also deceased, dying at the age of forty-three, in 1892, leaving three children. In 1898 Mr. Keys wedded his present wife, Ida S. Surbough, who was born and spent her early years in Greenbrier county, Virginia, a daughter of Henry Surbough, deceased. Both Mr. and Mrs. Keys are earnest Christian people, and are highly esteemed residents of Wanette.

JAMES M. NICHOLS, well known throughout Pottawatomie county as a dealer in real estate and insurance and as a justice of the peace, has been in what is now Oklahoma since his boyhood days, and throughout the years which have since come and gone he has been closely allied with its interests and upbuilding, a factor in its wonderful transformation.

Mr. Nichols was born in Polk county, Arkansas, in 1867. His parents, Fletcher and Charlotte (Stinnett) Nichols, were farming people there, and his father during the Civil war served in the Confederate army under General Sterling Price and made a gallant record in the cause of the southland. In 1879 the father with his three children left their home state of Arkansas

and located in Ryan, Indian Territory, where their son James was reared to years of maturity and received his educational training. He also edited and published a paper at Johnson, and also at Byers, Indian Territory, for some time, and from a journalist drifted into the real estate and insurance field. His long residence in this part of the country makes him an excellent judge of its lands, and he has been very successful in his present business.

Mr. Nichols wedded in 1905 Mrs. Martha McDowell, a widow with three children, and one child has been born to their union. Mr. Nichols votes with the Democratic party.

GEORGE W. SHUMAKE, who owns and operates a gin in Wanette, established his home in Oklahoma in 1891, and for over seventeen years has been one of its representative business men. His first home here was in Cleveland county, where he lived on a farm for a time and finally became interested in the ginning business, and it was while in business there that he suffered the loss of an arm. From Cleveland county he came to Pottawatomie county and resumed his ginning business five years ago, and he is now one of the leaders in his line of business in the county. During the season of 1907 his gin turned out ten hundred and ninety-seven bales of cotton, certainly a most creditable showing.

Mr. Shumake is an Ohian by birth, born near St. Marys in Auglaize county, August 28, 1862, and his mother, Elizabeth Shumake, was also born in that county, and was an earnest and faithful member of the Mennonite church. The father was born in the east. They were farming people, and both are now deceased, the father dying at the age of thirty-six years and leaving seven children, three sons and four daughters, the mother surviving until the age of forty-eight. They reared their son George as a farmer lad, teaching him to be honest and industrious, and finally leaving the farm he spent two years at work at the carpenter's trade and for a time was employed in a blacksmith's shop. When he had reached his twentieth year he left his home state for Kansas, living for some years near Minneapolis, in Ottawa county, but later became a resident of Niles township. In Solomon, Dickinson county, Kansas, he married Kate Lynch, who was born, reared and educated in Ottawa county, that state,



F. H. Reilly

a daughter of John and Maggie Lynch, the mother now deceased. The four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Shumake are, William Walter, John Frederick, Charles Leroy and George Ralph. Mr. Shumake upholds the principles of the Democratic party.

PETER BECOTTE, of the firm of Paris & Becotte, proprietors of a cotton gin in Wanette, came to the territory of Oklahoma in September of 1896. He was born near Quebec, Canada, May 5, 1873. a son of Ferdinand and Philiminee Becotte. The paternal family is of French origin, and long resided near Quebec, which was the birthplace of three generations, Peter, his father, Ferdinand, and his grandfather. The mother was also born in Canada, and she died at Sacred Heart, Pottawatomie county, Oklahoma, leaving eight children, three sons and five daughters. Two of the sons and one daughter reside in Kansas, but the others have found homes in Oklahoma, as has also the father, who is living retired in Wanette. The family are of the Catholic faith.

It was about thirty years ago that the Becotte family left their Canadian home and journeyed to the then wilds of Kansas, establishing their home on a farm near Salina in Saline county, where the father with the aid of his sons placed his land under cultivation. But after 1896 in the Sunflower state they again broke camp and journeyed to Oklahoma, settling near Sacred Heart in Pottawatomie county. Peter Becotte has become one of the well known and substantial citizens of the county, active in its various interests, and as a member of the firm of Paris & Becotte he has won a place at the head of the business interests of Wanette. He is a member of the fraternal orders of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World.

F. H. REILY. Among Shawnee's city officials who have been instrumental in directing the municipal progress and business-like administration and improvement is F. H. Reily, one of the city's foremost lawyers. For two years he was a member of the city council, and during that time which was a very important time in the civic history of the city, was acting president of the council or mayor. His effective work as chief executive is well remembered by the citizens. During 1905-06 he served as city attorney. In 1901, only a year after locating in Shawnee, Mr. Reily was chosen to serve out an unexpired term of county attorney, and it is

a noteworthy feature of his record while in that office that only one verdict of "not guilty" was passed, showing his vigilance and energy in the prosecution of real offenders against the law.

Though he has been identified with the southwestern country nearly all his life, Mr. Reily is a native of Missouri, having been born in Calloway county, August 24, 1872. His father, John G., was also born in the same house, their family being among the old residents of that part of Missouri. His mother was Sarah (Guy) Reily, a native of Virginia, who died in 1906. The father moved to Fort Worth, Texas, in 1881, and was engaged in the real estate business until his retirement, and now lives in Eureka Springs, Arkansas. F. H. Reily obtained his education in Fort Worth's public schools, and has the distinction of being the first male graduate of the high school of that city. His law studies were carried on under the general attorney for the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad, better known now as Judge E. R. Meek, one of the leading lawyers of northern Texas and judge of the northern district of that state. After being admitted to the bar February 16, 1891, he practiced with Judge Meek at Fort Worth until he came to Shawnee in 1900, since which time he has engaged in practice and in public life in this city. Politically a Democrat, he has been active in behalf of his party's interests but more so as a factor for good government. He has fraternal affiliations in Shawnee with the Eagles, the A. O. U. W., and the Modern Woodmen. He was married in 1896 to Miss Lola Hearn, a native of Waco, Texas, and daughter of John Hearn of that city. They have one son, Joseph Hearn, born September 30, 1898.

WESLEY LEWIS, one of the prominent early settlers and pioneers of Pottawatomie county, has been a resident of Eason township since 1891, and in that time has improved one of the best farms in the township. He was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, in what was then known as the Western Reserve, April 22, 1838, and on the paternal side is of Welsh descent, and his paternal grandfather was one of the early Indian fighters. His parents were Sylvester and Anna (Smith) Lewis, natives respectively of the state of New York and of Ohio, and she was of English descent. When their son Wesley was two years of age they moved to Lagrange county, Indiana, when

that section of the country was new and wild, and later they removed to Porter county, that state, where the mother died, when Wesley was eight years old, leaving a husband and four children. The father moved to Kansas where he died at Westmoreland in Pottawatomie county when eighty years of age. He was a farmer and stockman, and was also one of the early day California miners, making the journey to that state with pack mules during the memorable gold excitement of 1849.

Wesley Lewis is a selfmade man having made his own way since his mother's death and was a boy of seventeen when he became a resident of Polk county, Iowa, where he resided for two years near Des Moines, and from there went to Lawrence, Kansas, thence to Wabaunsee county and finally to Pottawatomie county. He thus in his youth followed the tide of emigration westward, and was well fitted to cope with pioneer condition in the southwest at the time of his coming to Oklahoma in 1891. But many years before this, as many as thirty-five years ago, he visited this section of the country, and at that time there were no white settlers here, the country having since become wonderfully improved and settled. His homestead farm of four hundred acres two and a half miles northwest of Wanette, contains many substantial and valuable improvements, including an excellent orchard, and the land is rich and fertile.

Mr. Lewis' first wife was Louisa Boussa, a native of Wabaunsee county, Kansas, and of French and Pottawatomie blood, and their only child is Laura Gilbert, of Eason township. His second wife, Matilda Bergeron, was also of French and Pottawatomie blood, a native of Nebraska, and she died in 1886, in Pottawatomie county, Kansas, leaving nine children: Lester, Ivy, Josie, Omer, Felra, Ed and three now deceased. Mr. Lewis is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically he is a Democrat and was active in the party in his younger days.

J. A. LAREAU, proprietor of the largest and best known livery, feed and sales stable of Wanette, has been numbered among the business men of this city since July, 1907, when he purchased the business established by William Easley at the opening of the town. Thus the barn is one of the oldest established industries of Wanette, and is a large structure fifty by one hundred and

twenty feet, stocked with twenty good driving horses and vehicles of all kinds. Mr. LaReau is a liveryman of several years experience, for he was also in the business in Kansas, and he thoroughly understands every department of the industry.

He is a native son of Pottawatomie county, Kansas, where he was born January 4, 1873 to Joseph and Mary (Higby) LaReau. The father, a Canadian by birth, moved to Illinois and located near Kankakee, where he followed his trade of a saddler. His wife is still living, the mother of seven children, three sons and four daughters. The son J. A. came from Kansas to the territory of Oklahoma in 1891, where he rode the range for a time, and from that wild and uncertain life drifted into farming, while later he left the farm to enter the livery business. He is a member of the order of Masons and Woodmen of the World, and is closely connected with the progress and advancement of his adopted city, supporting all measures for the public good.

J. C. PATTERSON, M. D. At the opening of the town of Wanette in February, 1904, there came to reside within its borders one who has since been prominently identified with its professional life and who has the future of the town at heart, Dr. J. C. Patterson. He was born in Tennessee, at the historic spot of Cumberland Gap, September 17, 1872, and is a member of a family of physicians. As he was growing to years of maturity he received a good mental training in the schools of his native state, and after leaving the school room engaged in the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. L. Jones Price, a prominent practitioner in Knoxville, Tennessee. After a time he entered as a student the Nashville Medical College, and was a close and earnest student until his graduation with the class of March 22, 1894, acquitting himself with honor and excellent standing. Entering then the real work of the profession, he was for two years at Knoxville, and then returned to his home town of Cumberland Gap. From there in 1903 he came to Wanette, Oklahoma, where he has won for himself a name and place among the leaders of the profession in Pottawatomie county.

Dr. Patterson is the son of a physician, Dr. William C. Patterson, who for years was at the head of a large and lucrative practice. He was a member of a Tennessee family, and at the time of the Civil war they were

divided in sentiment and were represented on both sides, brother fighting against brother. A true southerner Dr. Patterson entered the Confederate army, fighting under General P. Clyburne, while his uncle, General Robert Patterson, espousing the cause of the north, became a gallant officer of the Union army. Dr. Patterson's wife, Eloise Castleman, is a member of a honored old Virginian family.

During his residence in Knoxville, Tennessee, in December, 1894, Dr. J. C. Patterson wedded Blanche Thornburgh, a native daughter of that state. Her father, Colonel Duff Greene Thornburgh, was an officer in the Union army during the Civil war, and for thirty years he has been chief clerk in the pension department of the government office. His wife, Anna Dell ——— was a daughter of a Confederate surgeon. Three children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Patterson: Charles O., William Craig and Milton Thornburgh. The Doctor is a member of the Democratic party and of the Masonic order, Lodge No. 66 at Wanette. Mrs. Patterson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

S. J. WEAVER is at the head of one of the leading financial institutions of Pottawatomie county, the State National Bank of Wanette. He was one of its promoters and organizers a number of years ago, and the State National is now capitalized at twenty-five thousand dollars and is under the supervision of the following gentlemen: Si R. Miller, president; J. H. Royster, vice-president; and S. J. Weaver, cashier, all men of well known reliability. S. J. Weaver has had a banking experience of fourteen years, entering the business when a young man in the prime of life, and he has grown old in the service. He was born in Ashley county, Arkansas, and was a son of a farmer, Samuel P. Weaver, who was in the Confederate army during the Civil war and died when forty-nine years old. The mother, Sarah, is also deceased, dying at thirty-six years. When a boy of nine their son went to Montgomery, Alabama, where he began in earnest the battle of life for himself, making his own way in the world and at the same time securing quite a liberal education by his own exertions and will. For a time he served as a clerk in the general mercantile store of I. Pollock, of Montgomery, remaining in that store until he accepted a position as clerk and worked up to note teller with

the First National Bank of Nashville, Tennessee. From there he came to Shawnee, Oklahoma, and accepted a position with the Shawnee National Bank, and leaving that institution was the organizer of the State National of Wanette.

At the age of twenty-five Mr. Weaver married Edith O'Neal, who was born and reared in Nashville, Tennessee, and their union has been blessed by the birth of two children, S. J., Jr. and Henry O'Neal. The Democracy receives the political support of Mr. Weaver, and his fraternal membership is with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias, the latter of which he has represented in the Grand Lodge. His wife is a member of the Episcopal church. He has reached the prime of a useful and honorable manhood, upon the ladder of his own building climbing to prominence and prosperity, and to-day he stands facing the future undaunted.

JOHN B. BRANDENBURG is a member of the firm of Brandenburg Brothers, prominent and well known druggists of Asher. This is one of the oldest and one of the most substantial firms of the city, and in their large and well stocked store they carry everything to be found in a first class drug store, including a large and fresh supply of drugs, toilet articles, wall paper, books and stationery. The store would be a credit to a town much larger than Asher, and its proprietors M. and J. B. Brandenburg are men of excellent business ability and are public spirited and thoroughly interested in all movements for the advancement of the town and county. The junior member of the firm has been in business here for ten years, and is a graduate of pharmacy with the class of 1899 at the University of Texas.

Born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, he is a son of Peter and Margaret Brandenburg, in whose family were six children, four sons and two daughters, one of whom is associated with the firm of T. J. Asher & Sons, the largest manufacturers of yellow poplar in the world, located at Wasioto, Kentucky. Mr. Brandenburg, the father, was born across the water in Europe, and coming to this country became one of the most prominent business men of Minneapolis, Minnesota, where for twenty years he was the proprietor of a hotel, but he is now living retired in Shawnee, Oklahoma, a large property owner.

John B. Brandenburg spent one year in Galveston, Texas, before coming to Oklahoma, and in Lexington, this state, in 1903, he wedded Margaret, the daughter of J. D. Fairchilds and a native daughter of Kentucky. Their two sons are John P. and Rob F. Mr. Brandenburg is one of the active Republican workers in Asher and Pottawatomie county, is a member of the Masonic, Elks, and Woodmen fraternities and is a director in the Canadian Valley Bank of Asher. He is a member of the Catholic church.

DR. A. C. HARRELL, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Wanette, has been a member of the medical profession for thirty years, and since 1891 he has been identified with the professional life of Oklahoma. He is a graduate of the Independent Medical College of Chicago, Ill., after attending Rush Medical College one term, and his first practice was in Colfax, Indiana, removing from there to Hoopeston, Illinois, and from Hoopeston he came to Oklahoma in 1891. Arriving here, he was one of the first to practice medicine at Hennessey, but after a time he moved to Arkansas, from whence he came again to Oklahoma in 1901, locating first in Shawnee and from there he came to Wanette. Dr. Harrell has won special success in the cure of cancers, fevers and malaria, and maintains his position among the leaders of the medical fraternity of Oklahoma.

Dr. Harrell was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, near Canaan, March 2, 1854, and is the son of a farmer, who is now living at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, representing a good old southern family of that state, but his wife, nee Lucinda Sailors, was born in West Virginia, of German ancestry. They became the parents of ten children, nine sons and a daughter, and the Doctor was their fourth son. He was married in Boston, Indiana, April 11, 1883, to Jennie St. Clair, who was born and reared at that place. He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, as is also his father, and his mother was a member of its auxiliary order, the Rebekahs, and at her death was buried by the order.

W. E. PENNINGTON. One of Oklahoma's most prominent business men is W. E. Pennington, a general merchant of Romulus. Through his diligence, perseverance and ability he has built up an excellent business, at the same time contributing to the general

prosperity of the community, and few men are better known in this part of Pottawatomie county. He has been in business in Romulus since 1893, at that time buying out the firm of Harvey Brothers, and he at once filled his store with a large and excellent line of dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, queensware and clothing, all of the best grade, and his annual sales now amount to over sixteen hundred dollars a year. His courteous manner and well known reliability have won him the confidence of all with whom he has business or social relations.

Born in Sparta, Tennessee, in September of 1867, Mr. Pennington received a fair common-school education, and the first twenty-two years of his life were spent in Tennessee. His home then for eleven years was on a ranch on the South Canadian river in Indian Territory, and from there he came to Oklahoma. He had married Sally Pryor, also a native of Tennessee, and their only child is Floyd, ten years of age. The family reside in a pleasant four-room cottage in Romulus. Mrs. Pennington is a member of the Baptist church, and he has membership relations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has represented the order in the Grand Lodge. In political connections he is a Democrat.

W. O. McGRUDER, superintendent of the Farmers' Union Gin Mill, of Earlsboro, has been at the head of this important industry since 1905, and has filled the position to the entire satisfaction of both patrons and owners. He came to Oklahoma from north-eastern Missouri, Macon county, where he was born in 1853, a member of one of the pioneer families of that county. His father, Josiah McGruder, moved there from his home state of Kentucky, and he was killed by the Home Guards of Missouri during the Civil war, leaving a wife and six children, three sons and three daughters. His wife joined him in the home beyond in 1906, dying at the age of seventy-five years and in the faith of the Baptist church. She was loved and honored for her many noble characteristics. Two of their sons reside in Oklahoma, one being David, and a daughter, Mrs. Vulgamore, is also a resident of Pottawatomie county.

W. O. McGruder spent the early years of his life on a farm in Macon county, Missouri, where he was early taught the value of industry and honesty as a true means of success. It was in 1898 that he left his boy-

hood's home for Oklahoma, and shortly after his arrival here he became the owner of his present homestead of one hundred and sixty acres a mile and a half south of Earlsboro. Since 1905 he has been the efficient superintendent of the Farmers' Union Gin Mill, and he is also the president of the township order of the Farmers' Union.

When a young man of twenty-one Mr. McGruder wedded Anna Smith, who was born and reared in Missouri, a daughter of Robert and Teletha Smith, both of whom died in that state. The children of this union are: George W., who is married and has one child, and he is the popular and well known liveryman of Earlsboro, Robert, Joseph, Ella White, Hollis, Eddy, John and Ruby. Mr. McGruder votes with the Democratic party, and he helped to organize here and is the district grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 77. He is a valued member and a deacon of the Baptist church.

U. S. CORDELL, M. D. During the past four years Dr. Cordell has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Romulus, his residence here dating since 1904. He is one of its oldest and best known physicians, and is a graduate of the medical college at Chattanooga, Tennessee, with the class of 1895. Previous to his entering college he resided at Colbert, Indian Territory, where he read medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Howell until 1889, and under his able instructions gained a fair insight into the work which he had chosen as his life's occupation. In partnership with Joel Counts he is also conducting a large and well stocked drug store in this city.

The Doctor was born at Valley Head, Alabama, December 16, 1868, and is a son of a farmer, M. C. Cordell, who lives now in Johnson county, Oklahoma. During the Civil war he served in the Confederate army as a member of the Sixty Georgia Cavalry. Mrs. Cordell bore the maiden name of Emily Lee, and was a distant connection of the Confederate general and leader. The Doctor was one of twelve children, ten of whom are yet living, and in 1894 he wedded Effie Phelps, born in Missouri, and their four children are Willie, Beulah, Beatrice and Bernice. Dr. Cordell is politically a socialist, and fraternally a member of the time-honored order of Masons, and of Lodge No. 13, I. O. O. F., of Romulus.

RANDOLPH COOK, of Earlsboro township, near the town of Maud, is a native son of Illinois, born in Franklin county, January 19, 1841, a son of James H. and Sarah (Robinson) Cook. The father was born and reared in Tennessee, and both he and his wife died in Illinois, he at the age of forty-four years and the mother at the age of seventy. She was a daughter of a soldier of the war of 1812 and who was with General Jackson at New Orleans. He was one of the early settlers of Illinois, living on one of its first farms, and he was also a noted hunter of his time, when bear and wild game of all kinds was plentiful in that state. Mrs. Cook was a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and was loved for her goodness of heart, her kindness and her hospitality. Eight of their children grew to years of maturity, four sons and four daughters, and five are now living. One son, John Cook, died in September, 1907, at Maud.

Randolph Cook was reared to the life of a farmer boy, and since attaining to mature years has followed various occupations. From Illinois he went to Texas in 1872, where for nine years he was engaged in the cattle business in Grayson county, and where he served as a justice of the peace. He also owned a ranch in the Chickasaw Nation. While there he was also engaged in selling goods and the cattle business and in carrying the mail for the government. Aside from all this he was an expert hunter. It was in February, 1892, that he came to Pottawatomie county, Oklahoma, where in Earlsboro township he now owns a good farm of eighty acres, one-half of which is bottom land and well adapted to the raising of cotton, corn and alfalfa. He also has an excellent orchard and his farm is further improved by pleasant and substantial buildings. He has served his community as a justice of the peace for two terms, making a good record in that office, has been the treasurer of the township, and is a member of the Masonic order and of the A. H. T. A.

Mr. Cook was married in 1858 to Mary Webb, with whom he has traveled the journey of life for nearly fifty years and together they have experienced the life of pioneering in the southwest. She was born in Franklin county, Illinois, in 1841, and was reared and educated there, a daughter of Charles and Cynthia (Page) Webb, both of whom were born in Kentucky and be-

came pioneers of Franklin county, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have seven children.—Henderson, John W., Harvey Allen, Drusilla, wife of U. S. Taylor, Mary J. Riker, Sarah J. Smith, deceased in 1908 and Stella Finks, wife of a postmaster in Indian Territory. One son, George M., died in the Chickasaw Nation at the age of thirty-eight years, leaving a wife and one child. The family are members of the Baptist church.

B. B. DAWSON, M. D. Prominent among the physicians and surgeons of Pottawatomie county, Oklahoma, is numbered Dr. B. B. Dawson, of Asher, who came here at the starting of the town in 1901, and has since become widely known in his profession and as a man of public spirit and enterprise. He was born in Sharp county, Arkansas, in 1874, a member of a good old southern family of that state, and his father, Burrell Dawson, was before the war a large planter, stock man and slave owner, but like all other southern gentlemen he lost all in the conflict. He served in the Confederate army, mostly on a river fleet, and he died at the age of forty-four years, leaving a wife and nine children, two sons and seven daughters. Mrs. Dawson was before her marriage Emeline Baker, and was born in North Carolina and was a member of the Baptist church.

Dr. Dawson was reared on a farm in his native state of Arkansas, where he developed a sturdy and vigorous manhood, and in the meantime attending the public and high schools and graduating in West Plains College with the degree of A. B. He began the study of his chosen profession under the preceptorship of his brother, Dr. W. D. Dawson, now a prominent and well known practitioner of Greer county, Oklahoma, and after his graduation from the Illinois Medical College of Chicago with the class of 1899 he spent two years in practice with his brother in Greer county. Since then he has been numbered among the leading and successful physicians and surgeons of Asher. For a time he served as editor of the *Medical Herald*, and he is also a stockholder and one of the directors of the Canadian Valley Bank of Asher.

In Arkansas, in October, 1897, Dr. Dawson wedded Helen Moore, who was also born, reared and educated in that state, a daughter of E. H. Moore. They have one son, Earl, a bright boy of six years. Dr. Dawson gives his political allegiance to the

Democratic party, and is a member of the fraternal orders of Masons, Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World. Mrs. Dawson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

J. C. MILNER, the president of the Asher State Bank, claims the honor of being one of the earliest pioneer settlers in Pottawatomie county. He was born in Morgan county, Ohio, near the town of Marietta, in 1864, and his parents, George and Mary E. (Orr) Milner, are both now deceased, the father dying in Savannah, Missouri, at the age of seventy-six, and the mother was seventy-five when called to the home beyond, both having been earnest and faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Milner followed the occupation of a farmer, and gave his political support to the Democratic party.

J. C. Milner, the youngest of their twelve children, six sons and six daughters, was reared on a farm in the hills of Morgan county, Ohio, where he was early taught the lessons of industry and honesty as the best road to success, and in 1885 he left home and went west to Sumner county, Kansas. He homesteaded a farm in the western part of the state, and remained there for several years, finally leaving on account of the great droughts so prevalent in that section. He lost all he had there, and going to Kansas City, Missouri, he accepted a position with the Stock Yards Company, where he remained for some time or until he had obtained another start. Coming from there to Pottawatomie county, Oklahoma, he secured a claim near Tecumseh and conducted the first farm in this part of the territory and was also the pioneer in the raising of Poland China hogs. His first home here was a little log cabin, presided over by a negro servant, and his supplies were hauled with ox teams from Oklahoma City. For a time during the early history of this country Mr. Milner served as a deputy sheriff, and while discharging his duties had many thrilling adventures with the bad men and desperadoes so numerous here at that time. At the time of the murder of Sheriff Frank Smith, of Anadarko, Mr. Milner as the deputy sheriff and in company with George Stone, now the county recorder of Pottawatomie county, captured and arrested the murderers after a hard fight.

J. C. Milner was married November 26, 1891, in the little log ranch house on his

homestead claim, to Mary A. Riecker, they being the first white couple married in Pottawatomie county. They have three children, George, Florence and John. He is one of the wheelhorses in the local ranks of the Democratic party, and has won the confidence of all who know him.

CHARLES C. CHAPPELL. It may be truthfully said of Charles C. Chapell that he is one of the best known business men of this part of Oklahoma and especially of Pottawatomie county. His residence here dates from the year of 1901, and he has ever since been active in the business and political interests of Oklahoma. He was born at Algonquin, in northern Illinois, in 1871, a year made memorable in that state by the great Chicago fire, and was a member of a well known family of that community who came originally from the State of New York and first located in Dupage county. C. E. Chapell, the father of Charles C., was born at Naperville, then the county seat of that county, and is now retired from business and living at Elgin, Illinois. His wife, Elizabeth, is also living.

They reared their son, Charles C. Chapell, in Elgin, and he supplemented his public school training by a course at the Wheaton College, of Wheaton, Illinois. After leaving school he accepted a position with Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company, the leading hardware firm of Chicago, with whom he remained in their store and represented them on the road for nine years, resigning his position then to become associated with the John Pritzlaff Hardware Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Again he resigned, after six years as a traveling salesman, and this time came to Oklahoma and established the first mercantile industry in the new town of Asher. With the intervening years he has built up a large and successful trade, at the same time has performed well his part in the public life of the community. He is a staunch Republican and for three years represented Pottawatomie county as a commissioner, having been the only Republican elected on the county ticket at that election. He served with credit to himself and to the best interests of those whom he represented, and he has also served as a delegate to the county and state conventions, being a member of the State Central Committee during years of 1907 and 1908.

In 1896, in McHenry, Illinois, he married Amy C. Owen, who was well educated at

Lake Forest, Illinois, and is a daughter of Ed Owen, formerly of McHenry but now deceased. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Chapell is a son Charles Edward. Mr. Chapell is a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and a Knight Templar Mason, and was one of the organizers of the lodge at Asher and served as its first secretary. He has received the thirty-second degree in Masonry. He is prominent in the business, political and social life of the community, frank, genial and courteous to all, and no more popular man can be found in Pottawatomie county than Charles C. Chapell of Asher.

WILLIAM FORAKER, an enterprising farmer and the proprietor of the "Buckeye Farm" in Earlsboro township, Pottawatomie county, Oklahoma, came from Fannin county, Texas, in which state he had lived for twenty-one years. He was born in Marion county, Ohio, September 19, 1846, and comes of a well known and highly respectable family. He is the son of Joseph and a grandson of Joshua Foraker. He is also a cousin of Senator and ex-governor Foraker, of Ohio. The mother was Mary Burgoon, a native of Ohio, daughter of Dr. Jacob Burgoon, a native of Pennsylvania, and of Dutch descent. The parents of William Foraker went to Texas in 1883, and located in Rockwell County, where the father died in February, 1884. He was a Democrat in his politics, and a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The wife and mother died in the same county at eighty-four years. They were the parents of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters. One son, Solomon J., resides in Illinois. William was reared in Ohio until thirteen years of age, then went to Cumberland county, Illinois, and later to Edgar county of that state. After several years in Illinois, he moved to Rockwall county, Texas. In the Lone Star state, he followed farming until 1905, when he moved to Oklahoma and purchased eighty acres of land, including a ten acre orchard. He has the best of buildings of all kinds, including an excellent farmhouse, situated on a most beautiful site, well furnished throughout, with all that is modern and beautiful.

Mr. Foraker was united in marriage in Cumberland county, Illinois, to Emma Oday who has been his loving help-mate for over forty years. She was born at Hebron, Licking county, Ohio, daughter of Dr. Parker

and Margaret (Cole) Oday of Ohio, both deceased. The children by this union were as follows: 1. Anna Walton, of Oklahoma. 2. Charles, who died at the age of thirty-three years, left four children. His wife is also deceased and the children live with the grandparents and are Pearl, Ora, Clelta and Charles. 3. Minnie S—, of Texas. 4. Bert, who is a barber of Shawnee, Oklahoma. 5. Ruth Snelling, of Shawnee. 6. Albert A., at home.

Mr. Foraker is a thoroughgoing farmer and horticulturist, whose fruit farm is known far and near, as well as the hospitable manner with which he receives all who call at his charming place, for either business or pleasure.

J. A. HOLLOWAY, the treasurer of Eason township, is a member of one of Pottawatomie county's oldest and best known families, and he has attained prominence through his connection with the public affairs of the community, being at the present time the treasurer of Eason township. He was elected to this office in 1904, and has proved a capable and efficient official.

Mr. Holloway was born in Pottawatomie county, Kansas, near Lewisville, the old county seat of the county, January 7, 1873, a son of Linsey C. and Emily (Melott) Holloway. The mother is of French and Pottawatomie blood and a native daughter of Pottawatomie county, Kansas, while the father claims Missouri as the state of his nativity. Of their family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, J. A. was the first born, and he was reared on a Kansas farm and received his education in the public schools of that state. In 1896 he came with his father and family to Oklahoma, locating on a tract of eighty acres in Eason township, and this farm has since been converted into one of the most valuable ones in the township. It is located three and a half miles northwest of Wanette, and is splendidly and substantially improved.

On the 25th of December, 1904, in Pottawatomie county, Oklahoma, Mr. Holloway married Maud Dobbins, who was born in Missouri, but was reared in the Chickasaw Nation of Indian Territory and received her education there, her parents being Henry and Belle (Gentry) Dobbins, the father also a native of Missouri. The mother is now deceased, leaving at her death but one child, Mrs. Holloway. To this union have been born two children, Luther Clark and Ethel

Lorea, born respectively on the 14th of December, 1905, and on the 25th of November, 1907. Mr. Holloway is an active worker for Democratic principles, and is one of the popular public officials of Eason township.

RUFUS L. HOWARD, a merchant and the trustee of Avoca township, was elected to his present office in the fall of 1907, and in addition to discharging its duties he is also the proprietor of a large general store in Avoca township. He was born in Tennessee in 1869, a son of Rev. George W. and Martha (Galey) Howard, who are now living in Asher, Oklahoma. The father is a retired minister of the Primitive Baptist church, a man honored and revered by all who know him.

Rufus L. Howard, one of their eight children, four sons and four daughters, was reared on a farm in Collin county, Texas, where he was early taught the value of industry as the true source of success in life, and when he was twenty-four years of age he was married to Martha Standifer. Her father, the Rev. A. J. Standifer, is a well known minister of the Baptist church, and her mother before marriage was Rebecca Brannon. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Howard: Anna, Roy, Iva, Lorah, Flora, Rellah, and Monroe. Mr. Howard gives an active support to the principles of the Democratic party, and he is a prominent church worker in the Baptist denomination, in which he has been a choir leader for years in the church service and an efficient Sunday-school worker. He also has fraternal relations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Violet.

J. S. LYLE, the owner of the pioneer gin mill in Pottawatomie county, is a mill man of thirty years experience. He first entered the business at Eldridge, Alabama, in 1877, where he operated a small four horse-power gin and gave employment to two men and two boys. From Alabama he went to Yalobusha county, Mississippi, where for thirteen years he was prominently identified with the ginning business. It was at the close of that period that he came to Oklahoma, and in October, 1894, he opened a gin near Dale in Pottawatomie county. During the first year there he ginned three hundred bales of cotton, and after three years there he moved his mill to McLoud, where he has ever since been engaged in business. He has installed in his mill the

latest improved machinery known to the business, including a Pratt huller, and during the season of 1906 he ginned 2,854 bales of cotton.

Mr. Lyle was born in Georgia November 17, 1848. His father, J. P. Lyle, was born in Georgia of English parents and his father was a Revolutionary soldier. The mother, formerly Elizabeth Noland, is of French descent, and was born in North Carolina. Their family numbered eight children, four sons and four daughters, but one son died at Sparta, Tennessee, after having served for four years in the Confederate army during the Civil war, a member of the Fourth Georgia Cavalry. Another son, J. Y. Lyle, was a soldier in General Bragg's army, and served throughout the entire period of the war. The father was a staunch Union man during the trouble between the North and the South, and his occupation through life was carpentering.

J. S. Lyle was a boy of ten when the family left Georgia for Alabama, and he was reared in the latter state. At the age of thirty-two, in Mississippi, he married Elizabeth W. Adams, who was born in Yalobusha county, that state, a daughter of Samuel W. Adams, a Confederate soldier during the Civil war. Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Lyle, six, three sons and three daughters, are now living, Lillie May Wright, Adolphus, Agnes, Arthur, Leighton and Fay. Bernice died in March, 1893, in infancy, and Frances Clyde died on the 28th of February, 1908, when a young woman of eighteen years. Mr. Lyle has represented his ward as an alderman, and his politics are Democratic. The family worship in the Baptist church.

A. H. YOUNG. Among the representative body of men who stand for the best and most stable financial condition of Oklahoma is numbered A. H. Young, cashier of the Bank of Commerce of McLoud. He became identified with the interests of this state in 1896, when he came to Shawnee as as employe of the Choctaw Railroad Company, for whom he worked for seven years and resigned as division storekeeper to accept a position with the Ruemmel-Dawley Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, remaining with this company for four years. It was at the close of this period that he accepted the cashiership of the Bank of Commerce of McLoud, and has ever since assisted in guarding the interests of its

depositors and in scrupulously protecting them against any possibility of risk.

McLoud's prominent banker and business man, A. H. Young, was born in Indiana, but when quite young he was taken by his parents to Filmore county, Nebraska, where he spent the period of his youth and early manhood. His father, Matthew Young, was born in Ohio, and he bears a splendid record as a Union soldier of the Civil war. He now lives at Lincoln, Nebraska, a Republican politically and a member of the Masonic order and of the Methodist church. His wife was Elvira Shackelford, from Ohio, and they are the parents of five children, one son and four daughters, namely: Mrs. J. L. Vodra, of Shawnee; Mrs. Emma McNeese, of Lincoln, Nebraska; Mrs. S. J. Pester, also of Lincoln; and Bertha R., with her parents.

A. H. Young, their only son, was married in Lincoln, Nebraska, to May I. Lawson, who was born in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, but she received her education in Doane College in Crete, Nebraska, and is a daughter of S. C. and Mary E. Lawson. Her father is deceased and the mother resides in McLoud. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Young is a son, A. Harold. Mr. Young is prominently identified with the Masonic order, belonging to McLoud Lodge No. 37. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

R. R. HENDON, president of the Maud State Bank, and the proprietor of Fairview Farm, one of the beautiful estates of Pottawatomie county, has been very successful in his business career in Oklahoma and has clearly demonstrated what it is possible to accomplish in this state of many resources. He came here poor in August, 1892, and located on the farm which has ever since been his home, coming from Fannin county, Texas. He was born in Cleburne county, Alabama, February 25, 1860, a son of R. R. Hendon, Sr., who was reared in Georgia and was a Confederate soldier during the Civil war. Emily (McPherson) Hendon, his wife, was a native of Georgia and of an old Virginia family of Scotch-Irish descent, her death occurring in 1882. The husband and father was sixty-four years of age at the time of his death, a farmer, Democrat and a believer in the Calvinistic doctrine. Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hendon three are now living, Missouri Gil-

mor, of Oak Level, Alabama, and Henry, whose home is in Polk county, Georgia.

R. R. Hendon, the youngest of the three surviving children, attained to mature years on the old Alabama homestead, and when he reached the age of twenty he married Mary Belle Nabors, and they have become the parents of thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters: The eldest died in infancy and the others are Wheeler, Lillie, Scott, Emily, Claude, Robert, William J., Sallie, Gordon, Esther Belle, Lottie Bess, and one daughter born July 30, 1908 not yet named. Five of the children are successful teachers, Wheeler, Scott, Emily, Lillie and Claude.

Six years after their marriage in 1886, Mr. and Mrs. Hendon went to Lamar county, Texas, but after one year there removed to Fannin county, and in 1889 they came to the Chickasaw Nation and from the dense timberland which they selected as a home and farm they have since evolved one of the most splendid tracts in Earlsboro township. Eighty acres of the farm are under cultivation, and are especially adapted to the raising of corn, cotton and fruit, while their first dwelling, a little log cabin now used as a tenant house, has since given place to a splendid and commodious residence. Fairview Farm is a beautiful rural home in which to enjoy the comforts and pleasures of life. Mr. Hendon is an active Democratic worker, and on the 22d of February, 1908, he was its representative to the state convention at Muskogee. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, Earlsboro Lodge No. 77, and both he and his wife and two of their children have membership relations with the Christian church.

OSCAR RAY, the senior member of the livery firm of Ray Brothers, was the founder of the business here, and is one of the most popular business men of McComb. Throughout the period of his residence here he has been actively connected with the onward movement of Pottawatomie county, an exponent of progress and reform, and as a business man he has gained the confidence and support of his fellow townsmen. His barn is a large building forty by forty feet, and he keeps on an average about ten good horses and carriages and vehicles of all kinds.

Mr. Ray was born in Texas twenty-five years ago, his parents being J. C. and Mary J. Ray, in whose family were seven children. The father served as a Confederate soldier

during the Civil war. Oscar Ray married, in 1902, in Burnett, Anna R. Harden, who was born and reared in Oklahoma, and their two children are John and Delia.

EDGAR H. BUNCE, proprietor of Oak Hill Farm in Avoca township, was born in Racine county, Wisconsin, in 1843. His parents, John A. and Elizabeth (Harrold) Bunce, were born in New York, the father of English and the mother of Scotch-Irish descent, and they were among the first to locate in Racine county, Wisconsin, from whence they later moved to Ottertail county, Minnesota, where they spent the remainder of their lives and died in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, the father when eighty-two and the mother when eighty-four years of age. He was an excellent cabinet maker, and he was a Republican politically.

Edgar H. Bunce, one of their ten children, four sons and six daughters, was reared in Racine and Juneau counties, Wisconsin, and until leaving home for the Civil war he worked at the carpenter's trade. In February, 1862, in Juneau county, he enlisted in the Tenth Wisconsin Light Artillery, under the immediate command of Captain Beebe. Going into camp at Racine, they were later sent to Benton Barracks at St. Louis, Missouri, where forty thousand troops were encamped, and his first battle was at Corinth, Mississippi. He later participated in the battle of Iuka, was later in a forced march to Nashville, and was under both Generals Rosecrans and Thomas in Sherman's army during the Atlantic campaign. He was at Raleigh, North Carolina at the time of the surrender of General Joe Johnston, thence on to Richmond, Virginia, and to Washington, D. C., where he took part in the Grand Review and was honorably discharged at Madison, Wisconsin, on the 25th of June, 1865, with an excellent military record.

For a time after returning from the war Mr. Bunce lived in Minnesota, from whence he returned to Juneau county, Wisconsin, and later was in Washington county, Kansas, engaged in the mercantile business. From there he went to Thayer county, Nebraska, where he was engaged in contracting, the mercantile business and farming, and in March of 1903 came to Oklahoma and secured his present farm in Avoca township, Pottawatomie county, where he owns one hundred and twenty acres of fertile and

well improved land familiarly known as Oak Hill Farm.

Mr. Bunce was married in 1871, in Faribault county, Minnesota, near Winnebago City, to Mary E. Phillips, who was born and educated in New York, near Syracuse, and she was a successful teacher before her marriage. Her parents were New York people. A daughter, Grace, is the only child of this union, and she is the wife of U. C. Umphrenour, who was born in Livingston county, Illinois, and was also reared and educated there, and they reside with her father on the farm. They have three children, Sterling Gordon, Helen Grace and Forest Irving. Mr. Bunce is a stalwart Republican and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in Thayer county, Nebraska, he served his post as a commander. Mrs. Bunce and her daughter are members of the Methodist church.

ROBERT M. TOWNSEND, a prominent farmer in Avoca township, was born in the district of Greenville, South Carolina, July 26, 1845, a son of Robert Bolen and R. Ellen (Hiatt) Townsend, who were also born in that commonwealth. When their son Robert was six years of age they moved with their family to Georgia and later to Arkansas, where the father died at the age of seventy, a farmer and a Missionary Baptist in religion. There were twelve children in their family, four sons and eight daughters, and the eldest son, John Duncan, was a Confederate soldier in the Civil war, the flag bearer of his regiment, and three times he saved his flag from destruction after it had been shot down.

From Arkansas Robert M. Townsend came to the Chickasaw Nation in the Indian Territory in 1889, where he continued to reside for nineteen years or until coming to Pottawatomie county, Oklahoma, in 1896. Here he owns eighty acres of the best land in Avoca township, forty-five acres of which is under cultivation and splendidly improved. Before leaving his home in Arkansas, Mr. Townsend enlisted in the Union army from Conway county, in 1863, and served in Company G, Third Arkansas Cavalry, which became known as the "Bloody Third." He was with General Steele's command throughout the Arkansas campaign, and took part in many of the memorable battles of the war. He had many narrow escapes from death, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war at Little Rock, Arkansas.

When twenty-two years of age Mr. Townsend was married to Eliza C. Glenn, who was born in Georgia, a daughter of Samuel Glenn. Of their twelve children nine are now living, John, Job, Calfey, Coen, Harriette, Ever, Robert Simpson, Oliver and Perry. Mr. Townsend is a staunch supporter of Republican principles, and Mrs. Townsend is a member of the Baptist church.

DR. J. I. LYON. Among those who have attained distinctive prestige in the practice of medicine and surgery in the city of McLoud as well as in Pottawatomie county, and whose success has come as the result of thorough technical information and skill, stands Dr. Lyon, who has been a member of the profession here since 1899. He is a graduate of the Kansas City Medical College with the class of 1892, and in 1898 he completed a post-graduate course at the Post-Graduate School, Chicago, also a Post-Graduate Course in the same year at the Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat College of Chicago, thus having made deep and careful research into the sciences to which he is devoting his life. In addition to his practice he is interested in a drug store in McLoud, the leading store of its kind in the city, and for some years he was the government physician for the Kickapoo Indians in Pottawatomie county. He is now one of the oldest representatives of the profession in the county, and has not only maintained his position among the leaders of the fraternity but has also taken part in much of the public and social life of McLoud, so that he is accounted one of her most valued citizens.

Dr. Lyon is a native Missourian, born at Humansville, that state, December 29th, 1869, and is a kinsman of General Lyon, one of the heroes of the Civil war and who was killed in battle. William James Lyon, the Doctor's father, died at the age of seventy-four years, and his mother, Martha (King) Lyon, died at the age of fifty-six. She was born in Missouri and was a member of one of the pioneer families of that state, they having moved there from Virginia in an early day. The Doctor has one brother, David K. Lyon. The family are Methodists in their religious affiliations, training in the public schools of Warrens-

The Doctor received his early educational

burg, Missouri, passing from the public schools to the Missouri normal, and he began the study of medicine at the age of twenty under the preceptorship of Dr. Wann. In June of 1894 he married the daughter of his former preceptor, Addie Wann, and they have one son, James Benton, born in September, 1903. Dr. Lyon's politics are Democratic, and he has served as secretary of the school board of McCloud. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 155, of Humansville, Missouri, and of the Masonic order Lodge No. 37 of McCloud. Both he and his wife are active members of the Christian church.

WILLIAM S. WISEGARVER, a prominent farmer in Bales township, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1836, a son of George W. and Sarah Ann (Smith) Wisegarver, both members of old Pennsylvania German families, and a grandson of Daniel Wisegarver, also a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wisegarver were married in Pennsylvania, where they were early residents, and the mother died there at the age of three score years and ten, the father surviving until the age of seventy-five. He was a farmer and a Jackson Democrat politically. Of their family of nine children, four sons and five daughters, three of the sons served their country in the Civil war, William S. as a member of the Twelfth Iowa Infantry Volunteers; David, of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, and John, who now lives at Topeka, Kansas. David served four years in the army, and died at Portland, Oregon.

A native son of Pennsylvania, William S. Wisegarver was reared and educated there, went to Iowa when nineteen years of age and one of the most memorable events connected with his early life in that state was the terrible massacre of the settlers at Spirit Lake by the Indians in 1857, and he assisted in the sad task of burying the dead. In 1861 he enlisted from Delaware county, Iowa, in the Twelfth Iowa Infantry, under Colonel J. Woods. He enlisted at the time of the call for three hundred thousand more men and before the war had closed he took part in many of its hardest fought battles, including those of Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Shiloh, Jackson, Chapel Hills, Black River Bridge, throughout the entire siege of Vicksburg, Holly Springs, Franklin and Nashville. His

military record is one of which he has every reason to be proud, and after a long and arduous service he was honorably discharged and returned to his home in Iowa. Leaving there after a time he went to Nebraska, where he secured a homestead claim in Holt county, and remained there for fifteen years. He then sold his land and removed to Mount Vernon, Illinois, where he lived until coming to Oklahoma in 1900. In company with his two sons he has been farming Indian land here, and they are all successful farmers and stock raisers.

Mrs. Wisegarver, formerly Mattie Jane Gillham, was born in Grant county, Wisconsin, a daughter of William and Martha (Williamson) Gillham, who were born respectively in North Carolina and near Springfield, Illinois. The father was a miller and was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. He died in Iowa, and his wife died in Holt county, Nebraska, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. They became the parents of ten children, and three of their sons were soldiers in the Civil war, Ransom serving as a member of the Second Wisconsin Infantry and William and Jourdon in the Ninth Iowa Infantry. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Wisegarver are: Laura, a stenographer in the employ of the railroad company at Shawnee; George O., who completed his education in the Stillwater College and is now at home, a young man of twenty-one years; and Irvin S., in his second year in Stillwater College. One daughter, Lillian, died at the age of six years. Mr. Wisegarver is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Oriel Lodge No. 85. He was one of the organizers and a charter member of the Masonic Lodge in Colesburg, Iowa. He also has membership relations with the Grand Army of the Republic, and in Oriel, Nebraska, he served as the senior vice of his post.

JO F. TRIMMER, county treasurer of Garvin county, residing at the seat of government, Pauls Valley, is one of the representative agriculturists and public men of that section of Oklahoma, having a well settled and patriotic conviction that after the American citizen has provided a livelihood for himself and those dependent upon him, he owes a portion of his time to a consideration of civic affairs, and, if the people so desire, to a participation in them. Both in Texas and Oklahoma he has conformed to this high standard of citizenship, and has



MR. AND MRS. J. F. TRIMMER

his reward in the attainment of an honorable reputation in two states of the Union.

Born in Aberdeen, Mississippi, on the 3rd of September, 1849, Mr. Trimmer is a son of William Gillespie and Adeline (Melton) Trimmer, his parents removing soon after his birth to Tennessee. His father was a farmer, and the son has followed in the paternal pathway all his life, studying and applying the best methods in agriculture as a subject worthy the life-long attention of any man. He received his education in the public schools of Tennessee, and remained as a farmer of that state until 1878, when he migrated to Texas. He was then twenty-nine years of age, and after a thorough examination of the agricultural sections of the state purchased a farm and located in Montague county. There he remained for twenty years, and attained a substantial standing both in his chosen calling and as a man of affairs. He rendered efficient public service to the county, among other local offices holding that of tax assessor for a decade.

In 1900, attracted to Garvin county by the fertility of its valley lands, Mr. Trimmer removed thither with his family, and has since attained increased prosperity as a farmer and stockman. The fine farm which he operated is near the town of Robison, where he resided at the time of his election to the county treasurership, in 1907. In the performance of his official duties, Mr. Trimmer has maintained his fixed reputation for efficiency and honorable dealings, and is a fine illustration of the county official who is administering and developing the public service of the new state. He was married at Waynesboro, Tennessee, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Dixon, and has become the father of Belle Zora, Sallie Dorinda, Ida Belle, Elizabeth and James Fountain Trimmer.

THOMAS JORDAN AUSTIN, clerk of the district court, residing at Pauls Valley, the county seat of Garvin county, is a native of Collin county, Texas, being born in the town of Weston on the 29th of August, 1875. He is a son of William A. and Eliza J. (Hanner) Austin, and obtained his early education in the public schools of his native town and at Belle Plaine, Texas. He then went with his father to Louisiana, where he engaged in the cultivation of bees, owning a flourishing apiary there. In 1897 the son removed to Coalgate, Indian Territory, where for nine months he was employed as a cow-

boy by P. P. Hannen. The youth then returned to Louisiana, and finished his education at Texarkana, by taking a course in bookkeeping at Draughon's Business College.

But Mr. Austin's taste for the far southwest remained with him as a pleasant flavor, and he returned to the territory, after finishing his business course, and entered the employ of the Wagner Hardware Company. Later, he located for three years at Wayne, as a farmer and a school teacher; was then for two years in the employ of T. J. Dobyns; subsequently established himself in a general mercantile business at Maysville, and followed this by an association with I. H. Sample in the drug line. Mr. Austin's business like qualities and popularity had gained him not only numerous appreciative supporters but a remarkably strong following of warm friends, so when he entered the campaign for clerk of the court he carried the nomination with a rush, and his handsome majority, which carried him ahead of the general ticket, was composed not only of Democratic voters but a large element drawn from other parties. In 1900 Mr. Austin married Miss Rebecca Clements, the wedding occurring at Mira, Louisiana, and their three children are: Ara R., B. Bonner and Boyd A.

WALTER JACKSON HARRIS. Occupying a position of honor and distinction among the more influential and prominent residents of Pauls Valley is Walter Jackson Harris, who is now filling the office of Register of Deeds. A man of integrity and ability, he possesses those sterling qualities of heart and character that have won for him the respect and regard of the people of his community, and have made him worthy of their fullest confidence. He was born, October 14, 1877, in Rome, Georgia, a son of Joseph F. and Elizabeth (Camp) Harris.

Educated in his native city, Mr. Harris was graduated from the Rome high school, and from the Rome Commercial College, becoming while yet young well fitted to take his place in the business world. Going from there to Tecumseh, Alabama, he began life for himself as a bookkeeper and stenographer in the Tecumseh Iron Works. Subsequently realizing the wonderful opportunities often given to a young man in a new country, he came as a prospector to Oklahoma, and immediately located at Pauls

Valley, where he was for awhile employed in the mercantile establishments of Samuel J. Garvin and later with A. J. Hullum. Settling in Maysville in 1905, of which town he was, in 1906, elected the first mayor, Mr. Harris was there prosperously engaged in business for himself until the occurrence of the disastrous fire in which he was burned out, when he returned to Pauls Valley.

In 1904 Mr. Harris was elected city recorder of Pauls Valley, and filled the position until going to Maysville, when he resigned. The primary election of 1907 made him the Democratic candidate for register of deeds, and at the election he received a handsome majority of the votes cast, his victory at the polls being a proof of his pleasing personality, and of his popularity with his fellow townsmen. A lover of the chase, fond of outdoor recreations of all kinds, Mr. Harris' favorite pastime is hunting, and in his fine hunting equipment he takes great pride and pleasure.

WILLIAM BETHEL CRUMP, a leading merchant and banker of Wynnewood, Garvin county, is a typical southerner educated and practically trained in his section of the country, who has made a pronounced success of his new life in the southwest. Born in Etowah county, Alabama, in May, 1860, he is a son of Memory Walker and Elizabeth (Tabor) Crump, his father being for many years a farmer of that state. The son was trained to that vocation until he was twenty years of age, when, endowed with a common school education and a saving common sense in place of more liberal advantages, he commenced the experience which was to prepare him for his mercantile career in the southwest. His first position in this line was as a clerk in a general store at Gedson, Alabama, and after a similar experience of several years he bought out a country store and ventured into the field as a principal.

Successful both as employee and employer, in 1888 Mr. Crump came to Indian Territory, locating at Thackerville in January of that year. After remaining there for a year, as a member of the mercantile firm of Crump & Liddell, he located at Wynnewood. From that point his progress as a business man, financier and citizen, has been continuous. In 1905 his mercantile venture had advanced to such proportions that he started a store on a large scale, incorporating the business as the Crump-Har-

gis Mercantile Company, of which he has remained president. In 1895 he had become vice president of the First National Bank of Wynnewood, and at the time of the incorporation of his business bought a controlling interest in the Southern National Bank of Wynnewood, of which he is still president. He is also president of the First National Bank of Blanchard, and is therefore a remarkably strong factor in the material development of the city and county. He is also active in the municipal affairs of Wynnewood, having served for some time as a member of its aldermanic board. Married to Miss Lucy Nuckalls in the year 1889, he has become the father of four children—Earl, Bessie, Wilkinson and William B. Crump, Jr.

SAMUEL OLIVER RICHARDSON, the popular and prosperous farmer, stockman, landowner and financier of Wynnewood, Garvin county, is a product of Oklahoma, old and new, being upon the ground even before it became subject to the homesteading of the whites. He was one of the rushers and boomers of '89, and has maintained a rapid progress and a staunch support of its interests ever since. Mr. Richardson is a Georgian, born in Chattooga county, May 17, 1857, son of Mather B. and Fannie (Ramsey) Richardson. The father was a farmer, who died when the son was a young boy, and the latter received his education in the subscription schools of his native community. He assisted in the work of the home farm, and engaged as an agricultural laborer until he was nineteen years of age, when he removed to McMillin's Mill, South Carolina, where for two years he was employed by James McMillin, as a clerk in the latter's dry goods store. While thus engaged he invented a cotton planter and fertilizer and patented it, but owing to his lack of capital the development of his device was slow. After selling his patent rights in Mississippi, he resumed his life as a farmer, both in Texas and Oklahoma. His experience with his patent and as merchant's clerk, however, had given him an insight into mercantile ways, and he became also a licensed trader on the authority of the Chickasaw Nation. During this time he was also employed in the dry goods store of D. McCoy, at Cad-do, now Bryan county, and later with Mr. I. A. Taylor at Wynnewood.

Throughout all his wanderings as an itinerant merchant, the Indian country was al-



W.B. Crump

ways a favorite territory with Mr. Richardson, and the fertile lands near Wynnewood always possessed an especial attraction for him. When old Oklahoma was therefore thrown open to white settlement in April, 1889, he left the employ of I. A. Taylor, in that locality, that he might be ready for the "line-up" and the "rush." He made the run from the North Canadian river, near the "Crutch" ranch, then returned to Wynnewood and opened a general store, which he conducted alone for a year and then became a partner in the firm of Grundy and Richardson. Subsequently he remained identified with the business which was conducted as Crump, Grundy and Company, then selling his interests to Mr. Crump and initiating his career as a ranchman. For the past seventeen years he has been pushing his stock interests in the vicinity of Wynnewood, and is now an acknowledged leader in the industry. He is also an extensive dealer in real estate, and holds the title to two thousand acres of choice valley lands, part of which lies adjacent to the southern part of the city. He assisted, further, in the founding of the Southern National Bank, of which he is a director. Mr. Richardson was married, in 1891, to Miss Lucinda Cordelia Jones, and the children born to them are as follows: Fannie E., Panolia, Neta J., Lela E., Robert D., Samuel O. and Mattie Cordelia Richardson. Mr. Richardson, in 1904, erected a substantial brick home, the finest in the city. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mrs. Richardson, nee Lucinda C. Jones, was born in Smith county, Texas, May 28, 1871, daughter of R. T. and Lorena (Buckholts) Jones, who were from Georgia and Louisiana respectively and who came to Texas over fifty years ago. The father is deceased, but the mother is living at Wapanucka, Oklahoma. They removed to the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, in the fall of 1871, when Mrs. Richardson was but seven months old. She was reared near Boggy Depot, attending the schools there, her mother being a Choctaw, and is now aged 64 years, residing as mentioned, at Wapanucka, Oklahoma.

SAMUEL J. GARVIN. Few citizens of Oklahoma have so run the entire gamut of typical life in the southwest as Samuel Johnson Garvin, of Pauls Valley, Garvin county, one of the most influential financiers and men

of affairs of that section. Freightier of the great western plains, in such capacity connected with the government during the Civil war, ranchman of the Indian Territory and by marriage a member of the tribal organization, merchant and banker—such are the successive steps which cover a life of adventure, activity and practical success. There are few parallels to this record, even among the stirring and changeful lives of the men of Oklahoma.

Mr. Garvin was born on the 28th of January, 1844, near Poplar Plains, Fleming county, Kentucky, and is a son of John and Mary (Stithe) Garvin. He received his education in the district schools found in the vicinity of his home, and remained there until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he migrated to Colorado to engage in the handling of stock, in which he had become an expert. His first employment was with a freighter outfit about to take the old Santa Fe trail with a load of merchandise for the southwest. The outfit, owned by Henry Myers, consisted of seven wagons, with five or six teams of oxen to each wagon. Having accomplished this journey and obtained valuable experience, in 1862 he was engaged by the federal government in similar work for the quartermaster's department, with headquarters at Leavenworth, Kansas, and Fort Smith, Arkansas. He remained connected with this service until the close of the war, his duties as a freighter from Fort Smith to Fort Arbuckle bringing him into the Indian Territory, where he located in 1865. He married an Indian woman, invested in cattle, and by virtue of his marital citizenship acquired a vast acreage of grazing and farm lands. Later he abandoned these holdings, and, under the new order, received his legal allotments. As the country developed he located at Pauls Valley, opened a large general store, and still more recently became widely identified with the banking institutions of the locality. With C. J. Grant, he first organized a private bank, which was succeeded by the First National Bank of Pauls Valley of which he was president at the time of his death, July 20, 1908. He was also president of the First National Bank of Maysville, and a director and the vice-president of the State Bank of Elmore. In addition he was president of the Pauls Valley Mill and Elevator Company, and was, in many respects, the leading man of affairs of this section of Garvin

county. He was a merchant at both White Bead and Pauls Valley. Mr. Garvin married his wife, July 12, 1870, at Tishomingo (translated from the Indian, "Ringing Bells"), Indian Territory, her maiden name being Susan Mouncrief, and the surviving children of the union are as follows: John B., formerly a ranchman of El Paso, Texas, but now a resident of Pauls Valley; Birdie, now Mrs. T. G. Mays, of Maysville, Oklahoma; and Vivian Garvin, unmarried and living with her parents. Mr. Garvin was a thirty-second degree Mason, member of Wichita consistory; also of the I. O. O. F., and K. of P. of White Bead and Pauls Valley respectively. He was a member of the Presbyterian church.

HENRY MANSON CARR, PH. B., LL. B. A man of intellectual vigor and force, well versed in legal lore, Henry Manson Carr is widely known throughout Garvin county as an especially able and skilful lawyer, who is devoting his energies to the practice of his profession in Pauls Valley, where he has a large and lucrative clientage. A son of Hon. Dulaney R. Carr, he was born, November 3, 1865, in Albany, Clinton county, Kentucky, where his earlier years were passed.

A man of splendid attainments, talented and cultured, Hon. Dulaney R. Carr was a man of mark in his community, and was universally respected for his honesty, manliness, and many Christian virtues. Ever loyal to his country he served in the federal army during the Civil war, being captain of Company C, First Kentucky Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Frank Woolford. Prominent in public affairs, he filled many offices of importance, serving as judge of the circuit court of his district, as prosecuting attorney of his county, and as representative to the state legislature of Kentucky. His wife whose maiden name was Vienna L. Buster, was a daughter of C. C. Buster, a prominent merchant of Creelsboro, Kentucky.

After completing the course of study in the public schools, Henry M. Carr took the mathematical and literary course at the Glasgow (Ky.) Normal School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1887, receiving the degree of Ph. B. Two years later, in 1889, he was graduated from the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, with the degree of LL. B. Soon after his graduation, he went to Texas, and for a few months

taught school at Sherman. From there he came, June 9, 1890, to Oklahoma, and was appointed by Governor Steele county attorney, a position which he ably filled. In 1892 Mr. Carr was appointed by Governor Seay, county judge of Roger Mills county, and subsequently, at the regular election, was elected to that office, having the distinction of being the only Republican on the ticket to come off victor at the polls. Locating in Pauls Valley in 1900, Mr. Carr soon identified himself with the leading lawyers of this part of the country, and by persevering industry and professional skill built up a fine practice, which he continued alone until 1906, when he formed a partnership with R. A. Rogers, becoming head of the legal firm of Carr & Rogers. Continuing active in public affairs, Mr. Carr received the nomination to the constitutional convention at the instance of the Republican party, the personnel of which he is a fine representative.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1899, Mr. Carr married Mary M. Beale, a daughter of Captain A. J. Beale, of Cythiana, Kentucky, who was elected mayor of Oklahoma City during the provisional government after the opening. Of their union two children have been born, Robert Gordon and Henry Rogers.

THOMAS PAYNE ROLLOW, mayor of Wynnewood, Garvin county, has been a successful merchant and a substantial man of public affairs in three of the southwestern states. Throughout his entire mercantile career he has taken a deep and steady interest in the cause of popular education, and for seventeen years has been identified officially with some municipal board devoted to its development. Such a record is most creditable both to his sound American citizenship, and to his good judgment and high-mindedness as an individual. Mayor Rollow is a native of Tennessee, born in Coffey county, on the 17th of January, 1848, being a son of Peter J. and Permelia (Payne) Rollow. The grandfather was a Virginian, who spent most of his mature life in Tennessee as a slave owner and the proprietor of a plantation.

Mr. Rollow obtained most of his early education in the subscription schools of his home community, and until he was thirty-six years of age was a thorough-going agriculturist. When he was ten years old he went to Arkansas with his parents, assist-

ing his father in the conduct of the farm and obtaining such further education as was possible from the neighborhood schools. Later he became an independent farmer, raising corn and cattle. In 1884 he entered commercial life as a partner with W. F. Moore in a general store at Quitman, Arkansas, and continued thus for eight years. There he made a substantial record as a merchant, and became a member of the city board of education. From Quitman he removed to Nevada, Collin county, Texas, continuing in the mercantile field as a partner with W. F. Moore, with whom he has been associated since his coming to Wynnewood in 1902. In fact, for nearly a quarter of the century the firm of Moore & Rollow has remained intact and prosperous, and has become favorably known in Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma. At Nevada, Collin county, and in his present residence city, Mr. Rollow continued his fine record as a promoter of public education, either as a school director, a member of the school board or a representative of the common council. In 1907 he was appointed mayor of Wynnewood, and April 7, 1908, was chosen its mayor at its first election as a first-class city. He was a member of its pioneer board of education before it attained to that dignity. Besides holding the mayoralty, he is a trustee of the Indianola College and a director of the Southern National Bank. He is also a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is found identified with the most prominent institutions which are developing and elevating the community. Mr. Rollow's wife was known before her marriage in 1871 as Sarah J. Moore, and of the union the following children have been born: John A., now associated with his father in business, besides being active as a grain buyer; and Mary Bell, now Mrs. G. G. Evans, a resident of Texas. For his second wife, Mr. Rollow married Miss Eva W. Pierson, of Quitman, Arkansas, and their children are: Thomas P., who is a student at Cornell University, New York; Frank W., attending the University of Oklahoma, at Norman; Irene, pursuing a course at Howard Payne College, Fayette, Missouri; and Cecil B., attending Indianola College. Mr. Rollow has added to the strength of his record as a practical supporter of education by thus providing the children of his family with the most liberal privileges, thereby doubly emphasizing his position that a thorough mental equipment

is the most valuable working capital which can be possessed by the ambitious member of an American community.

WILLIAM EUGENE SETTLE, M. D., of Wynnewood, Garvin county, is a physician and surgeon of thorough education and wide experience, having found substantial favor, both as a professional man and a citizen, in the community of which he has been so valued a resident for the past decade. He is a native of Mills, Freestone county, Texas, and is a son of Frank M. and Sallie (David) Settle. After obtaining a thorough education in the fundamental branches, he was matriculated at the Louisville Medical College, from which he graduated in 1894 with the degree of M. D., and immediately took up practice at Wynnewood. His professional qualifications were further enhanced by a post-graduate course at the Chicago Clinical School in 1898.

Upon thus identifying himself with the professional life and progress of the territory, Dr. Settle associated himself with Dr. J. A. Winfrey, under the style of Settle and Winfrey, and the partnerships subsequently formed have been Settle and Norvell and Settle and Baker. His high reputation has been extended and emphasized by his efficient service as city physician of Wynnewood. Outside of his profession the doctor is known as a skillful husbandman, having assumed that vocation both as a means of recreation and as a health-giving occupation. Dr. Settle's wife, to whom he was united in 1894, was known before marriage as Florence Brown, and in her girlhood resided in Paola, Kansas. They have become the parents of Bessie, Dorothy, William E. Jr., and Newell Duncan Settle.

JAMES RICHARD CALLAWAY, M. D., of Pauls Valley, has been a practicing physician and surgeon in this locality for only about eleven years, but as he had lived in what is now Garvin county for nearly a decade he had become thoroughly familiar with the country and its institutions, and his rapid professional progress is to be placed not only to the credit of his ability, but to the wide personal acquaintance and favor which he had enjoyed as a ranchman. He is a native of Denton county, Texas, born on the 22nd of August, 1854, son of Dr. Thomas H. and Mary (Allen) Callaway. His father was also a physician of good standing, and the son obtained his early education in the public schools of Idaho. Throughout all his

experiments and adventures in the western country, James R. Callaway had the medical career as his final goal, his interest in the profession dating from early youth. In October, 1889, he located in Elmore, then in Pickens county, and later settled at Pauls Valley. At the time of his coming, white men, who desired to settle in this country, were obliged to obtain a permit from the tribal government, and those that intermarried with the Indians were allowed as much land as they could cultivate, even with the assistance of tenants. Many thereby became small feudal lords, controlling estates of ten square miles, and the country rapidly filled up with settlers from Texas, Arkansas and neighboring states. They introduced churches, schools and other civilizing institutions, and, considering that they were subject to no constituted law, made a remarkable record, really laying the foundation of the new state of Oklahoma. Of these hardy and remarkable pioneers was Dr. Callaway.

In the midst of this distracting life the doctor continued his medical studies as best he could, but finally went to St. Louis, Missouri, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city commenced to attend regular lectures. He completed his professional studies at the Fort Worth University, Fort Worth, Texas, graduating from the medical department of that institution in 1897. He immediately located for practice at Pauls Valley, Garvin county, where he has since established a substantial practice both in medicine and surgery.

In 1876 Dr. Callaway married Miss Frances E. Clemens, at Sycamore, Texas, and the children born to them are: John R., now a physician and surgeon in the Indian service of the federal government, stationed at Mescalero, New Mexico; Ethel E., wife of W. W. Howerton, postmaster of Foster, Ohio; Lillian M., Mrs. F. L. Armstrong, of Boise City, Idaho; and Frances E. and Vivian, living at home.

JAY WHITTINGTON TWIGGS, county clerk of Garvin county, was for several years a resident of Wallville, and is among the most popular, intelligent and substantial of Oklahoma's new citizens. Since coming to Pauls Valley to assume his official duties he has gained a strong phalanx of political supporters and close friends, his prompt and business-like methods, with his unflinching courtesy, having earned him an official position both firm and pleasant. Mr. Twigg

is a native of Benton county, Arkansas, born in the month of April, 1872, being a son of Alfred and Alta (Freeman) Twigg. His father is a farmer, and he was reared in an agricultural community. The boy laid the foundation of his thorough education in the village schools of Elm Springs, Arkansas, graduating from the academy of that place in the class of 1895. Later he enjoyed a creditable period of teaching—which is really his chosen profession.

At Logan, Arkansas, Mr. Twigg engaged in the drug and grocery business, and later commenced the raising of cattle, sheep and hogs at that place. He made a pronounced success of the live-stock business, and in 1904 located at Wallville, Garvin county, there returning to his educational work as well as engaging in general merchandise. In fact, he has shown in a marked degree that trait so essential to the really useful citizen of the western country—the ability and the inclination to adapt himself to circumstances and different communities. His record and his personality were so acceptable to the people of his residence town and county that in the first general election of 1907 he was chosen county clerk, assuming his duties on the 16th of November of that year. His wife was formerly Miss America Robbins, and their child is Effie Agnes Twigg.

MOSES MARION LEDFORD. Numbered among the original householders of the comparatively new town of Stratford is Moses M. Ledford, a well known and highly esteemed citizen, who has the distinction of being the first postmaster of the place, an office which he is still filling with ability and fidelity, his trustworthiness being recognized and appreciated by his numerous patrons. A native of North Carolina, he was born, March 10, 1842, in Yancey county, but remembers nothing of life in the east, as his parents removed to Missouri when he was a child, locating near Springfield, Greene county.

Attending the public schools of Springfield, Missouri, Moses M. Ledford acquired a practical education, by close attention to his books, also winning a reputation for intelligence and ability. In 1862, responding cheerfully to his country's call, Mr. Ledford enlisted as a soldier in the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, and at the expiration of his term re-enlisted in the Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry. In these regiments, he served in the

Union army from 1862 until 1865, in the meantime seeing much active and severe service in bushwhacking warfare. Among the numerous engagements in which he took part were the capture of Little Rock, the battle at Duvalls Bluff, Arkansas, the skirmish at Sedalia, Missouri, and was likewise in various actions against Price's raiders.

Returning to Missouri at the close of the war, Mr. Ledford was employed in general farming and stock-raising for a few years, first in that state and then in Kansas, where he located in 1868, buying land in Linn county. Going to Texas in 1870, he there continued his agricultural labors for a year, when, in 1871, he crossed into the Indian Territory, and as a pioneer ranchman in the Chickasaw Nation met with good success. His influence became felt in public affairs while he was a resident of McGee, and when the town of Stratford was in a formative condition, before ever a building was prepared for its postoffice, he was appointed its postmaster, and for a short time carried the mail in a sack from the older town of McGee to Stratford, and did a curbstone distribution to the inhabitants. He has now a thoroughly equipped and well regulated office, which he supervises most intelligently and satisfactorily.

While a resident of Missouri, Mr. Ledford married Miss Sally Ruffin, and to them seven children have been born, namely: Geary, wife of C. L. Hart, of South Dakota; Laura C., wife of W. L. Simpson; Kirk, John, Moses L., Ada, and James Allen.

MORRIS FENTON BAYLESS. In no town of its size, whether in the east, on the Pacific Coast, or in the great middle west, can there be found a greater proportion of live, stirring, brainy men, full of vim and enterprise, than are assembled in Stratford, one of the newer towns of Garvin county. One of the foremost of these progressive citizens is Morris F. Bayless, cashier of the First National Bank. A son of James M. and Maggie E. (Morris) Bayless, he was born, July 11, 1883, in Cassville, Barry county, Missouri, where he received a good common school education.

Although reared to agricultural pursuits, Mr. Bayless did not find farming exactly congenial to his tastes, and while yet a youth turned his attention to financial matters. Coming to Sulphur, Indian Territory, he accepted the position of assistant cashier in a

bank, and while there acquired an extensive knowledge of the details of banking. While the town of Stratford was in the process of construction, Mr. Bayless foresaw its future possibilities, which depended largely upon the completion of the Oklahoma Central Railroad, and located here. He immediately lent his assistance in the organizing of the First National Bank of Stratford, was made a director, and also the cashier, a responsible position that he has since retained. This is one of the permanent institutions of the new town, and it was largely through the efforts of Mr. Bayless that the new brick structure in which it is located was built. Mr. Bayless has been especially active in promoting business industries for the community, and is secretary of the Commercial Club.

Mr. Bayless married Ethel Baker, of Paris, Texas, and they have one son, Robert M. Bayless. Mr. Bayless is very much interested in promoting the growth of Stratford, and has been largely instrumental in having the following description of the city circulated through the country:

Stratford, Oklahoma, located on the Oklahoma Central Railroad, twenty-three miles from Ada, is situated in the heart of what is known as "The richest agricultural section of Central Oklahoma." The completion of the Oklahoma Central Railroad through this rich section has caused the building of a "brand-new" town of one thousand inhabitants within eighteen months.

The inland towns have centralized at Stratford, making her a good one from the start. Stratford is twenty-one miles from a town that is her superior. Stratford's first residence and business-house was completed in September, 1906. It now has a population aggregating one thousand.

That Stratford will have a population of three thousand within three years from the date of her birth is doubted by no one who thoughtfully stops and thinks of the thousands and thousands of acres of rich soil, which is of a black sandy loam, that lies tributary to her. With Stratford's natural advantages, and the push and energy that represents her, she is bound to become one of the principal commercial towns of Sunny Oklahoma.

If you are looking for a business location of any kind, now is the time to get in on the ground floor. The Stratford Commercial Club solicits correspondence.

The old town of McGee was started some fifteen years ago, the site being about two miles from the present site of Stratford. When the Oklahoma Central Railroad was completed to Chickasha, the town of Stratford was started and the town of McGee was practically moved here, with most of its buildings, etc. The population of McGee was about 400, and formerly there was a large amount of business transacted there. It was a sort of "stamping-ground" of the early cattlemen, being situate in a fertile, grassy section.

JOE ANDERSON EDWARDS. The prosperity of the enterprising little city of Stratford is due almost entirely to the sagacious foresight, wisdom and progressive spirit of a few of its original settlers, prominent among the number being Joe Anderson Edwards. A man of intellectual ability and scholarly attainments, possessing decided force of character, he was formerly noted throughout this part of Garvin county as an educator, and is now widely known as a skillful and successful attorney-at-law. He was born, May 2, 1859, in Etowah county, Alabama, a son of Colonel William Henry and Parthenia (Smith) Edwards. Colonel Edwards was for many years one of the leading men of his state, being distinguished as a litterateur, a man of superior business qualifications, and as a citizen of conspicuous ability and worth. During the Civil war he served as a colonel in the Confederate service. He was influential in public affairs, and served in both houses of the Alabama legislature, first as representative and then as senator.

Acquiring his early education in the public schools of Chepultepec, Blount county, Alabama, Joe A. Edwards subsequently continued his studies, fitting himself for a professional career. On leaving home, he went first to Cooke county, Texas, where he served for a time as a member of the board of examiners to admit candidates to the bars of Cooke and Montague counties. He afterwards taught school in Cooke county, being there employed as a teacher in 1898, subsequently teaching just across the border, in the town of Elk, in the Indian Territory. From Elk, Mr. Edwards came to McGee, where he continued for awhile as an educator, and was there licensed to practice law in the Indian Territory before the United States district courts. In 1905 Mr. Edwards was admitted to practice in the courts of the

five civilized tribes, and at the time of statehood became eligible to practice before all of the courts of the state.

In the administration of municipal affairs, Mr. Edwards has always been a leader, and has served most efficiently and satisfactorily as city attorney, as alderman, and as mayor of the city. He is an influential member of the Woodmen of the World, being business manager for this district, formerly Indian Territory, with headquarters at Stratford.

Mr. Edwards married, March 11, 1883, Anna Lorinda Gardner, and they are the parents of nine children, namely: Parthena K., born May 7, 1885, married J. Fred Griffin and has one daughter, Marguerite; Ethel L., born July 6, 1887, married Robt. E. Carleton and has two children, William Augustus and Paul; Bessie, born August 27, 1889, married Joseph Eldridge and has one son, Simeon A.; Joseph E., born August 22, 1891; Alta L., born December 2, 1893; Earl J., born January 9, 1895; Frederick O., born August 22, 1897; Cecil W., born April 25, 1902; Floyd M., born May 17, 1905.

WILLIAM GARLAND BURKS. A young man of decided energy, activity and push, William G. Burks is conspicuously identified with the mercantile interests of Maysville, Garvin county, as a hardware merchant, and, as treasurer of the Commercial Club of this city, is an important factor in promoting its material growth and prosperity. He has the distinction of being one of the comparatively few business men of Oklahoma that are native-born citizens, his birth having occurred, February 10, 1886, at Pauls Valley. He is a son of John W. and Hannah (Waite) Burks, and on his mother's side is a direct descendant of Smith Paul, one of the first prominent settlers of the Washita Valley, and the one in whose honor Pauls Valley was named.

Completing the course of study in the public schools, William G. Burks afterwards attended the preparatory academy at Honey Grove, Texas, the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, Oklahoma, the Metropolitan Business College at Dallas, Texas, and the St. Louis University, at St. Louis, Missouri. Thus well equipped by education as well as by birth and inheritance for an active career, Mr. Burks, in partnership with Mr. B. C. Elliott, embarked in the hardware business at Maysville, and in this new town this young and enterprising firm has established a model plant for success-



Joe. A. Edwards

fully carrying a hardware trade. Their store has a fine stock of everything required in an establishment of this kind, and they are conducting their already growing business in a manner that bids fair to give them splendid returns in the near future, their patronage being large and remunerative, even now.

RUMLEY AND LAWSON. The medical fraternity of Maysville is finely represented by the two capable physicians and surgeons whose names appear at the head of this sketch, the firm of Rumley and Lawson, although comparatively new, being quite well known in this part of Garvin county.

James Carroll Rumley, the senior member of the firm, was born in Leslie, Searcy county, Arkansas, January 8, 1872, a son of Henry N. and Mary (Hatchett) Rumley. Receiving a practical education in the public schools of Arkansas, he went to Nashville, Tennessee, to pursue the study of medicine, entering the medical department of the University of Tennessee, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D., in 1896. Locating then in Blaine, Indian Territory, Dr. Rumley remained there in active practice of his profession for two years. The following year he spent at Keokuk Falls, Oklahoma, after which he returned to Blaine, and there continued as a successful physician and surgeon until coming, in 1907, to Maysville. Entering then into partnership with Dr. Lawson, he has here built up an excellent patronage, by his superior skill and ability winning to an eminent degree the faith and good will of his numerous patients. Dr. Rumley is a close student, keeping well informed in regard to modern methods used in medicine and surgery. He did post-graduate work at the Nashville City Hospital, there acquiring valuable experience. He is a member of both the Oklahoma State Medical Society and the Washita Valley Medical Society, and is connected with the public affairs of Maysville as a member of the Commercial Club. In Tamaha, Oklahoma, in 1902, Dr. Rumley married Minnie B. Turner, a woman of culture and refinement.

As junior member of the firm of Rumley and Lawson, John S. Lawson, M. D., is intimately associated with the medical interests of Maysville, and as a young man of enterprise and ambition, with an excellent knowledge of diseases, their cause and treatment, is achieving success in his professional career. A son of Jasper B. and Effie (South-

ern) Lawson, he was born, December 25, 1871, in Cherokee county, Georgia.

Spending the days of his boyhood and youth in his native state, John S. Lawson acquired a substantial elementary education in its public schools. Turning his attention as a young man to the study of medicine, he was graduated, with the degree of M. D., from the medical department of the University of Tennessee, at Nashville, with the class of 1901. Locating immediately afterwards at Sansbois, Indian Territory, Dr. Lawson practiced there for awhile, and then opened an office at McCurtain, where he was successfully employed in his professional labors until 1905. In that year the doctor came to the new town of Maysville, and after practicing successfully alone for a time formed a partnership with Dr. James C. Rumley, and under the firm name of Rumley and Lawson has since carried on a noteworthy business, having established an extensive and remunerative practice. Dr. Lawson is fond of field sports, finding recreation and pleasure in both hunting and fishing.

THEODORE DEHON WAGNER. Ranking high among the most solid and substantial men of Lindsay is Theodore DeHon Wagner, who has been prominent in the affairs of the community during the past decade, and is now rendering excellent service as mayor of the city, filling the chair for the second term. A son of Rev. Edwin A. and Eliza Catherine Wagner, he was born May 31, 1860, in Texas, where his father, an Episcopal minister, was a pioneer settler. Brought up in his native state, he was educated mostly under private tutors, completing his studies under Col. F. S. Bass, of the Marshall Military Academy, at Marshall, Texas.

When ready to begin life on his own account, Mr. Wagner entered the employ of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, and was connected with its operating department from 1872 until 1880, having his headquarters at Marshall, Texas. During that period, however, he was an operator for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and in 1875 and 1876, during the time of revolution in Mexico, was telegraphic reporter for the *Galveston News*, serving under Edward Ryan, telegraph editor of that paper. Subsequently embarking in agricultural pursuits, he bought land in western Texas, and, although at first his prospects for future success were bright, fortune turned against him, and he gave up ranching. He was after-

wards temporarily employed in railroad work until 1890, when he settled at Wichita Falls, Texas, where he was engaged in the real estate business for seven years. In 1897 Mr. Wagner, following in the footsteps of the gold prospectors, went to the Klondike country, but his success did not warrant his staying more than a year.

Returning to the States in 1898, Mr. Wagner made his advent in the Indian Territory, locating in the Chicasaw Nation, at Pauls Valley, where he built up an extensive business as a dealer in real estate. Coming from there to Lindsay in 1901, he has since been very influential in the administration of public matters, and has twice been elected mayor of the city, a fact that speaks for itself of his efficiency as a public official. Mr. Wagner married, in 1888, Miss Fannie Joy, daughter of C. G. Joy, a prosperous merchant of Decatur, Texas, and to them four children have been born, namely: Edwin A., Theodore Joy, Eliza Catherine, and Charles Gore. The eldest died in infancy.

Lindsay, the bustling, thriving village of which Mr. Wagner is mayor, has a beautiful and advantageous location in the Washita Valley, about twenty-five miles northwest of Pauls Valley and thirty miles southeast of Chickasha, at the meeting point of two great railways, the Santa Fe and the Rock Island. Coming here in December, 1901, to take charge of the establishment of this town, Mr. Wagner began the work of platting it as soon as possible, and in January, 1902, the Laidlaw Lumber Company erected an office, the first building erected in the place, locating it in the midst of a field of corn and sunflower stalks. Other buildings sprang up as if by magic, R. A. Diggs, associated with the Bell-Walker Hardware Co., of Wynnewood, stocking a box "shack" with hardware and groceries and becoming the first merchant, while the first hostelry, the "Hotel De Wagner," was completed, and under the management of "Dad Sanders" became the shelter of as an incongruous a group of people as could well be gathered under one roof. On July 1, 1902, a train on the Santa Fe Railroad reached Lindsay, the first to enter its precincts, and the town was connected with the outside world by bands of steel.

With its one mixed train a day, Lindsay grew steadily and surely, and in the fall of that year, on account of its shipments of cotton, corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa, cattle and

hogs, began to make itself known in the commercial world. The following year many fine rock and brick residences were erected, the Rock Island here met the Santa Fe, giving to Lindsay the benefit of two railway systems, and the fall trade of 1903 exceeded that of 1902 by about five hundred per cent, the bales of cotton, alone, being increased from eight hundred to four thousand bales, and other shipments in like proportion. In 1904 this amount of cotton had been increased to ten thousand bales, with other products falling not a whit behind. The corn field of 1902 has since been transformed into a splendid little city, being now, in 1908, one of the most active and enterprising villages of its size to be found in the youngest state of the Union, if not in the whole Union. It is provided with substantial banks, mercantile establishments of all kinds, hotels that compare favorably with any in Oklahoma, a fine public-school system, beautiful residences, factories, elevators, warehouses, gins, churches of all denominations, in fact, employment, enjoyment and comfort in every walk of life being here conspicuous. Gen. John C. Fremont, in his report to the United States government in 1849, said: "If the Garden of Eden is on the western hemisphere it is in the Washita valley."

This description of Lindsay was given, in thought, by Mr. Wagner, in a pamphlet issued by him a few years ago, in which he invited people of enterprise to here make investments of both time and money, no matter what their line of business, agriculturists, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, and promoters alike being needed, and good returns for money and labor being assured. Hundreds of people have taken advantage of favorable openings in different avenues of trade and business, and few have been disappointed, the growth of Lindsay having been healthful from the first, owing largely to the superior executive ability and enterprise of Mr. Wagner, who has devoted his time, energies and money to its advancement.

MILLER AND SHANKS. Numbered among the prosperous business men of Lindsay, Garvin county, is the well known and busy firm of Miller and Shanks, who, as proprietors of a livery stable, and as dealers in horses, mules and cotton, are carrying on a thriving business. The firm is composed of two energetic, capable men, James L. Miller, and his son-in-law, James S. Shanks, who, by their industry and perseverance are lending

material aid in developing and advancing the growth of both town and county.

James L. Miller was born, August 27, 1836, in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, a son of Thomas S. and Elizabeth (Isley) Miller. His father, a millwright by trade, migrated with his family from Indiana to Missouri, in 1853, going overland before the days of railroads to Macon county, where he bought land, and was engaged in farming, working at his trade, also. Attending the public schools of Indiana, and the subscription schools of Macon county, Missouri, James L. Miller received a practical knowledge of the common branches of study, and subsequently was employed as a farm laborer until the breaking out of the Civil war. Enlisting in 1861, in the federal army, he became a member of the Home Guards of the Sixty-second Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and under Colonel Eberman was for some time in active service as a pilot, escorting among other Illinois and Iowa troops, the Third Iowa and the Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry in their marches through the state, his headquarters being at Kirksville, Missouri.

Coming to Oklahoma on a prospecting trip in 1896, Mr. Miller spent a short time in both Guthrie and Chandler, finally selecting as the most desirable place of location the Kickapoo Reservation, in Pottawatomie county. Buying one hundred and sixty acres near the townsite of Shawnee, he improved a ranch, and subsequently added by purchase to his original farm until he had four hundred and eighty acres in his name. Subsequently coming to Garvin county, Mr. Miller, in company with his son-in-law, engaged in business at Lindsay as a liveryman, and likewise as a dealer in cotton, horses and mules, and is now carrying on a substantial business as head of the firm of Miller & Shanks.

While a resident of Missouri, Mr. Miller married Catherine Griffin, by whom he has five children, namely: Mary, wife of S. E. Tate; William T.; Elizabeth, wife of James S. Shanks, junior member of the firm of Miller and Shanks; James L., Jr.; and Cassie.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Tate have one child, Bessie; Wm. T. married Viola Hesner and has four children: Oral, Virgil, Jennie Fern and Truman. James L., Jr. married Maud Burns and has two children, Lou and Earl.

James Sudecky Shanks was born, Novem-

ber 27, 1865, near Kirksville, Missouri, a son of Andrew William and Elizabeth (Halley) Shanks, and was educated in the public schools of Clarence, Missouri, where his father was a general merchant. Beginning his active career as a clerk in the employ of his father, Mr. Shanks lived both in Clarence, Missouri, and in Bevier, Missouri, where his father subsequently engaged in business. In 1883, turning his attention to agricultural pursuits, Mr. Shanks located in Macon county, Missouri, near Elmer, where he carried on general farming for a number of years. Moving from there to the Indian Territory, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits at Shawnee until 1906, when he settled in Lindsay, becoming a partner of James L. Miller, and they conducted the Eagan Hotel, and the livery, the firm operating to the present time as Miller and Shanks. They recently disposed of the hotel but continue in the conduct of the livery and sale stable.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Shanks are the parents of two children; Therza Lee and Catherine Maxine.

JOHN SCAGGS GARRISON. Bringing to the practice of his profession an active brain, a well trained mind, and an excellent technical knowledge of law, John S. Garrison, of Lindsay, has become an experienced and skillful attorney, and in the legal fraternity of Garvin county holds an honored position. A son of Charles and Susan (Zion) Garrison, he was born, October 27, 1866, in Pennington Gap, Lee county, Virginia, coming from substantial ancestry.

Obtaining the rudiments of his education in the public schools of Lee county, Mr. Garrison continued his studies at Curry College, in the Old Dominion state. Beginning the practice of his profession in his native state, Mr. Garrison won success from the first, and became very prominent and active in the administration of public affairs, serving as mayor of Pennington Gap, and as a judge of the city courts. He also served for awhile in the federal service, being appointed, in 1893, as storekeeper and gauger in the internal revenue department. Since coming to Lindsay, Mr. Garrison has successfully followed his chosen profession, and in 1904 was elected city attorney. At Pennington Gap, Virginia, Mr. Garrison married Miss Martha Ely, and to them five children have been born, namely: Bradalie, Donald C., Mary S., Minnie Ethel, and Joseph T.

THOMAS EDWARD SMITH, occupying a position of influence and prominence among the leading business men of Garvin county, town of Lindsay, is a trustworthy pharmacist, whose many years of experience have given him a thorough knowledge of medicines. A son of T. J. and Fannie (Slack) Smith, he was born on a farm in Barber county, Alabama, and in his native district received a substantial common school education. Beginning the battle of life at an early age, he entered the drug store of Weeden and Dent, at Eufaula, Alabama, and was there a clerk until 1879. The following six years he was similarly employed at Newport, Arkansas, and was subsequently in the same line of business at Texarkana, Arkansas, first with W. L. Lyons, and later with Webster Brothers.

Going to Austin, Texas, in 1888, Mr. Smith clerked for Morley Brothers for a year, and the ensuing two years was with the Armstrong Drug Store, in Mineola, Texas, and then for two years, continuing in the same city, was with W. O. Murphy. Settling in Anson, Jones county, Texas, in 1893, Mr. Smith, feeling the need of outdoor rest and exercise, was for nine years engaged in agricultural pursuits, managing a ranch and dealing in stock. Coming to the Oklahoma country in 1902, he entered the employ of I. J. Abernathy, a druggist at Lindsay, Oklahoma, and continued with him until January 15, 1905, when he opened his present store in Lindsay. Possessing an excellent knowledge of the business in which he is engaged, and being careful and painstaking, Mr. Smith is meeting with eminent success as a pharmacist, having gained the confidence of his many patrons, and built up a successful trade.

At Anson, Texas, Mr. Smith married, in 1891, Mrs. Adelia Martin, a woman of pleasing personality. Mr. Smith is well known in his profession, and is a member of the Oklahoma Pharmaceutical Society.

ALBERT RENNIE. A man of conspicuous ability and recognized worth, Albert Rennie, of Pauls Valley, is a lawyer of note, and since the days of his early manhood has been actively and prominently identified with the highest and best interests of this part of Oklahoma. A native of Canada, he was born, January 1, 1863, in Hamilton, Ontario, a son of Alexander Rennie, a well known business man of that city. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth G. Servos, was the

daughter of Colonel Servos, an officer in the British army, while her grandfather Servos was an extensive landholder in the United States, owning at one time the property on which a portion of the city of Philadelphia now stands.

Completing his early education in the public schools of Hamilton, Albert Rennie was articled for three years to a barrister, Valancey E. Fuller, under whose tuition he qualified for a practitioner. In June, 1883, desirous of trying the hazard of new fortunes, he came to the Indian Territory, and as a tenderfoot began his career as cowboy at White Bead, in what is now Garvin county. In this capacity he became familiar with the country and with the cattle industry, and in course of time embarked in business on his own account, beginning his ranching operations on a modest scale, taking his herds over the trail himself. Gradually enlarging his business, he developed extensive stock interests, accumulating land and money, as well as cattle.

As cowboy and ranchman, Mr. Rennie kept up his knowledge of law, and when the courts were established for the Indian Territory, at Muskogee, he was admitted to the bar by Judge James K. Shackelford, and at the same time, taking out his naturalization papers, was made a citizen of the United States. He began the practice of his profession at Purcell, Indian Territory, and was subsequently appointed United States commissioner at Topeka, Kansas, by Judge Foster, for the Oklahoma and Indian Territories, while they were a part of the Kansas district. At the opening of the Oklahoma country, Mr. Rennie was serving as postmaster at White Bead, and on April 22, 1889, participated in that memorable event, going on horseback, and stampeding from the Indian Territory side. Joining the great crowd, which was, almost to a man, armed with six-shooters, and fortified with bologna sausages, he put forth his best efforts to acquire a desirable property. Being splendidly mounted, and an excellent horseman, he established a townsite in Cleveland county, and named it Noble in honor of John W. Noble, secretary of the interior. The inhabitants insisted that Mr. Rennie should serve as first postmaster of the new town, so that he had the distinction of serving in that capacity in two different offices at the same time.



Albert J. J. J.

When Mr. Rennie was appointed United States commissioner, he located at Wewoka, from there going on emergency calls to Ardmore. He subsequently took up his residence at Ardmore, and in 1893 was deputy clerk of the court. He has also held other public offices, having been assistant United States attorney at Pauls Valley, serving under United States Attorney W. B. Johnson.

Mr. Rennie married Laura Matthews, and they were the parents of six children, namely: Albert M., Melville Alfred, Florence Christina, Anna Elizabeth, Hazel Ernestine, and Ishteopa. In his political affiliations, Mr. Rennie is a Republican. He still takes delight in agriculture, carrying on farming for pleasure, mostly, his home estate of two hundred acres, practically within the city of Pauls Valley, being an ideal rural farm. Mr. Rennie and family are members of the Episcopal church. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason and member of the consistory at Guthrie.

OLIN WELBOURNE JONES. Prominent among the keen-witted, progressive men who are doing so much to promote the up-building and growth of Garvin county, not only as a superb agricultural region, but as a manufacturing, mercantile and commercial center, is Olin W. Jones, a well known lawyer of Pauls Valley, and secretary of the "Ten Thousand Club" which was organized for the purpose of advancing the interests of the public.

A son of Joseph A. and Rebecca (Jenkins) Jones, Olin W. Jones was born, November 17, 1881, in Bowie, Texas, and in its public schools received his elementary education. He afterwards continued his studies at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Stillwater, after which he went to Lebanon, Tennessee, where he was graduated from the law department of the Cumberland University with the degree of LL. B. Locating then in Greer county, Mr. Jones began his professional career as an educator, serving first as superintendent of schools at Mangum, and later at Texola, remaining a year in the latter place. In 1905, he came to Pauls Valley, the following year was admitted to the bar before the United States courts, and commissioned to the practice of law. In 1907 he was made secretary of Pauls Valley's most valuable organization, the club that has for its object the advancement of the commercial interests of this live-

ly town, and the increasing of its population to ten thousand.

Mr. Jones became a resident of Greer county in 1896, when it was a part of the state of Texas, making him then a citizen of that state. This strip of land was in the same year transferred to Oklahoma Territory by legislative decision, and later by statehood act to the state of Oklahoma, thus changing his citizenship without a change of residence. In 1907 Mr. Jones married Miss Anna (Love) Kimball, a young lady of culture and refinement, who is active in social circles, and in sympathy with her husband in his beneficial projects.

Pauls Valley was named in honor of one of its early pioneers, Smith Paul, who located on the banks of the Washita river, and within a few years amassed a fortune in raising corn and selling it to the United States army forces, then stationed at old Fort Arbuckle and Fort Reno. This famous valley, known throughout the Union, is about four miles wide and ten miles long, as level as Nature could design and as rich as the Nile, and is indeed imperial in its way, rich in its nature, dear in its history, and beautiful beyond description. From its every acre comes as great a product as can be produced from any acre of land in any irrigated valley within reach of the kiss of the western sun. Its alfalfa, untouched by irrigation, sends its roots through a depth of fifteen feet to everlasting waters, and its cotton bloom has never yet withered for want of abundant rain. Its stalwart stalks of corn wave defiance to the world in producing one hundred bushels to the acre, while its marvelous yield of vegetables, fruits and flowers make this valley truly the "Garden Spot of the World."

In the midst of this luxuriant vale stands the city of Pauls Valley, whose population of four thousand is not a transient one, but that of men of stability and integrity, its business men being largely those who have been reared with the country, and know its wealth and worth. Recently made a city of the first-class, Pauls Valley will within a few months have a charter, and its own code of laws for its own regulation. Its schools are among the best in the state, the most harmonious relations between the members of the school board and the faculty prevailing, and its high school is affiliated with the State University.

Pauls Valley is the county seat of Garvin county, the central county of the fourteenth judicial district of Oklahoma, a county containing twenty-five thousand people. Garvin county sends two representatives and two senators to the state legislature, and one of the citizens of Pauls Valley will be a member of the next Congress. This city has also furnished the state, in the person of Hon. Joseph B. Thompson, the ablest chairman the Democratic party ever had.

Three railroads are already running in and out of Pauls Valley and two more systems are under consideration. Fourteen passenger trains pass daily through Pauls Valley, six being on the main branch of the Santa Fe, four on each the Oklahoma Eastern and the Kiowa, Chickasha and Fort Smith railways, giving more passenger traffic at its union station here than at any other place of three times its size.

The Ten Thousand Club has just accepted a proposal, and guaranteed a bonus of \$30,000 cash, for an electric line from Pauls Valley to Anadarko, and it will, doubtless, soon be under process of construction. There is another proposed line to Oklahoma City. Pauls Valley is the market for nearly all of the cotton and corn raised in Garvin county, and is also a central point for shipping hogs. Throughout this fertile valley fruits and vegetables yield abundant harvests, and ere long the largest canning and pickling plant in the state will be in full operation. It already has an efficient ice plant, a mill, four gins, bottling works, a steam laundry, cotton compress, a brick plant, and there is still a fine opening for several more industrial institutions.

Pauls Valley is truly a commercial center, having forty-eight mercantile establishments, including eight groceries, five dry-goods stores, and four general stores, all of which are doing a substantial business.

There are here located two large wholesale grocery firms, the wholesale houses of the Turner Produce Company, and of Swift's Packing Company, the excellent railroad facilities making this a most desirable distributing point.

There are five churches in Pauls Valley, a Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Christian and Episcopal. The First National Bank has recently let the contract for a new \$20,000 bank building, a \$10,000 opera house will soon be erected, and it is estimated that

two hundred new residences will be built within a year.

Land in the Washita Valley can now be bought for from fifty to one hundred dollars per acre, and outside the valley from ten to fifty dollars an acre. Much of the land in Garvin county is now alienable, and rents for cash at from two to six dollars an acre, or else for a portion of the crops.

WILLIAM H. PAUL. Noteworthy among the thorough-going, substantial business men of Pauls Valley is William H. Paul, an extensive real estate dealer, one of the aldermen of the city, and an appraiser of school lands in the loan department of the state, a position to which he was appointed, in 1908, by Governor Haskell. He is a native and to the manner born, his birth having occurred in what is now called Pauls Valley, Indian Territory, March 5, 1876. He is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Lambert) Paul, whose homestead included the site of the present city of Pauls Valley. His paternal grandfather, Smith Paul, for whom Pauls Valley was named, was an Irishman by birth, and on coming to this country settled first in North Carolina, from there trekking westward to Mississippi, afterwards migrating with the Indians to the Indian Territory. He intermarried with the Indians, remained in their hunting grounds, and came with them to the Chickasaw Nation. This valley was originally called Smith Paul's Valley, he being owner of much of the land, and being the leader and counsellor of the red people.

Receiving the rudiments of his education in the schools of White Bead, William H. Paul subsequently continued his studies at the Tishomingo Academy, under the instructions of Judge Benjamin Carter, at Savoy, Texas, at Austin College, and at Sherman, Texas. Embarking then in the cattle industry, he was successfully employed as ranchman, and cattle raiser and dealer until 1903. Locating in that year in Pauls Valley, Mr. Paul has since been here profitably employed in the real estate business, and in looking after his own personal investments until the present time, having at first been a member of the firm of Hybarger, Moore, & Co., but now being alone. He is a man of much influence, and is quite prominent in fraternal circles, being a thirty-second degree Mason. At White Bead, in 1898, Mr. Paul married Victoria Rosser, and they have

four children, namely: William G., Victoria Sue, Homer, and Haskell.

YERKER ERNEST TAYLOR. Thoroughly versed in the intricacies of law, and giving close attention to his professional duties, Yerker E. Taylor, of Pauls Valley has rightfully assumed a foremost position among the active attorneys of this city, by the exercise of his legal knowledge and skill having won the confidence of the community in which he resides. He was born, January 28, 1878, in Fannin county, Texas, and was reared and educated in his native state.

Mr. Taylor's father, Hon. Robert H. Taylor, a professional man, was a prominent member of his community, and a leader in public affairs. He was a staunch Republican, an anti-secessionist, and was a member of the constitutional convention of Texas, and at the head of the minority representation to the secession convention of Texas. The maiden name of his wife was Delilah Burney.

During his earlier years, Yerker Ernest Taylor was under the instruction of private tutors, after which he attended Prof. Fleming's Academy, at Bonham, Texas. He subsequently studied law with Judge C. L. Galloway, of Sherman, Texas, and in 1898 was admitted to the bar, to practice before the Texas courts. Coming then to Pauls Valley, Mr. Taylor opened a law office, and in the years that followed built up an exceedingly fine practice, continuing alone until 1904, when he became associated with Messrs. Albert Rennie and J. W. Hocker, under the firm name of Rennie, Hocker and Taylor. The firm being dissolved in 1906, Mr. Taylor resumed the individual practice of his profession, and is meeting with the same good success that has always attended his efforts. In 1902 he served as Referee in Bankruptcy in his court district, being appointed to the position by Judge Hosea Townsend.

Mr. Taylor married, in 1904, Miss Pearl Crabb, who lived but a comparatively short time after their marriage, which occurred in June of that year. A prominent Republican in politics, Mr. Taylor, through complimentary sentiment, was nominated as candidate for representative to the state legislature, but his party being in the minority he was not elected. He is a good sportsman, a fancier of fine bird dogs, and in fishing and hunting small game finds his chief recreation.

CHARLES FLOYD WORLEY. A clear, cool-headed, wide-awake man, active and alert, Charles F. Worley, of Pauls Valley, has been prominently identified with the leading interests of this part of Oklahoma for many years, and has the distinction of being the first man elected sheriff of Garvin county under the new state organization, his election to his present official position having been in September, 1907. He was born, January 2, 1872, in Grayson county, Texas, but is, in reality, a product of this newer country, having been reared and educated in the Indian Territory. His father, John C. Worley, a ranchman, married Frances Story, the daughter of a minister of the gospel, and settled in the Indian Territory in 1873.

Charles F. Worley was but a year old when brought to the Chickasaw Nation by his parents, who located at what was then known as Criner Ranch, but is now included in the town of Story. Brought up on a ranch, he early began to assist in the various labors incidental to agricultural pursuits, passing through all the experiences of an energetic cowboy. Becoming widely known as a young man of upright conduct, daring and fearless, Mr. Worley was made, in 1895, a peace officer, a constable, and deputy marshal of the United States courts, with headquarters at Purcell and Pauls Valley. At the expiration of his term of office, Mr. Worley embarked in an entirely new line of business, from 1898 until 1906 running a bakery and confectionery establishment. Forming then a partnership with R. S. Mitchell and W. J. Thompson, he was engaged in the hardware business at Pauls Valley, under the firm name of the Washita Hardware Company, until elected sheriff of Garvin county, as above mentioned. In this position, he is serving ably, and most satisfactorily to all concerned, performing the duties devolving upon him in a manner reflecting credit upon himself, and honor to his supporters. On March 19, 1899, Mr. Worley married Etta Hughes, of Pauls Valley, the daughter of a Tennessee planter.

JOHN WESLEY YEATES. Among the men who have been active in the development and progression of Stratford's interests is John Wesley Yeates, popularly known throughout this section of Garvin county as "Jack Yeates." He has been a resident since the inception of the town, and has been identified with many of its industries, at the present time being successfully employed

as an insurance writer and a cotton broker. A son of Joshua and Margaret Ann (George) Yeates, he was born, September 17, 1864, in Putnam county, Indiana, and at the age of ten years came with his parents to the Indian Territory, locating in the Cherokee Nation, ten miles from Vinta Cabin.

Brought up on a ranch, "Jack" Yeates attended the territorial schools until fourteen years of age, when he began railroading, working in the bridge and building department of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company for ten years. He was subsequently engaged in the express and transfer business, being located for three years at Madill, Indian Territory. Going from there to Lehigh, in the Choctaw Nation, he was for a time in the employ of the Western Coal and Mining Company. Returning then to the Chickasaw Nation, Mr. Yeates became a contractor and housemover at Mc Gee, and when that town was moved to the new townsite of Stratford he moved many of the buildings from their original site to their new. Immediately taking up his residence in Stratford, he soon acquired prominence in its business affairs, and as the first shipper of coal into its precincts established himself as a pioneer merchant of the place. Mr. Yeates married, in 1891, Angie Tyson, and into their home five children have made their advent, namely: May, Theresa, Arthur, Grace, and Jack.

LEONARD A. BRALEY. The First National Bank of Stratford, Garvin county, was organized early in 1907, being the first financial institution of the new town of Stratford. M. F. Bayless, J. T. Eldridge, A. E. Shi, H. L. Norman, J. R. Craig and W. B. Alexander were the organizers, and the present set of officers are: J. M. Bayless, president; J. T. Eldridge, vice president; M. F. Bayless, cashier, and L. A. Braley, assistant cashier. The capital is \$25,000, and since the establishment of the bank its deposits have grown to about \$50,000, which indicates a substantial condition of business prosperity in this vicinity and also the confidence felt by the citizens generally in the personnel of the bank's officials. One of the best business blocks in the town, which was completed and occupied in March, 1908, is the home of the bank.

Mr. Braley, the assistant cashier, was born in Indian Territory, in what is now Bryan county, at Thackerville, on Red river, April 9, 1879; a son of J. A. and Nancy F.

Braley, the former from Texas and the latter from Missouri. The parents were married in Cooke county, Texas, and came to Indian Territory in 1875. The father, who has been a farmer all his life, is now a resident of Gainesville, Texas. The mother died in 1903. Their seven children were the following: Leonard A., Lofton H., in the cotton-buyer's office at Stratford; J. T., a clerk at Roff; Gardner, a clerk at Stratford; Joseph, in school; Beulah, wife of R. M. Dorsey, of Roff; and Jewell, wife of Dr. M. M. Webster, of Stratford.

Mr. L. A. Braley is one of the comparatively few citizens of Oklahoma who have lived here all their lives. He attended school in the Indian Territory, and since leaving school has been connected with the lumber and banking business, showing unusual business capacity in both lines. He is prominent in the various interests of his home town, being president of the Stratford Commercial Club, and in Masonry is affiliated with the blue lodge and Royal Arch chapter at Roff, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically he is a Democrat, and is a member of the Missionary Baptist church.

WILLIAM BRYANT MARION MITCHELL. The legal fraternity of the new state of Oklahoma has no more worthy and able representative than Judge William B. M. Mitchell, of Pauls Valley, county judge of Garvin county. Well versed in the intricacies of the law, and a close student, he is well qualified, both by education and training, for his eminent position, and has the respect of bar and bench. He is a son of Franklin P. and Bridget M. (Wade) Mitchell, Kentucky farmers, who brought up their children to habits of industry and usefulness.

Reared on the home farm, William B. M. Mitchell performed his full share of its work as a boy and youth, early acquiring an excellent knowledge of the many branches included in agriculture. Ready to start in life for himself, he came to Oklahoma from his Kentucky home, locating near Ardmore, at a little town called Cheek, where for three years he was engaged in farming on rented land. Returning to Kentucky in 1895, Mr. Mitchell resided in Union county for about two years. In 1897, after a short trip through Missouri, he again visited the new country, the land of promise and plenty, and decided to remain permanently. The ensu-

ing four years, Mr. Mitchell was employed either in farming or teaching, and in the meantime studied law. Subsequently admitted to the bar to practice before the United States court of the southern district of the Indian Territory, he practiced his profession individually for awhile, afterwards being associated with Judge J. B. Thompson. In September, 1907, at the first election held by the new state, Mr. Mitchell was elected judge of Garvin county, and, having been sworn in at Guthrie, assumed the duties of his office on November 16, of that year.

In the town of McGee, now known as Stratford, on February 27, 1900, Mr. Mitchell married Ida Hyden, and into their pleasant home one child has been born, William B. M. Mitchell, Jr. Mrs. Mitchell's father, Whit W. Hyden, who is identified, relatively, with the Choctaw tribe of Indians, is a man of prominence in his community, and is the commander-in-chief of the Confederate Veterans of the Chickasaw Nation. Faithful to the teachings of his youth, the judge is still interested in the art and science of agriculture, and indulges to some extent in farming, both as for a recreation and for the development and betterment of the new country.

PEARL BRADFIELD. A woman of culture, talent and eminent ability, Pearl Bradfield has won an honored position among the leading educators of Oklahoma, and as county superintendent of the schools of Garvin county is meeting with gratifying success. She is widely known, not only in educational affairs, but also as a woman of progressive thought and wide and liberal interests. A daughter of John W. and Sallie E. (Towers) Bradfield, she was born in Hopkins county, Texas, and was there brought up on a farm. She received her early education in the district in which she was born, attending the school that, in honor of her father, was named the Bradfield School.

After her graduation from Central College, at Sulphur Springs, Texas, Miss Bradfield taught school for a year near her country home, and was afterwards a teacher in the public schools of Sulphur Springs. In 1896 she came to the Indian Territory, locating at Wynnewood, and in the following years became identified with the subscription schools of that place as a teacher. Unereafter, with the exception of two years spent as a teacher at the Harley Academy, the government school for Indian boys, at

Tishomingo, she remained one of the corps of instructors in the Wynnewood schools until elected to her present position as superintendent of the Garvin county public schools. Miss Bradfield was the Democratic nominee for the superintendency, and was elected on the Democratic ticket, but she has the moral support of every voter, her efficiency being recognized and appreciated. Self-reliant and earnest in purpose, her ability and consecration to her work make her an able co-operator with teachers and school directors, and a favorite with both old and young.

WILLIAM COLUMBUS HIGH, M. D. Although he has been a resident of Maysville, Garvin county, but a very brief period, William C. High, M. D., has given evidence of his skill and ability as a physician and surgeon, and is rapidly winning his way to an honored position among the medical fraternity of this part of Oklahoma. A son of Thomas J. and Mary (Paschall) High, he was born, March 18, 1870, in Canton, Texas, in the free state of Van Zandt county.

Laying a substantial foundation for his future education in the public schools of his native state, William C. High was fitted for his professional career at the University of Dallas, where, with the class of 1901, he received the degree of M. D. Beginning the practice of his profession in his home county, Dr. High built up a fine practice, remaining there until 1908. Wishing then to broaden his scope of action, the Doctor came to the new state of Oklahoma, and after spending a short time in both Marietta and Hewitt, located in Maysville, where he has already established an excellent reputation as a physician and surgeon, and is meeting with encouraging results in his practice.

In August, 1891, Dr. High married Alice Cooner, of Gainesville, Texas, and they have two children, namely: Ulysses and George. Genial, companionable people, the Doctor and his wife have formed a large acquaintance since coming to this vicinity, and their pleasant home is a center of social activity. The Doctor is especially fond of outdoor sports, and takes great pleasure in both hunting and fishing.

WHIT W. HYDEN is a prosperous farmer near the new town of Stratford, which with the building of the Oklahoma Central Railroad has succeeded McGee as a commercial center of northeastern Garvin county. For a number of years he was engaged in busi-

ness as a merchant at McGee, but he and his children now reside on a fine tract of one thousand acres directly north of the Stratford station. One evidence of his advancement as a modern farmer is his large orchard, and other improvements are in keeping.

Mr. Hyden was born in Lee county, Virginia, July 7, 1845, son of Samuel and Nancy D. (Lockhart) Hyden. This Virginia family moved to Missouri about 1850, and after living on a farm in Clay county for sixteen years, moved to Falls county, Texas, in 1866. Here the father died in 1880, aged seventy-two, but his widow survived until March, 1904, when she died at McGee, Oklahoma, aged eighty-six. Both parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal church south. Whit W. Hyden has two brothers and two sisters living, there having been seven children altogether. When a boy of sixteen, Whit Hyden went from the farm in Clay county to serve in the army, first as a member of the Missouri State Guards for six months, and then in the First Missouri Battalion of Partisan Rangers. His first commander was T. R. Livingston, but during the latter part of the war he was under the famous guerilla chieftain, Quantrell. After the war he lived in Falls county, Texas, until 1875, from which date until March, 1908, he was actively engaged in selling goods and handling cattle in Indian Territory. Mr. Hyden affiliates with Ada Commandery of the Knight Templar Masons, and is a Democrat in politics, while his wife is a member of the Baptist church.

His first marriage occurred in Falls county, Texas, in 1867, to Miss Martha Withers. She died in Indian Territory in 1905, aged forty-six, leaving the following children, namely: Frank S., an Ardmore merchant, who married Georgia Bowman and has three daughters, Maud, Marguerite and Apalahoma; Leonard, a farmer near Stratford, married Ruth Lewis; Ida is the wife of W. B. M. Mitchell, county judge of Garvin county; Whit W., Jr., married Dora Watts and has one daughter, one son being deceased; Cleveland, who lives near Stratford, married Maggie Griffin and has one child; Benjamin and Ruth are at home. Mr. Hyden married for his present wife Miss Dove L. Farriss, daughter of Judge W. J. Farriss, formerly of White county, Tennessee, who now lives

in Stratford and is a justice of the peace. Mr. and Mrs. Hyden have one son, Joe F.

LORENZO D. DICKERSON. One of the best known officers of the federal law in Indian Territory was Lorenzo D. Dickerson, who at this writing (November, 1907) is deputy United States marshal with headquarters at Purcell. He has been identified with this section of the old Chickasaw Nation for a number of years. He first entered the service of the federal department of justice in 1889 as deputy to his brother, J. J. Dickerson, who was then United States marshal for the eastern district of Texas, with headquarters at Paris. At that time the Texas eastern district had jurisdiction over a large portion of Indian Territory and old Oklahoma, including the strip originally known as No Man's Land. From this latter place, then the haunt and prize refuge for escaped criminals, the Dickerson brothers captured and brought to justice the participants in the noted Haystack murder case, which was one of the notable events in the early criminal history of the territory. After serving for a time as field deputy, Mr. Dickerson became office deputy under his brother at Paris, and in 1893 was appointed United States commissioner at Stonewall, in the Chickasaw Nation, a position he held until 1896. In 1898, having been appointed field deputy United States marshal under Captain Hammer, he served for two years with headquarters at Ardmore, and for the following two years lived on his ranch in the Chickasaw Nation. His present position as deputy marshal at Purcell came in 1902 with his appointment under B. H. Colbert, and serving under the latter's successor, G. A. Porter.

Between the years 1902 and 1906, Mr. Dickerson had the unique distinction of holding simultaneously three different responsible public positions under separate branches of the government—deputy United States marshal in the federal service, representative in the Chickasaw Indian council of the Chickasaw Nation at Tishomingo under the Indian department, and mayor of Purcell under the local municipal government. Mr. Dickerson has been identified with public service almost continuously since he became of age. He was born in Massac county, Illinois, in 1867, in 1877 moved with his parents to Fort Bend county, in southern Texas, and soon after reaching majority took office under his brother.



L. D. Dickerson

He has prospered in material affairs, and is owner of a fine ranch twelve miles below Purcell, in what is now the county of McClain. Mr. Dickerson, by his marriage, in 1894, to Miss Lillie Byrd, became connected with some of the most prominent names of the Chickasaw Nation. Mrs. Dickerson is a niece of Ex-Governor William L. Byrd of this nation, and is also related to the Colbert and Love families, so prominent in the Chickasaw Nation. The five children of their marriage are Cecil R., Leo E., Robert Roy, Fleda and Thelma.

DORSET CARTER, of Purcell, McClain county, is already recognized as an able corporation lawyer, and has promoted several enterprises which are proving of great benefit to his residence city and the state generally. At the present time he is president of the Purcell Water Company, which he organized in 1902 and which furnishes electric light, water and ice to the municipality and its citizens. He also holds the same position with the Oklahoma Central Railroad, which he incorporated in 1904. The road began construction in 1906, was completed March 1, 1908, and has already been the means of developing a large section of the state tributary to it. Many new towns in Oklahoma owe their origin directly to the energy, inspiration and constructive ability of Dorset Carter, who has not yet reached his thirty-fourth birthday.

Mr. Carter is a Texan, born at Bonham, on the 26th of December, 1874, son of Samuel T. and Sallie (Brazelton) Carter. His father is a well known cotton buyer of the Lone Star state, in whose public schools the son received his early education. He commenced the study of law in his native town, for that purpose entering the offices of Taylor, Galloway and McGrady. In 1893 he was admitted to the bar, and has now been a practitioner and enterprising citizen of Purcell for about twelve years. Besides the establishment of a substantial practice, he has faithfully compiled the Statutes of Indian Territory (1899), in which work he has done a creditable piece of legal authorship. In 1899, at Purcell, Mr. Carter married Miss Murphy Johnson, and they have two sons, Dorset Carter, Jr., and Harry Keefe Carter.

HON. JOHN FLETCHER SHARP, an able lawyer and prominent Democrat residing at Purcell, McClain county, is one of the founders of that city, one of the pioneers of his profession within the present limits of Okla-

homa and, from the first, has been actively identified with the development of its railroad facilities. Born in Adams county, Illinois, on the 2nd of March, 1865, he is a son of James and Parmelia J. (Bates) Sharp, and was reared in an agricultural community of that state. After receiving a preliminary education in the public schools of his native county, he attended the Chaddock College of Quincy, Illinois, and then pursued a law course at the University of Missouri, Columbia, graduating from the latter in 1889 with the degree of LL. B.

After his graduation in the law, Mr. Sharp came directly to Muskogee, Indian Territory, being present at the first term of the federal courts held there and hearing the first case argued before that body. Within a week, however, he decided to cast his professional lot with Purcell, and there commenced practice and his career as a citizen of broad caliber and abilities. Early recognized as a stalwart Democrat, in 1892 he attended the first convention of his party whose representation really covered the Territory, and has ever since been widely known as a leader of wide and safe influence. In 1900 he was selected as a delegate-at-large to the national Democratic convention held in Kansas City. With Dorset Carter, he was also one of the most active factors in the organization and promotion of the Oklahoma Central Railroad, of which he is a director and the general solicitor. Mr. Sharp's local position, both in the professional and civic affairs of Purcell, is of the most substantial and honorable character. He was a member of the first school board of the place, and has twice served as its mayor, being elected the second time without opposition. In other ways he has been such an influential participant of municipal and public affairs that he is considered one of the "city fathers" in the broad sense of the term. In 1892 he was married at Winfield, Kansas, to Miss Bessie C. Grady, and has become the father of Helen Irene Sharp and John F. Sharp, Jr.

FRANK CLARY ANDERSON, M. D. Since 1906 the leading physician of Byars has been Frank Clary Anderson, M. D., who has a large practice and is identified closely both with the professional and civic progress of the town. He is a member of the North Chickasaw Medical Society, the McClain County Medical Society and the Oklahoma State Medical Association, and is also reg-

istered with the American Medical Association. Dr. Anderson is a registered physician in three states—Tennessee, Alabama and Oklahoma.

Dr. Anderson belongs to the modern type of medical practice. He received his training at one of the leading professional schools, and has been identified with practice in such a way as to prepare him for a broad and successful career in his chosen profession. Born in Bedford county, Tennessee, August 12, 1880, a son of Rev. G. W. and Sophronia (Meadows) Anderson, the former a Methodist minister, he received his early education in the public schools and in 1896 graduated from the Dixon Normal School of Tennessee. From this general course of training he turned to prepare himself for a profession, and was graduated from the medical department of Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, with the class of 1901, with the degree of M. D. As interne attached to the staff of the hospital of the Tennessee state prison at Nashville, he had begun practice six months before graduation, and on leaving school he became surgeon for the Jenefer Furnace Company at Jenefer, Alabama. This position, which was especially valuable to him from the standpoint of experience, he held from 1901 to 1904, and he was then engaged in private practice at Birmingham, Alabama, for a short time. Before coming to Oklahoma he also served as surgeon to the Charity Hospital of the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company at Brookwood. At Birmingham, Alabama, Dr. Anderson was married, July 17, 1906, to Miss Mabel Strickland, whose father is a lumber merchant. They have one daughter, Corinee E. Dr. Anderson has since the above was written sold his practice in Byars and removed to Shawnee to take up special work in that city.

SAMUEL ROBERT FISHER, merchant and mayor of Byars, McClain county, long connected with the mercantile interests of Pauls Valley, Garvin county, is one of the leading Democrats and influential citizens of this section of Oklahoma. He was born in Pettis county, Missouri, son of Bartlet G. and Sallie J. (Ferguson) Fisher, and received his middle name in honor of Robert E. Lee. His father, a farmer of that state, died when Samuel R. was quite young, and while the boy managed to obtain a common school education he commenced work on the home farm soon after his ninth year, and

at the age of fifteen became a clerk in the store of H. M. Lockett at Houstonia, Missouri, in his native county. Soon afterward he went to western Kansas, as a helper on a cattle ranch, and there developed into a typical cowboy, ranging over western Kansas and eastern Colorado. His ambitions were beyond this life, however, and during all its change and excitement he so prosecuted his studies that he finally entered the Central Normal School of Kansas, at Great Bend, in order to prepare himself for teaching. He graduated from this institution in 1891, being a "cow puncher" during his vacations and also teaching school at times during his college days. At his graduation he commenced regular teaching at Johnson, Kansas, which was in the vicinity of his ranching exploitations, and he finished his first term attired in the typical cowboy costume, high-heeled riding boots and all. In fact, in that district such a dress, even when donned by a schoolteacher, attracted less notice than the conventional outfit. When he left the state in 1895 he had the reputation of being a good teacher, as well as one of the most expert cow-ropers and all-round plainsmen in western Kansas.

In the year mentioned above, Mr. Fisher located at Pauls Valley, Garvin county, and engaged in the grocery business in partnership with his brother. Selling his interest therein, he was then employed for five years by J. T. Jones, hardware and furniture dealers of that place, this period of his career covering 1898-1903. In the following year he served as marshal of Pauls Valley, and then came to Byars while the town was yet new and practically without civic organization. He at once established a furniture and undertaking business, and in 1906 was elected the first mayor of Byars, by his reelection in 1907 being still an occupant of the chair. He is president of both its Commercial and Social clubs, and his influence as a Democrat is partially indicated by his positions as president of the local club and as committeeman of the county and congressional organizations. Mayor Fisher's wife was formerly Miss Carrie Gamel. Their only child, Harold, a boy of three years, died May 13, 1908.

C. M. McCLAIN. McClain county which originated in the subdivision of the Chickasaw Nation into counties by the constitutional convention, was named in honor of one of its pioneer settlers and a delegate

to the constitutional convention from the eighty-sixth constitutional district—the Hon. C. M. McClain, of Purcell. He has lived at Purcell or vicinity since 1885, two years before the town was founded, and has throughout been one of the most highly esteemed citizens. Under the new county organization he was further honored, at the election of September 17, 1907, by being chosen the first register of deeds for the county.

Mr. McClain was born in St. Clair county, Missouri, in 1840, lived there till he was eighteen, when he moved to Gallatin, Tennessee, and during the Civil war enlisted in Company B, Seventh Tennessee Infantry, serving with the Confederate army throughout the war. Most of his service was in Virginia, and he participated in most of the historic battles in that state, also at Gettysburg, and at Chancellorsville was wounded in the head by a bullet. After living a few years in Tennessee after the war, he moved to Gainesville, Cooke county, Texas, in 1871. During the pioneer years of that county he was a cattleman. In 1885 he moved into the Chickasaw Nation, and located a ranch on the Washita river not far from the present site of Purcell. Purcell was not founded until the completion of the Santa Fe Railroad to that point in the spring of 1887.

In business Mr. McClain is best known through his connection with insurance, he being the oldest insurance man of the Chickasaw Nation, and an accepted authority on fire insurance laws and regulations. This technical knowledge and experience of an important branch of business enabled him to perform important service in the making of the first constitution of the new state of Oklahoma. As a delegate from his district, when the convention was organized in the fall of 1906, he was made chairman of the committee on insurance. His principal service was in the enactment of measures for regulating and collecting revenues in taxes from the insurance companies, so that the revenues from this source, under the state government, will be more than double those collected under the territorial regime. He was also active in shaping the general insurance law. It is believed that his work will be worth \$85,000 a year to the new state in increased revenues. He also took an active part in the constitutional enactments on the initiative and referendum. His long residence and many activities in business and public life have made Mr. McClain one of

the best known citizens of his section of the state. He has a family of five children: Mrs. Mary Belle Murray, William H., Katy, Charles R., and Joseph. Their mother, before her marriage to Mr. McClain, was Mrs. Paralee Forsythe.

W. M. NEWELL, senior member of the favorably known firm of Newell and Jackson, is highly respected both as an attorney and a citizen of Norman, Cleveland county. Born at Fairview, Guernsey county, Ohio, on the 10th of November, 1862, he is a son of Oran and Nancy M. (Aten) Newell. From the public school system he graduated to the Gardner College of Ohio, and after studying one year under a private tutor took a business course at the Atchison Institute of Kansas. He then commenced the study of law in the offices of Webb and Martin of that city, being admitted to the Kansas state bar in 1884, and subsequently to the bars of Texas and Indian Territory.

Mr. Newell commenced the active practice of his profession at Atchison, Kansas, continuing there alone from 1884 to 1891. He then removed to Oklahoma City, and for three years was there associated with Hon. B. F. Williams, under the firm name of Williams and Newell. In 1894 he located in Norman, and continued the partnership until 1898, when, with William J. Jackson, he formed the firm of Newell and Jackson. In 1893 Mr. Newell married Miss Mattie Williams, of Oklahoma City, and their daughter, Ruth B., is now attending the University of Oklahoma.

WILLIAM J. JACKSON, of the law firm of Newell and Jackson, Norman, Cleveland county, is a native of Indiana, born on the 6th of January, 1858, son of Solomon and Patience (Garris) Jackson. His father was an intelligent, prosperous farmer, and like the typical American citizen of his class made it his duty as well as pleasure, to provide his children with a thorough education. After mastering the common school branches, William J. became a student at the Indianapolis high school, from which he graduated, and subsequently entered the University of Kansas in the prosecution of his law course.

Graduating from the institution above named in 1886, with the degree of LL. B., Mr. Jackson established himself for practice at Eldorado, Kansas, and afterward removed to Coldwater, also in that state. In February, 1896, he became a resident of Oklahoma,

by locating at Norman and, after a season of individual practice, associated himself with W. M. Newell, thus forming, in 1897, the firm of Newell and Jackson. Mr. Jackson has been twice married. His first wife was formerly Ella Price, whom he married at Indianapolis, Indiana, and their children are as follows: Froma M., now Mrs. J. W. Barbour, of Norman; Robert O. and Walter E. His second wife was formerly Mrs. Emma I. Williams, whom he married at Shawnee, Oklahoma.

JOHN B. DUDLEY. Among the representatives of the Oklahoma bar is J. B. Dudley, whose ability has gained him a large and distinctively representative clientage. He stands as that type of citizenship that is promoting the interests of the new state along substantial, progressive lines, laboring effectively and untiringly for its welfare. He was born in Perry county, Tennessee, December 20, 1877, his parents being George H. and Charlotte (Greer) Dudley. He began his education in the public schools and afterward attended Dickson's Normal College at Dickson, Tennessee, from which he was graduated with the class of 1897, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. Subsequently he engaged in teaching in the public schools of the state until 1899, when, ambitious to promote his own education, he matriculated in the Southern Law College of Nashville, Tennessee, and prepared for a professional career, being graduated in 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. Again he engaged in teaching school for a year in connection with the schools of Lobelville, Tennessee, and then came to the territory of Oklahoma in 1901. He made his way direct to Cleveland county and here began the practice of law at Norman, the county seat. For the first two years he was alone in practice, after which he became associated with John Mosier, under the firm name of Mosier and Dudley. This relationship was continued until the latter part of 1907, when upon the removal of Mr. Mosier from the county Mr. Dudley resumed the practice of law alone. He was the first city attorney of Norman after the adoption of the present city charter and for three years filled that position. He is a capable lawyer, preparing his cases with care and precision and presenting his points before the court in a clear, logical, forceful manner. His understanding of legal principles and his correct application thereof has given him a strength before the

bar that is noteworthy and has gained for him a large and growing clientage.

Mr. Dudley was married on the 24th of December, 1906, to Miss Maud Wingate, of Norman, Oklahoma, and they have one son, Paul W. They are prominent in the social circles of the city where they reside, while their own home is justly celebrated for its gracious hospitality. Mr. Dudley is deeply interested in community affairs and gives his support and co-operation to every movement which he believes will promote the public welfare. He is now serving as a member of the board of education. In politics he is a stalwart Republican and when a candidate for office has always run ahead of his party ticket. He became a candidate on the Republican ticket for representative to the legislature in 1905 and was defeated by only a very small majority when the usual Democratic majority is from eight to twelve hundred. He thus gained an increased vote of more than four hundred and fifty over the usual party ticket. He is chairman of the Republican county central committee and an untiring worker in the interests of the organization which he believes is best qualified to conserve the interests of the county. His fellow citizens recognize in him a man of determination, enterprise and laudable ambition and in his practice he has already made a creditable name for himself.

FARMERS STORE COMPANY. Under the firm name of the Farmers Store Company two of the most energetic and enterprising young men of Noble are carrying on a thriving business, being among the leading merchants of this section of Cleveland county. Organizing this company in 1900, with a capital of \$10,000 to begin with, these gentlemen put in a stock of general merchandise, including hardware, furniture, and undertaking goods, and have since built up an extensive and lucrative trade, their annual sales now amounting to \$75,000. Catering to the wants of their customers, the firm is constantly adding new things to their already varied line of goods, and by their square, honest dealings, and systematic methods of transacting business have gained the good will and patronage of the better class of people in this vicinity. The firm is composed of Frank Lee Casey and Ernest Lee Sheets, the latter being president of the company, while the former is secretary.

The son of a well-to-do farmer and stockman, Frank Lee Casey, was born, January

23, 1863, in Richmond, Missouri, his parents being Thomas J. and Martha A. (Mann) Casey. Acquiring an excellent education in the public schools of his native state, he began his active career as clerk in the store of E. M. Mann, at Jamesport, Missouri, remaining with him five years. Desirous then of entering business for himself, Mr. Casey took advantage of the opportunities offered in the newly opened lands in the Oklahoma territory, and in 1900 located in the town of Noble. Forming a partnership with Mr. E. L. Sheets, under the present firm name, he has as previously mentioned, established a fine mercantile business, similar in its nature to the one in which he was for a brief time engaged in at Gallatin, Missouri. Mr. Casey married, in Gallatin, Missouri, Mary Lee Osborn, their union being solemnized in 1883, and into their home two children have been born, Leone and Thomas Osborn.

A native of Gallatin county, Missouri, Ernest Lee Sheets was born April 1, 1863, a son of William and Belle (Casey) Sheets. He comes of excellent ancestry, his progenitors having been men of influence, and his father is still serving his fellow men as one of the public officials of Daviess county, Missouri. On leaving school Mr. Sheets entered the store of G. M. Irving, at Gallatin, Missouri, and while in his employ became familiar with the various phases of mercantile pursuits. Starting then for himself, he ran a general store in Gallatin from 1885 until 1900. Coming then to Noble, Cleveland county, he became associated with Mr. Casey under the present firm name, and as president of the Farmers Store Company has contributed his full share in the upbuilding of the present substantial trade which the company enjoys. At Gallatin, Missouri, in 1880, Mr. Sheets married Emma Brosius, and they have three children, Robert, Eugene, and Anna.

JOHN FRANCIS DELONG. A man of ability and integrity, well informed in regard to public affairs, John Francis DeLong is rendering excellent service to his fellow-townsmen as postmaster at Noble, Cleveland county. A son of Hon. Isaac and Mary E. (Moore) DeLong, he was born, July 8, 1841, in Somerset, Perry county, Ohio. On the paternal side he comes of French ancestry, being the lineal descendant of a family that came from France to this country several generations ago, their name at that time being spelled De Longue. The family has

always been somewhat prominent in professional circles, Isaac DeLong, his father, and other of his ancestors having been professional men.

Having completed his studies in the public schools of Perry county, Ohio, John F. DeLong began life for himself as a farmer in the territory of Kansas. Fired with patriotic enthusiasm, he offered his services to his country at the opening of the Civil war, enlisting in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, with which he remained three years and four months. In the meantime he saw much hard service on the frontier, being among the bushwhackers of Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, and Arkansas, and took part in several engagements of importance. Returning to Auburn, Kansas, where he had settled in 1856, Mr. DeLong resumed ranching for a time, and then located at Topeka, where, in 1867, he had the distinction of being the first to be elected peace officer in that city, and the following year he was elected United States deputy marshal. Subsequently Mr. DeLong lived for a few years in Texas, being prosperously engaged in business. Selling out his Texas interests, he came to Oklahoma soon after it began to be opened up to settlers, locating at Pawnee, in Pawnee county, where he immediately became identified with the establishment of various enterprises. He helped organize the Pawnee County Bank, which was later merged into the Pawnee National Bank, with Mr. DeLong as its vice-president. He also embarked in mercantile pursuits, in Pawnee, opening a clothing and furnishing store for goods. Deciding to change his place of residence, he afterwards sold his store, and for some time carried on a thriving real estate business at Guthrie, Oklahoma. In 1904 Mr. DeLong came to Noble, where as a business man he prospected in various enterprises, and in March, 1907, was appointed postmaster. In this office he is serving most efficiently, being prompt, accommodating and generally popular with his patrons.

Mr. DeLong married, December 22, 1886, at Mobeetie, Texas, the county seat of Wheeler county, Alice Spencer. Mr. DeLong is an active member of Pawnee Post, No. 8, G. A. R., and for forty-two years has been a Master Mason. Mrs. DeLong died November 17, 1897, in Lipscomb county, Texas. The home had been in Texas since their marriage and Mr. DeLong was very successfully engaged in cattle-raising.

HON. BENJAMIN F. WILLIAMS, senior member of the law firm of Williams and Williams (father and son), is a veteran of the Confederacy, a prominent actor in the period of reconstruction and for many years one of the distinguished members of his profession in Texas and Oklahoma. Born in Giles county, Tennessee, on the 8th of April, 1828, he is a son of Benjamin and Margaret Hall (Robson) Williams. Both were Virginians, although married in Tennessee. In the earlier years of his manhood his father was an academy professor, and later a planter in the states of Tennessee and Mississippi. Mr. Williams' maternal grandfather was a Scotchman who passed his mature life as a planter in Virginia, Tennessee and Mississippi. So that on both sides of the family he comes of the cultivated, substantial agricultural stock of the south.

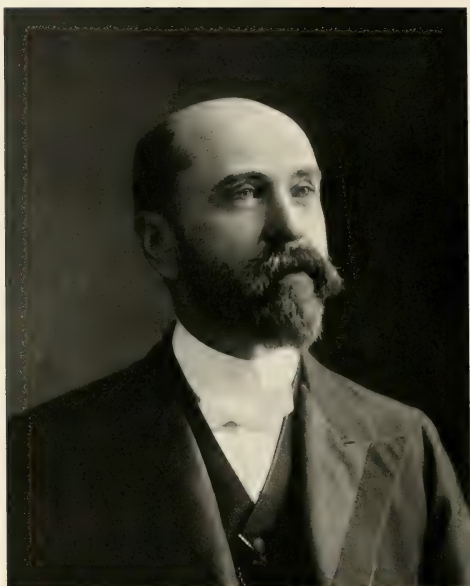
As a boy, Judge Williams attended the district schools of his home neighborhood, and later pursued his higher studies in the Miami University of Ohio and the Center College of Danville, Kentucky. In 1851 he was admitted to the Mississippi state bar, and upon his removal to Texas in 1853 to both the state and supreme courts of that commonwealth. His actual practice may be said to have commenced at Gilmer, Texas, and later he located at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. During the Civil war he served as first lieutenant in a Confederate company forming a part of the Pardgous Regiment of Louisiana, and at the conclusion of the rebellion returned to Texas. Prior to the war he had served as district attorney of Upshur county, of which Gilmer was the county seat, but was unable to continue there in practice on account of the iron-clad oaths and other stringent conditions of the reconstruction period. In 1867, however, he resumed practice, at San Antonio, Texas, remaining there until 1881 as a leading member of his profession of signal ability and the most honorable methods. In the year named Governor Roberts recognized his professional talents and character by appointing him judge of the district court, and in the assumption of its duties he removed to Graham City, Young county. At the expiration of his term in 1883 he was returned to the bench by popular election, and thereafter served the full four years. In 1887 Judge Williams returned to the private practice of his profession at Henrietta, Texas, in 1891

located in Oklahoma City, and still later became a resident of Norman, Cleveland county, where he formed a partnership with his son, B. F. Williams, Jr., under the firm name of Williams and Williams.

BENJAMIN F. WILLIAMS, JR., junior member of the firm of Williams and Williams, of which his father is the senior, is one of the young and advancing members of the legal profession in Norman, Cleveland county. He was born in Granbury, Hood county, Texas, on the 21st of March, 1876, being a son of Hon. Benjamin F. and Etta H. (Rucker) Williams. The son first received a common school education in the schools of Henrietta, and afterward attended the Polytechnic College at Fort Worth. He studied law under the careful tutelage of his father, and on March 21, 1896, was admitted to practice before the district and supreme court of Oklahoma.

Upon entering practice Mr. Williams was first identified with his father's offices, was afterward a member of the firm of Botsford and Williams, and still later formed a partnership with his father, under the present style of Williams and Williams. The junior member has rapidly advanced both professionally and in public station. In 1902 he was elected city attorney of Norman, and at the present time is serving as one of the eleven commissioners appointed by the supreme court of Oklahoma to examine applicants for admission to the state bar. Mr. Williams' wife, to whom he was married in 1902, at Norman, was Miss Ninnis H. Hullam, and their children are named Mildred Lee and Margaret Lucile.

J. J. BURKE, postmaster of Norman and one of the pioneer and successful journalists of Oklahoma, possesses all the persistence, honesty, brightness, elasticity and strength of his people, the Scotch-Irish. He was born in Stirlingshire, Scotland, on the 23rd of November, 1854, and is a son of Rev. John and Jane (Jeffrey) Burke. At an early age he was brought by his parents to the United States, residing chiefly in Pennsylvania and Ohio, where his father was engaged in church work. Later in life he engaged in teaching in various district schools, and then removed to Kansas, being engaged in newspaper work for a number of years at Garnett, Paola and Colony, that state, as well as at St. Joseph, Missouri. Mr. Burke came to Oklahoma on the original opening day, April 22, 1889, and about June 1, 1889,



Jason Maguire

took charge of the *Oklahoma City Journal*, later purchasing the *Oklahoma Times* and consolidating the two as the *Times-Journal*. His enterprise proved to be the foundation of permanent journalism in Oklahoma City. In 1897 he removed to Norman and purchased the business and plant of the *Norman Transcript*, continuing as its editor and publisher until his appointment to the postmastership in 1902. His son, Edward H. Burke, then assumed the management of the publishing business.

Postmaster Burke was honored with a re-appointment to his present position, and has conducted its affairs with promptness, energy and ability. For many years he has been a Republican leader in the politics of the territory and state. He was the first president of the Oklahoma Editorial Association, with which he is still affiliated, his position being thus still further confirmed as one of the founders of journalism in the state. He is a member of both the Masonic and Elk orders. Married at Garnett, Kansas, in 1878, to Miss Clara J. Hiatt, he has become the father of one son, Edward H. Burke, who has already been mentioned as his father's manager in the publishing business.

HARRY CLINTON DICKERSON, manager for the South Texas Lumber Company, located at Norman, Cleveland county, is a true westerner—in birth, education, training and spirit. He is a native of Iola, Kansas, where he was born on the 14th of June, 1884, being a son of Thomas M. and Paulina (Newbro) Dickerson. His education was obtained through the common and high schools of that state, he being a member of the graduating class of 1901 of the Colony high school.

Immediately after leaving school, Mr. Dickerson became identified with the lumber trade of the southwest by entering the offices of the Cooper Lumber Company at Parsons, Kansas, and in 1903 he removed to Bartlesville, Indian Territory, as assistant manager of the Clark and Bales Lumber Company, at that point. He remained in that capacity until 1906, when he accepted the position of manager of the Norman yards of the South Texas Lumber Company, in the discharge of which duties he is demonstrating the possession of energy and good business judgment. Mr. Dickerson's pronounced sociability finds one of its vents through the order of the Hoo Hoos, of which he is an enthusiastic member.

JAMES DUGLASS MAGUIRE came to the territory of Oklahoma in the early days when it was opened to entry and settlement under the homestead laws of the United States. He was an experienced journalist and came to the "New Country" with the intention of establishing himself in that profession; but on viewing the situation over, he concluded that commercial life offered better and safer returns; and settled at Norman, then a box car station on the Santa Fe Railroad. From that time forward he gave his time, energy and ability towards the up-building and development of Norman and Cleveland county. It was through his efforts that Cleveland or as it was then called "Little-River" county was taken from Oklahoma county and erected into a separate county with Norman as its county seat. The original report of the Committee on Territories only provided for six counties, Oklahoma county with Oklahoma City as the county seat included all the country now contained in the two counties. His efforts with his friend Congressman Asher G. Caruth, then representing the Louisville district in Congress secured the amending of the report providing a seventh county with Norman as its county seat.

Mr. Maguire always took a citizen's interest in politics and served for many years on the Republican territorial committee; he was appointed by President McKinley, in 1901, receiver of the United States land office at Lawton, the new government town located at Fort Sill and named for Gen. Lawton, when the lands of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians were opened to settlement. For four years he efficiently held and discharged the duties of that office, adjusting the conflicting interests of miner and agriculturist until he resigned in 1906 to give his personal attention to his private business, which by this time had grown to such proportions as to demand his presence.

There is no one in Cleveland county, who has done more to justly present the claim and advantages of this section to non-residents and to induce desirable immigration. He has also done much for the educational interests of the new commonwealth. He served for six years on the board of regents of the State University and for two years of that time was chairman of the executive committee of the board.

Mr. Maguire was born in Ireland, and was educated in that country. He graduated

from Queen College, Galway, with a Bachelor's degree. He came to America immediately following his school days, so that all his active life was spent in the United States. He located at Indianapolis, Indiana, where his relatives were publishing the *Indianapolis Journal* and went to work on that paper and there became acquainted with the "lights and shadows of the fourth estate." This accidental employment by his relatives determined his immediate work and he followed newspaper work thereafter for many years working successively on the *Memphis Appeal*, Memphis, Tennessee and *St. Louis Post*, and Sub-editorial work on the *Baltimore American*, and was engaged as agent of the United Press Association at Louisville, Kentucky, when the "boomers" rescued Oklahoma from the cattlemen and took possession of the "land of the fair god."

He was married to Miss Grace A. King, daughter of Henry King, of Emporia, Kansas, of which union two children were born: James D. and Mary Catherine. The family name was always maintained at Norman where his business interests centered. Mr. Maguire is a consistent and communicating member of St. Joseph's Catholic Church and an active member of its charities, he is also a contributing member of the United States Catholic Historical Society. He is leading a very active life physically and mentally.

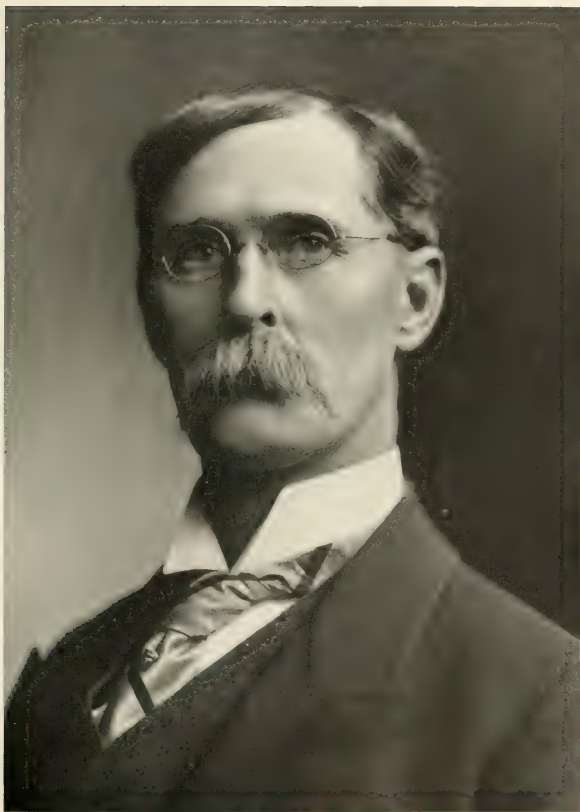
JOHN ELLISON BAILEY, M. D. From no professional man do we expect or exact so many of the cardinal virtues as from the physician. If a clergyman is austere we imagine that his mind is absorbed with the contemplation of things beyond our ken; if our lawyer is brusque or crabbed it is the mark of genius; but in the physician we expect not only a superior mentality and comprehensive knowledge but sympathy as wide as the universe. Dr. Bailey in large measure meets all of these requirements and is regarded by many as an ideal physician. Certainly if patronage is any criterion of ability he ranks high among the leading members of the medical fraternity in Sulphur and this section of Oklahoma, where he is now enjoying a large and lucrative patronage.

A native of Virginia, he was born at Keyserville, Charlotte county, November 13, 1850. His parents were Armistead W. and Anne (Clark) Bailey, both natives of the Old Dominion. The father was also born in Charlotte county, where the grandfather had

settled at an early period in its development. He was a descendent of an old and well known English family, which included Squire Bailey, for whom the "old Bailey" of London was named. Following the founding of the family in America the Baileys were represented for several generations in Virginia. Armistead W. Bailey there organized two companies at the outbreak of the Civil war for service in the Confederate army, and of both these he was made captain. The first was a company of infantry, composed of one hundred and eighty men, which he took with him in the service but as his weight—two hundred and nine pounds—was considered too heavy for infantry service he organized an artillery company, with which he was stationed at Malvern Hill and there he was killed in the second battle of Manassas, while his wife passed away a few days previous.

The family estate and property were entirely wiped away by the ravages of war and Dr. Bailey's only inheritance was a lot of worthless Confederate money and bonds, some of which he still retains as a relic of that period in American history. Nature, however, made him of strong individuality and through the development of his natural talents he has gained for himself a creditable place in the business world. In 1867 he removed westward, locating first at Nebraska City, Nebraska. For several years thereafter he did any kind of labor that he could find to do in order to meet his expenses while completing his education, which was extended over several years. At one time he was a teacher in the schools of Kentucky. In Nebraska he had the misfortune to break his leg, necessitating its amputation but this did not deter him from his purpose of securing an education and entering the medical profession. From Nebraska he went to Kentucky and worked his way through schools at Hickman, Lexington and Louisville, completing his final medical course in the Medical University at Louisville, from which he was graduated in the class of 1885.

Dr. Bailey located for practice in Fulton, Kentucky whence he removed to Commerce, Texas, in 1888. On the 23d of July, 1902, he arrived in Wynnewood, then in the Indian Territory, located in the Chickasaw nation, six years ago removing to Sulphur, now the county seat of Murray county, Oklahoma. He had a capital of less than one thousand dollars on his arrival; today he



Very Truly,
J. E. Bailey.

is in possession of valuable property interests in the city that are worth at least fifty thousand dollars. He erected the first business building—the Bailey Block in East Sulphur, which has since become the leading section of the new city. This building is a substantial two story brick on the corner of Muskogee avenue and East Second street. The lower floors are occupied by stores, while the upper floors are devoted to business offices. Dr. Bailey is well known as a lover of and the owner of fine registered horses, some of which have made notable track records. His life work, however, is that of a physician and surgeon, and in his profession he has made steady advancement to a physician of prominence among the members of the medical fraternity in this section of the state. He has been an earnest and discriminating student of the science and while always slow to discard the old and time-tried methods the value of which have been proven in years of practice, he is also quick to adopt any new method which his judgment sanctions as of value in his work for the restoration of health and checking the ravages of disease. He has been accorded an extensive patronage and that his labors have been attended by excellent results is indicated by the fact that his business is continually growing.

Dr. Bailey was married in 1875 to Miss Sallie M. Miller and they have two sons: Dr. H. C. Bailey, who is a graduate of the Medical Department of the Trinity University at Dallas, Texas, and is now located at Wynnewood, Oklahoma; and Robert S., who is now in business in Sulphur but was formerly United States deputy marshal, in which connection he made a splendid record for courage and efficiency, especially in breaking up the illicit whiskey traffic in Chickasaw Nation. Dr. Bailey is popular with his fellow townsmen and has gained many warm friends by reason of the social qualities of his nature as well as his professional ability. He can never content himself with mediocrity and because of this he has so qualified that he has steadily advanced to a prominent position among the capable members of the profession in his section of the state, and the medical fraternity as well as the public acknowledges his worth and merit.

ISAAC C. RENFRO. The name of Isaac C. Renfro is widely known in horticultural circles. He is regarded as an authority upon

the subject of fruit culture and is proprietor of a private experimental station at Sulphur. His life record began in Clay county, Missouri, in 1851, and there he was partly reared upon a farm but in early youth removed with his parents to Topeka, Kansas. He joined a party of buffalo hunters and while yet a boy hunted buffalo all over the southwestern plains at a time when traffic in hides was one of the most profitable sources of revenue in that section of the country. He also acted as Indian scout and in the late '70's he became associated with Captain Payne, the Couch brothers and others who were actively engaged in the exploitation of Oklahoma's resources and were prominent in the agitation of the subject of opening up to the public the government lands in the territory. With them Mr. Renfro made several expeditions from Wichita to Oklahoma and by those who were foremost in desiring the opening of the state, he was elected sheriff, an office created to preserve law and order in the various camps. His duties in this direction were arduous from the fact that in pioneer times there is usually found a lawless element, who, unheeding the opportunities for legitimate business, prey upon the rights and properties of others.

At the opening of Oklahoma on the 22d of April, 1889, Mr. Renfro made the run from the 7-C ranch in Pottawatomie county to Oklahoma City and filed on a quarter section east of the city and near the present site of the state fair grounds. He later relinquished his rights to this homestead and upon the opening of the Pottawatomie reservation removed to Pottawatomie county, locating on property now a part of Tecumseh. In 1897 Mr. Renfro removed to Sulphur, establishing his home in the old town which later was abandoned to make room for the Platt Park reservation, while the town was located on its present site. In 1904 he took up his abode in his residence in the northwest section of the city, where he is pleasantly situated.

Here Mr. Renfro has his famous twenty-acre horticultural experiment station, which has achieved national renown. For his success in horticulture and his contributions to horticultural science, Mr. Wilson, present secretary of agriculture in the Roosevelt cabinet, paid him tribute by speaking of him as the "Wizard of Oklahoma," in recognition of the wonderful and seemingly impossible things which he had performed in fruit

culture. The subject has long been one of the deepest interest to him. In fact he has been a student and experimenter in horticulture since his boyhood days and has read and studied all of the known authorities upon the subject. His work is most notable because of his independent investigations and experiments in which he has put his theories to the practical test. His ideas have proven to be excellent in many connections and his labors have contributed much to the science of horticulture. He is now making a study of the cultivation of grapes and in connection with this he maintains a fine apiary, it being one of his theories that honey bees are necessary for the proper pollenizing and consequent productiveness of a vineyard. He has worked along this line for years and has given practical demonstration of the truth of his ideas in this connection. The bee carries the pollen from flower to flower and therefore makes the crosses naturally. In his experimental farm, Mr. Renfro has produced practically seven hundred varieties of grapes, unnamed, except one which is named the "S. L. Renfro." Some of these have been unsurpassed in size, quality, color and flavor and he is justly celebrated for what he has accomplished as a vineyardist.

Mr. Renfro is a frequent lecturer on horticulture and at his farm in Sulphur has entertained and given lectures and demonstrations to many delegations of school teachers from the Oklahoma schools. A pleasing and notable feature of each season at Sulphur is "grape day" in July each year, when Mr. Renfro extends the hospitality of his farm to the public, attracting to the resort great numbers of visitors who are given liberty to help themselves to all the grapes they want and besides he gives instruction and advice on grape culture to all who desire information on the subject.

In addition to his property in Sulphur, Mr. Renfro owns three fine farms in Oklahoma, which are income paying property and likewise has valuable realty interests in Sulphur. It is he who bored the well known test well for oil near the town. He is untiring in his efforts to promote the city's advancement and improvement and while he is entirely without ambition for office, his co-operation can always be counted upon to further progressive, public measures.

Mr. Renfro was married to Miss Sarah L. Rupert, a native of Iowa and they have two

children, Ruby and Manila. Oklahoma was fortunate in having in the days of its early development and its formative period a man of such broad scientific attainments as Mr. Renfro to demonstrate through his practical work the possibilities for fruit culture here and many are following his lead and giving much attention to horticulture pursuits. He knows that joy of life which one gains who loves nature and witnesses what she can accomplish when given proper aids and encouragement by man. Moreover, he has achieved that success which means not only the accumulation of money but the production of something that is of benefit to his fellowmen.

VERNON C. WALL, a prominent and influential resident of Sulphur, is well known in the city as president of the Commercial Club. He was born in Ray county, Missouri, in 1859, and there spent the days of his boyhood and youth, also continuing his residence in that locality until 1900. In that year he settled at Shawnee, Oklahoma, where he engaged in business for about three years and in 1903 he removed to Sulphur, which has since been his home. He has acquired valuable real estate and business interests in this city, principally on the east side and has been closely, actively and helpfully identified with the rapid growth and development which has taken place in the town since 1903. He is in fact one of the most prominent figures in its business and civic affairs and his labors have been of the utmost benefit in promoting its up-building along modern lines of progress and improvement.

Mr. Wall was married in Ray county, Missouri, to Miss Margaret B. Yates, also of that county. His political allegiance is given to the Democracy and without desire for office he has labored effectively for his party's success. That he is prominent in Sulphur is indicated by the fact that he was honored with the presidency of the Sulphur Commercial Club.

GEORGE H. PIERCE is one of the young and prosperous farmers and useful citizens of Oklahoma, having centered his activities on his fine estate of 1,400 acres located a mile north of Davis, Murray county. To attain his present standing he has relied upon his own industry, determination and practical ability, and his training has fortunately been such that he has not only mastered the secrets of successful agriculture and horti-

culture but in all his methods have been planted the sound principles of business. This union of substantial qualities has brought him an early and a solid advancement. Mr. Pierce is a native of Montague county, Texas, born on the 3rd of November, 1881, his ancestors for several generations having been established in Hickory county, Missouri, whither his father migrated to the Lone Star state about 1871. The family afterward removed to Pickets, now Carter county, and George H. received most of his schooling at Mintersville. There, also, at the age of sixteen he made his first business efforts as a salesman in the store of B. Wolf.

After three years of useful mercantile experience in this connection, Mr. Pierce married and established his homestead just north of Davis. His first residence was a mere cabin in the edge of the timber along Sandy creek. He took his family allotments in the valley and highlands adjoining, and these added to his purchases since, have given him a fine body of 1,400 acres of land. His chief crops have been corn, cotton and alfalfa, and the last named has demonstrated its reliability and profitableness by yielding \$25 per acre annually. He has also twenty acres devoted to various fruits, and the flourishing condition of both his agricultural and horticultural ventures is evinced by the substantial and modern appearance of his buildings and other improvements.

The Pierce family of Oklahoma has, as its American ancestor in the southwest, George Pierce, paternal grandfather, who was a sturdy miller of Hickory county, Missouri, where he spent the last years of his life. He was the father of Ambrose, who was killed in the Civil war; Matilda, wife of Samuel McCorkle, of Madison county, Arkansas; Mary, wife of Thomas Mannburn, of Elmore, Oklahoma, and John, a resident of Graham, that state. The youngest of the children became the father of George H., and was born in Hickory county in the year 1841. Although that county was almost monopolized by secession sentiment and action during the war of the Rebellion, John Pierce joined the Union army and served the cause with unflinching faithfulness until the close of the conflict. While he has no record of advancement in politics or public office, he has ever made it plain that he is a Republican. At the conclusion of the war he returned to Hickory county, but in 1871 removed to Montague county, Texas, a fron-

tier region even in those days. In the later eighties the family removed to Carter county, Oklahoma, locating on Mud creek, where the younger children reached years of maturity. In 1901 the homestead was transferred to Graham, Oklahoma, where the father still pursues his chosen vocation of farming. His wife (formerly Melissa Martin) died at that place in 1907, the mother of the following: Samuel H., of Quitaque, Texas; Margaret, wife of Sidney Robertson, a resident of Fort Worth, that state; John H. and William, of Graham; George H., of this review; Emma, wife of Early Smith, living in Pike, Oklahoma, and James, of Hewitt, also in Oklahoma.

On May 20, 1900, George H. Pierce married Eliza Chigley, daughter of Nelson Chigley, the well known Chickasaw of Davis. Mr. Chigley located along the Washita river when a boy of six years, having been brought thither by his parents from the state of Mississippi. He is the father of three children, besides Mrs. Pierce. For years he was a senator in the Chickasaw legislature, and in various ways served in an official capacity almost until the coming of statehood. He then retired to his comfortable home in Davis. Mr. and Mrs. George H. Pierce have two children, Wyatt Nelson and Froney V. Pierce. The father is an Odd Fellow and a W. O. W., and is as popular as he is highly respected.

CHARLES B. RAMSEY. Among the best known, most highly esteemed, and most popular citizens of Davis is Charles B. Ramsey, who for the past five years has rendered his fellow-townsmen most excellent and efficient service as postmaster. Coming from substantial Scotch ancestry, he was born, January 18, 1868, in Williamson county, Texas, near Georgetown, where his father, the late John Ramsey, was a pioneer settler. His grandfather, William Ramsey, emigrated from his native country, Scotland, to the United States, and was subsequently engaged in horticultural pursuits in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, until his death. He reared a number of children, among them being the wife of Mr. Yeagle, the noted gun maker of Pittsburg; the sister of Mr. Sina Elliott, of Liberty Hill, Texas; Murray Ramsey, who died at Burnet, Texas, and John.

Born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1828, John Ramsey became a railroad engineer in the early days of railroading in Pennsylvania, and continued in service on the Balti-

more & Ohio Railroad until 1855. Starting southward in that year, he took a boat load of sheep from Pittsburg to Jacksonville, Mississippi, and then drove them across the country to Williamson county, Texas, and was there engaged in the wool business until the breaking out of the Civil war. Enlisting then in the Confederate service with the first volunteers of Texas, he was made first lieutenant in the company commanded by Captain Taylor, went to the front, and was in action most of the time until his surrender, with his command of the Trans-Mississippi department. Returning to Williamson county, he was subsequently in business at Gabriel Mills, operating a mill and cotton gin in that place until his death in January, 1905. He married in Texas, Prudence, daughter of John McKenzie, a noted educator of northern Texas, and the founder of McKenzie School, in Red River county, and they reared seven children, as follows: Mary E., wife of W. H. White, of Temple, Texas; Charles B., of this sketch; James H., deceased; John D., of Davis; Una, wife of Joseph Holabaugh, of Temple, Texas; Mrs. Minnie Glass, also of Temple, and Samuel H., of Enid, Oklahoma. The mother, now living in Temple, Texas, married for her first husband a Mr. Riggs.

Inheriting a love for knowledge, Charles B. Ramsey, as a young man, earned the money to defray his expenses at the McIlheney School, in Lampasas, Texas, where he took a special course of study. Beginning life for himself, he was for three years engaged with his father in the mill and gin business, remaining in his native state until after his marriage. In 1893 Mr. Ramsey came to Oklahoma, hoping in this growing country to improve his financial circumstances. For five years he was engaged in carpentering in Davis, and the next six years was employed by Erdwurm Brothers as a clerk. While thus engaged, on March 7, 1903, he was appointed postmaster of Davis, and has since filled the position most satisfactorily, having been reappointed to the same office in 1907.

On December 21, 1892, in Williamson county, Texas, Mr. Ramsey married Leona B. Root, a daughter of Thomas J. Root, who removed from Mississippi to Texas when Mrs. Ramsey was a child. To Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey six children have been born, namely: Edna, Bessie, Ruth, Malcolm, Irene and Charles B., Jr. Since arriving at years of

discretion, Mr. Ramsey has been identified with the Republican party. When the Wilson bill was passed he was in the sheep and wool business, and the practical operation of the measure dropped the price of wool to a point almost ruinous to his business interests, and he, accepting it as an object lesson in politics, has since continued to support the party that fosters these American industries. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, being past chancellor of Davis Lodge, and to Cedar Camp No. 42, Woodmen of the World. Mr. Ramsey is a member of the Ramsey Family Association of Texas, and also of the United States. Annual meetings of the state association are held at Dallas, Texas.

THOMAS L. PALMER. The counties formerly included within the limits of the Chickasaw Nation are particularly fortunate in having been settled up by intelligent and enterprising men who, from the first, evidently "came to stay," and at once began to identify themselves with the interests and progress of this section of Oklahoma. For more than a quarter of a century, Thomas L. Palmer, of Davis, familiarly known throughout a wide circle of friends and acquaintances as "Bud" Palmer, has been an active, although mayhap a somewhat modest, factor in promoting the cattle and farming industries of this locality, and to him and other well known farmers is the agricultural prosperity of the community in which he resides largely due. He was born, December 4, 1859, on Missouri soil, in Newton county, coming from Kentucky stock. His grandfather, Abraham Palmer, was born in Kentucky, lived in Tennessee and Missouri, finally removing to Texas, where he spent his declining years, dying in Hunt county, in 1868.

Joseph Palmer, father of Thomas L., was born in Tennessee, but was reared in Newton county, Missouri. There, upon attaining his majority, he married Jennie Price, a native of that county. During a portion of the Civil war he served in the Confederate army and while home on a furlough was killed rather than submit to capture. He left his young widow with three children, namely: Elizabeth, wife of Robert Baker, of Davis, Oklahoma; Thomas L., of this brief sketch; and Josephine, widow of the late Robert Herald, who died near Emet, Oklahoma. The widowed mother came with her son Thomas to Oklahoma, and was a

member of his family at the time of her death, in May, 1890.

Becoming the active head of the family household, and his mother's main support as soon as old enough to work, Thomas L. Palmer had but meagre opportunities for acquiring an education. Leaving Missouri in 1865, he lived in Cooke county, Texas, for a few years, coming, in 1880, from there to the Chickasaw Nation, establishing himself on "Blue," now in Pontotoc county, locating at a place fifteen miles from a postoffice, and twenty miles from a railroad or a gin. With the few horses and cows which he had brought with him, Mr. Palmer settled on the Jacob Herald farm, near Emet, and remained there twelve years. He moved from there to Palmer, Murray county, a town named in his honor, situated a few miles north of Sulphur, and there he improved a farm, having previously married, and acquired a right to take up land at will, and appropriate its proceeds. In that locality, and in Sulphur, he lived and labored fifteen years, but since that time has lived in the vicinity of Davis, having taken as his own and his family allotment one thousand acres of land lying just north and west of the town of Davis. In the care and management of his large body of land, he is meeting with well deserved success, carrying on general farming and stock-raising to a good advantage.

On October 11, 1888, in the Chickasaw Nation, Mr. Palmer married Rhoda, daughter of Amos and Lottie (Newbury) McGee, and into the household thus established three children have been born, namely: Joseph, now attending the State University at Norman; Lafayette, and Elizabeth. The two younger are attending school at Davis. Religiously the family of Mr. Palmer is identified with the Christian church. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias of Davis and of Lodge No. 67, I. O. O. F., of Sulphur. Politically a Democrat, he is at present treasurer of the township in which he resides.

MAZEPPA THOMAS TURNER, of Davis, member of the legislature from Murray county to the first state legislature of Oklahoma, and a farmer widely known and honored in this section, has passed nearly forty years within the limits of his adopted commonwealth since January 2d, 1870. He came hither from Mississippi having been reared to manhood in that state and

married Jan. 3, 1860, to Laura J. Johnson. Having acquired Indian rights, he established himself in a country where he eventually obtained from the government the allotments of land and all other privileges to which his marriage legally entitled him. Mazeppa T. Turner is a native of Virginia, but his father removed with the family to Mississippi in 1845, when the son was yet a young boy. The children were reared on the paternal farm, and were provided with good educations. At the commencement of the Civil war, Mazeppa joined the famous Forrest cavalry, and served therein as a good soldier of the Confederacy for nearly four years. He afterward married and engaged in farming in Mississippi, but in 1870, as stated, removed to Indian Territory, settling first at Stringtown, Choctaw Nation, Jack Fork county, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. There he remained for some eight years, after which he located among the Chickasaws on the east side of the Arbuckle mountains, where he opened a farm and also commenced to raise and handle cattle. A few years later he changed the family homestead to the vicinity of Dougherty, where he established a second farm, about 1879, with an allied cattle industry, and remained in that locality until his final settlement at Davis, about 1901. In selecting his family allotments he chose lands in this vicinity, and when not occupied with his legislative or other special duties, he answers to the roll call of a farmer.

With the approach of statehood in 1907, Mr. Turner was induced to become a candidate for representative to the lower house of the new legislature, and he secured the nomination against two Democratic competitors. He defeated his Republican opponent, J. L. Campbell, of Sulphur, by a majority of 1,048 votes, and is now serving in the house as chairman of the committee on charities and corrections; also as member of the committees on prohibition enforcement, levies, drains and ditches and on irrigation, emergency legislation, county government, house expenses and accounts and primary elections. As a member of these various committees he is appreciated as a working representative of honesty and rare common sense. He has especially devoted himself to measures providing for the extension of the boundaries of Murray county, the legislature having already passed

legislation (bill No. 493) providing for the enlargement of any or all of the various counties of the state, where the people are dissatisfied with existing boundaries. The canvass of returns of the primary election held on Tuesday, August 4, 1908, Mr. Turner received the highest number of votes for the office of representative from Murray county. This fact obtains, although over his protest. Mr. Turner felt, however, that where the will of the people was so manifestly evident, his duty as a citizen demanded his acceptance of this re-nomination.

Mr. Turner's first wife was Laura J. Johnson, whom he married in Mississippi. She died in 1891, the mother of the following: Lizzie B., wife of I. S. Wright and who died in Sulphur, Oklahoma, in 1901; Edward B., of Davis, prominent in connection with the public affairs of the Chickasaw Nation; Jackson, who died in 1892; Polly, who married Eli Frost, of Drake, Oklahoma. For his second wife, Mr. Turner married Alice M. Akin, and by this union has become the father of Angelus, Homer T., John B., Reginald and Ruth Turner.

EDWARD B. TURNER, residing in an attractive residence at the south limits of Davis, has large farming interests near Dougherty, and both himself and as the son of Mazeppa T. Turner, has been a strong factor in the development of Oklahoma. His father is a pioneer farmer and raiser of live stock, a member of the first state legislature, and a citizen of wide and wholesome influence. His mother was Laura J. Johnson, who died in 1891. Edward B. Turner was born near Stringtown, Oklahoma, on the 20th of February, 1872, but quite early in his boyhood his father moved into the Chickasaw Nation and settled near Davis and the Arbuckle mountains and afterward in the vicinity of Dougherty. He therefore received his training and education on his father's stock farms and in the schools of the Chickasaw Nation. When nearly twenty-one years of age he entered an independent career as a farmer and a stock raiser, remaining in the vicinity of Dougherty until 1902, when he removed to Davis. The elder Mr. Turner had married for his second wife Miss Alice M. Akin. E. B. Turner received his share of the family allotments near Dougherty, the government having issued title to 1,080 acres which is being profitably farmed and im-

proved. He has been somewhat active in the politics of the Chickasaw Nation, having served as county clerk of old Tishomingo county for four years, and for a term in the lower branch of the Chickasaw legislature. The year of his service was 1904. He was a member of the committee on finance, but the chief business then before the legislature was the memorializing of Congress to hasten the day of final settlement with the five civilized tribes.

On January 8, 1893, Mr. Turner was united in marriage with Miss Ada B. Stewart, daughter of John W. and Louisa (Akin) Stewart, the father a native of Alabama, and the mother, of Louisiana. Mrs. Stewart died in 1902, and the surviving children of her family of ten are as follows: J. W. and Richard L., residents of Sherman, Texas; Mrs. Maggie Kirby, of Gilsonite, Oklahoma; Mrs. Edward B. Turner, born in Texas on the 17th of July, 1878, and Mary, wife of J. B. Harrison, of Salt Lake, Utah. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Turner:—Clifford and Laura E., living, and Ethel, deceased.

THOMAS H. SLOVER. A man of keen foresight, sagacious and enterprising, Thomas H. Slover, of Davis, is one of the most successful business men of Murray county, and one of its most valued and trustworthy citizens. Of poor and hard-working antecedents, with but limited opportunities for fitting himself for an active career, he has made the best of confronting conditions, and now, ere reaching manhood's prime, has attained the goal for which all men are aspirants, that of financial independence, and of master of affairs in his especial domain. A son of Rev. Thomas H. Slover, he was born, November 30, 1874, in Buchanan county, Missouri, and in his native state spent his very earliest days.

A native of Tennessee, Rev. Thomas H. Slover left there when seventeen years old, going to Jasper county, Missouri, where, a few years later, he enlisted in the Confederate army and received his commission of colonel. His regiment being assigned to General Price's division, he went south, and remained in active service until the close of the war. Subsequently entering the ministry, he labored with untiring industry in the Master's work, being located at different places in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma, passing away at the age of seventy-two years, his death occurring in Cleveland coun-



DAN. J. KENDALL

ty, Oklahoma, in August, 1907. He married, in Jasper county, Missouri, in 1861, Sarah McReynolds, who is now living in Davis, Oklahoma. Twelve children were born of their marriage, namely: Alonzo, of Medford, Oregon; Pauline, who married A. J. Hackney, died at St. Joseph, Missouri, leaving a family; William P., of Mill creek, Oklahoma; I. W., of Fairbury, Nebraska; Thomas H., of this review; Rena, wife of T. R. Wilson, of Lexington, Oklahoma; Birdie, wife of S. F. Echols, of Tishomingo; and John, of Davis. Four others died in infancy.

Beginning life for himself with no other assets than his native industry, courage and physical strength, Thomas H. Slover has squarely met, and satisfactorily conquered, all obstacles crossing his pathway. Going to Cooke county, Texas, in 1888, he was there for some time employed as an engineer, having control of a stationary engine. Coming to Oklahoma in 1895, he located at Palmer, and subsequently became head of the firm of Slover & House, cotton ginner, Mr. House furnishing the cash which started the business, while Mr. Slover's engineering experience gave him his important position. Locating in Davis in 1896, the firm built a gin, and Mr. Slover has since resided here. On the death of Mr. House, in 1900, he acquired full control of the business, and is also interested in other gins, owning one at Sulphur, and having a half interest in one at Prague, Oklahoma, where it is operated under the firm name of Francis & Co., and, likewise, a half interest in one at Mill creek, the firm name there being Slover & Slover. He is carrying on an extensive business in these gins, in the year 1907 having handled over eight thousand, five hundred bales of cotton. He has been an intelligent and strenuous worker, and during the comparatively few years since he came to Oklahoma has accumulated a competency. He had but thirty-five dollars in cash when he formed a partnership with Mr. House, the contents of his trunk having been of doubtful value, containing wearing apparel adapted to the needs of a working-man, but not of the society-man.

In 1907 Mr. Slover, with characteristic foresight and enterprise, took advantage of the situation, and built the Davis Electric plant. This plant, having a capacity of eighteen hundred lights, is of the most highly approved modern pattern, and is operated

with power obtained from the boilers of his gin. For a number of years, Mr. Slover was a stockholder in the First National Bank of Davis, and is one of the promoters, and the vice-president, of the First State Bank of Davis.

In Cooke county, Texas, on March 16, 1905, Mr. Slover married Grace, daughter of Rev. A. W. Richardson and wife, Idaline (Owen) Richardson. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Slover has been blessed by the birth of two children, Gordon Francis and Edith Margaret. For three years Mr. Slover served in the common council of Davis, in that capacity aiding in installing the municipal water plant. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

DAN J. KENDALL has been mayor of Sulphur continuously since 1901, having been elected to the office six times. He has the honor of having been the town's chief executive during the period of its really remarkable growth. For several years Sulphur occupied an obscure position among the towns of the Chickasaw Nation, being without railroad connections and the commercial center of only a relatively small and thinly settled country. With the building of the Santa Fe branch from Davis to Scullin came a new era. The sulphur and bromide springs in the neighborhood at once became active resources in the growth of the town, and Sulphur is now famous as a resort and for the curative properties of its mineral waters. At the same time new capital and enterprise came, and the result is that since 1903 Sulphur has experienced a splendid growth, evidenced in its good business blocks, hotels and town improvements. The city adjoins the Platt National Park, which was segregated by the government in 1903 and is maintained under federal control, forming a permanent valuable asset for the city. In 1907, with the creation of Murray county, Sulphur was made the county seat—another boom for this flourishing center. All this growth and development has taken place during Mayor Kendall's administration, and as a progressive and public-spirited official he has done much to create this progress.

By profession Mr. Kendall is a lawyer and enjoys a large practice at Sulphur and adjoining towns. He is one of the oldest citizens of the southwest, and has been identified with its varied history by many chang-

ing experiences of an active career. Born in Morgan county, Kentucky, in 1846, at the age of thirteen he accompanied his parents to Texas and became a resident of Denton county during the frontier period in that portion of North Texas. At the age of sixteen, in 1862, he enlisted at Dallas in Company F, Thirty-fourth Texas Cavalry, and was in the Trans-Mississippi service of the Confederate army until the close of the war, being in Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, through all the Red River campaign, including the battles of Yellow Bayou, Pleasant Hill and Mansfield. His family made a remarkable record in the Confederate cause, he being the youngest of six brothers who fought for the stars and bars. Three of them were with John H. Morgan, the noted ranger, in his raid through Ohio, where they were all three captured and, later, one of the brothers was killed while in Morgan's service. For fourteen years following the war, Dan J. Kendall was a deputy sheriff and a sheriff in Denton county. In those years such an office in northern Texas meant service as dangerous as that on the field of war, and Mr. Kendall belongs to the number of well known criminal officers who served during the "Rawhide" days of Texas history, during the worst period of Indian depredations, and dealing constantly with the roughest characters of the southwest. His career also includes, following his service as sheriff, several years' experience as commercial traveler, during which time he kept his home at Denton. In the '90s he removed to Ardmore, Indian Territory, and from there in 1899 became a citizen of Sulphur.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, Mr. Kendall recruited and organized a troop of Rough Riders at Ardmore, and this troop was incorporated in the famous regiment of Rough Riders under Colonels Wood and Roosevelt, being officially known as Troop M, First Volunteer Cavalry. Mr. Kendall himself on account of age could not be accepted for active service. His activity in this connection is one of the many striking instances of the union of the blue and the gray. Mr. Kendall was first married in Denton county, Texas, to Miss Noovella Norton, a native of Pike county, Missouri. She died in Denton county, leaving a son, Horace Kendall, who is a resident of Ardmore. The present Mrs. Kendall was before her marriage Mattie L. Lockhart, a native of Alabama.

DR. JOHN T. WIGGINS, successfully practicing at Sulphur as a physician and surgeon is one of the prominent residents of the southwest now serving as department commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the United Confederate Veterans. He was born at Rusk, Texas, in 1862, a son of Captain John T. Wiggins, a native of North Carolina, who arrived in Texas in 1852, establishing his home at Rusk, in Cherokee county. He was a Confederate soldier of distinction and commanded Company I of the Tenth Texas Cavalry. He still survives and is yet a resident of Rusk. His wife was Mrs. Mary (Armstrong) Wiggins, who had seven brothers, members of the medical fraternity, while Captain Wiggins had two brothers who were physicians, while two uncles of Dr. John T. Wiggins by marriage were also connected with the medical profession. This close ancestral association may have had something to do with the Doctor's choice of a profession but it also seems that nature intended him for this calling as he possesses the requisite, natural qualities that lead to success, combined with the ambition that prompts one to reach the highest degree of proficiency possible in a given field of labor.

Spending his boyhood days in the city of his nativity, Dr. Wiggins at the usual age entered the public schools and was promoted through consecutive grades until he completed the course by graduation from the high school. He qualified for his professional career as a student in the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1885. He has remained throughout his connection with the medical profession in close touch with the progress that is being made by its representatives and is thus continually broadening his knowledge and promoting his efficiency. He located for practice at Rusk, where he remained in the successful prosecution of his chosen calling until February, 1908, save for a brief period of two years spent in Ballinger, Texas. He was for eighteen years local surgeon for the Cotton Belt Railroad at Rusk. Desirous of attaining the highest degree of perfection possible in his chosen field of labor, he has pursued post-graduate courses of study in St. Louis and in New Orleans and has also added to his knowledge through the interchange of thought and experience among the members of the American Medical Association and the National

Association of Railway Surgeons, with both of which he is connected.

While living in Texas, Dr. Wiggins was married to Miss Dona Redman, of Mason, that state, and they now have three daughters, Mary, who is a graduate of the high school and of Baptist College at Rusk, Texas, and in 1908 was appointed chief maid of honor of the Texas division for the annual Confederate reunion at Birmingham, Alabama; and Ruby and Nellie, at home. The family is prominent socially, the members of the household occupying an enviable position in social circles where true worth and intelligence are received as passports into good society.

Dr. Wiggins while residing in Cherokee county was prominent in political circles. He served both as precinct and county chairman and was a delegate from his Congressional district to the Democratic and national convention which nominated William Jennings Bryan at Kansas City. While he has attained more than local distinction as a physician and surgeon he is perhaps best known throughout the south for his prominence in connection with the United States Confederate Veterans. In 1902 he was appointed brigade commander in Texas and following this was appointed assistant surgeon general of the south. In 1907 he was honored by the appointment of department commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department, which embraces the states of Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Colorado and California. In March, 1908, he established headquarters of the Trans-Mississippi Department at Sulphur, Oklahoma, his new home, to which he removed from Rusk in February. Here he is now pleasantly located and in addition to his general practice he is owner, in partnership with Dr. C. C. Sims, of Sulphur Sanitarium. He did not come to this city unheralded, for in fact he was well known throughout the southwest and has already attained local prominence and success here in connection with his professional interests.

GEORGE C. FRIER is closely associated with the improvement of Sulphur in his capacity as a contractor and builder and property owner. He possesses a spirit of enterprise that enables him to overcome difficulties that would be considered almost insurmountable obstacles by men of less resolute spirit and determination. His birth occurred in Polk county, Florida, in 1867, and there he spent

his boyhood days, acquiring his early education in its public schools and afterward continuing his studies at Kissimmee in Osceola county. His literary education completed, he learned the trades of a plasterer and brick layer and followed those pursuits in Atlanta, Chattanooga, Victoria, Texas, and other cities of the south. He dates his arrival in Oklahoma from 1893, in which year the Cherokee strip was opened and after living for a short time in the city of Oklahoma he removed to Tecumseh, the county seat of Pottawatomie county. There he engaged in the plastering business, which he also followed at Shawnee. In 1904 he removed to his present home in Sulphur and has taken a prominent part in the extensive building operations that have transformed a village into a city of considerable size and importance. Here he has carried on business as a contractor and builder, making a specialty of the erection of public buildings, including schoolhouses, churches and business blocks. Under his supervision the work is executed in expert manner and gives general satisfaction. He has also erected some valuable business property on his own account in Sulphur notably the Palace Hotel on East Second street, which is a three-story brick structure, one of the best buildings in the town. Of this he is still the owner and from it derives a good annual income.

Mr. Frier was married to Miss Elenore Hanson, and they have three children, Clarence, Maud and Goul. Fraternaly Mr. Frier is connected with the Odd Fellows. He is prominent in community affairs and is now representing the second ward in the city council, exercising his official prerogatives in support of various measures for the public good. In his business he holds to high ideals, exemplifying commendable traits in his trade transactions with his fellowmen.

WILLIAM J. WILLIAMS. With a number of important interests which have contributed to the development of Oklahoma and the southwest, William J. Williams, now a capitalist of Sulphur, has been closely associated and in the acquirement of personal success he has also labored for general progress. He was born near Knoxville, in Knox county, Tennessee, in 1852. Five years later the family removed to Montgomery county, Illinois, settling on a farm on which William J. Williams was reared. In February, 1876, when a young man of about twenty-four years, he went to Texas, settling first at

Sherman, where he remained for about a year, when in April, 1877, he removed to Henrietta, Clay county. There he became connected with farming and cattle interests, continuing his residence there for eighteen years. When he left the Lone Star state in 1895 he came to the Chickasaw Nation in the Indian Territory, removing with him a bunch of cattle and settling at Sulphur, then a small and inconsequential town, on the 3d of July. Not long after his arrival he disposed of his cattle interests, believing the opportunity offered for more profitable business interests in other lines. He had been a well known cattle man in Texas for several years and was one of the organizers of the Northwest Texas Live Stock Association at Henrietta.

Following his arrival in Sulphur Mr. Williams engaged extensively in the livery business. Even in those early days Sulphur attracted numerous visitors in the summer season and Mr. Williams had a hack contract with the Santa Fe Railroad for hauling passengers from Davis. When the Frisco Railroad was completed through Scullin in 1901 he had a similar contract with that company and operated both hack lines until the railroad was built to Sulphur in 1903. He is still the owner of a livery business, which is conducted under the name of the Sulphur Livery Company. In all that he has undertaken he has displayed an aptitude for successful management, seemingly utilizing every opportunity to the best possible advantage and making few if any mistakes in business judgment.

Mr. Williams has achieved prominence as a capitalist in developing some of the rich natural resources of Oklahoma, particularly in asphalt and grahamite. He put in operation the Brunswick asphalt mines near Dougherty, which he afterward sold and subsequently acquired his present holdings in asphalt lands which lie between the Brunswick and Gilson mines in Murray county. In the ownership and development of these properties he is associated with capitalists of New York and Philadelphia. He also owns large holdings of land east of Stringtown in Atoka county, containing valuable deposits of grahamite, which he is mining and has already begun the manufacture of roofing material from this product. For about five years he made his home in Dougherty but returned to Sulphur in 1907.

On the 19th of January, 1876, in Montgomery county, Illinois, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Frances I. Duncan, and unto them have been born twelve children: Cora, Bird, Maud, Walter, Claude, Virgie, Jessie, Ida, Duncan, Robert, Mary and Anna Lee. Mr. Williams enjoys an influential acquaintance throughout the southern and eastern part of the state and his opinions and views have carried weight in regard to the consideration of matters of public moment. In the constitutional convention his suggestions concerning the boundary lines of the proposed county of Murray were adopted and carried out. His ideas upon matters of county and state policy are practical and in all matters of citizenship he is deeply interested. In his business career his success is largely attributable to the fact that he has noted and utilized opportunities which others have passed by heedlessly. The rich deposits of grahamite and asphalt contained in this territory opened to him a field of possibility for profitable development and in the conduct of the enterprise he is meeting with splendid success and at the same time contributing to public prosperity by employment furnished to many workmen and also by placing upon the market articles of much value in the development of the new state.

DR. A. V. PONDER, of Sulphur, has been engaged in the general practice of his profession at that place for the past six years. He was born at Moulton, Lawrence county, Alabama, and was there reared and educated, studying medicine at Nashville University and the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, from the latter of which he graduated in the class of 1876. He had begun practicing, however, in his home county, following his studies at Nashville. Dr. Ponder practiced medicine in Alabama for about twenty years and in 1902 came to Sulphur, which has since been his home and the scene of his professional advancement. Previous to coming to Sulphur he had practiced at Mannsville, Indian Territory, for several years, and established a widely extended and lucrative practice in that portion of the old Indian Territory.

Dr. Ponder is a busy practitioner of medicine and surgery, and for many years has been looked upon as one of the leaders in his profession. He came to Sulphur at the time when the place was in its infancy and has been one of the prime factors in the

growth and development of the city to its present proportions. He is a member of the city council from the Fifth ward, and in numerous ways takes a prominent part in the local affairs. He belongs to the Masons and the Odd Fellows and to the County and State Medical Associations. Married in Alabama to Miss Bettie R. Williamson, who was born and reared in that state, the Doctor has two children:—Mrs. Julia Wiley and Miss Luna Ponder.

CLAY J. WEBSTER. The men who have usually made their way to a pioneer district have been those who sought the opportunities of tilling the soil and developing farms, but in the opening up of Oklahoma there has been written a new chapter in pioneer progress. While there is much opportunity for the successful conduct of agricultural interests there also went into the territory men of marked business enterprise, who made it their purpose to build towns, not along the lines of slow plodding growth but in harmony with the spirit of modern progress, introducing all the twentieth century improvements, conveniences and accessories of town building. Mr. Webster, a resident of Sulphur, has been among those who have made it a thoroughly up-to-date city. He was associated with his father in the establishment of the first mercantile house here and is now president of the First National Bank. He was born in Clay county, Texas, in 1872, his parents being J. M. and Annie M. (Ryan) Webster, both of whom are now living in Sulphur. His mother is a native of Alabama and his father of Arkansas. At the time of the Civil war J. M. Webster responded to the call of the Confederacy and joined a Mississippi regiment. After the cessation of hostilities he removed to Texas, settling in Clay county, and in 1891 he came with his family to Sulphur, now the county seat of Murray county, Oklahoma. At that time, however, it was but a small settlement in the Chickasaw Nation of the Indian Territory and his residence had been attracted here by the existence of Sulphur Springs, containing medicinal qualities. In connection with his son, Clay J. Webster, the father established the first mercantile house in the place under the firm style of J. M. Webster & Son. This was located in the old town to the south of the site of the present city of Sulphur—the old town having since been abandoned and made a part of the government reservation now known as the Platt

National Park. Business was carried on successfully by the firm for some time but was discontinued some years ago, on which occasion the father retired from active connection with business affairs.

Clay J. Webster then turned his attention to the banking business and became the founder of the First National Bank of Sulphur, which was established in 1900. Throughout the entire period of its existence he has remained as its chief executive officer in the position of president. The bank has a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars and a surplus of twenty thousand. The institution has been an extensive feature in connection with the varied business and industrial interests of Sulphur and with the growth and development of the town and county. The safe, conservative policy inaugurated at the outset has always been maintained and has made it one of the reliable institutions, having the full confidence of the general public. Mr. Webster is a man of wide resources and was also one of the organizers and promoters of the railroad that was built in 1903 from Sulphur to Scullin, to connect with the Frisco Railroad, and which was afterward sold to that company. This was Sulphur's first railroad line and was the real stimulus of the subsequent growth and rapid development of the city. It has gained with the passing years a reputation as a national health resort because of the existence of its sulphur springs and its salubrious climate.

Mr. Webster was married in 1902 to Miss Willie B. Derrick, a daughter of a prominent banker. They have three children: Clay Bedford; and Anna Belle and May Dell, the latter two being twins. In community interests Mr. Webster is deeply concerned and his labors have been a resultant force in promoting many matters of civic virtue and civic pride. Any movement tending to promote the city's welfare receives his endorsement and his labors in its behalf have been far-reaching and beneficial.

JAMES C. LITTLE. The eighteenth senatorial district as constituted by the convention in 1890 consists of Murray, Carter and Love counties, comprising a large section of the old Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory. September 17, 1907, this district elected for its first representative in the upper house of the Oklahoma legislature a young lawyer from Sulphur, a prominent and able member of his profession, a leader in Democratic pol-

itics in his section of the state, and a fine type of the right kind of young man in public life. Admitted to the bar in 1902, James C. Little came to Indian Territory in the fall of the same year, and established a law practice at Roff in the Chickasaw Nation. At Roff he was elected city attorney and participated actively in public affairs. In 1905 he moved to his present home in Sulphur, which, by the subdivision of the Indian Territory into counties, is now the county seat of Murray county. Here he quickly achieved enviable prominence in affairs and in his profession, and his selection as the candidate for senatorial honors was but deserved recognition of his position and his ability.

Senator Little was born October 22, 1877, in Union county, North Carolina, which has been the ancestral abode of the Little family for several generations, and where his parents, G. M. and Sareno (Brooks) Little, still live. Reared on a farm, he early sought entrance into vocations that appeal to a young man of intellectual tastes and ambitions. While he was growing up, farming was not the profitable occupation in North Carolina that modern methods have made it, nor were the opportunities of the modern industrial development presented to him. School teaching was about the only occupation that led to the broader spheres of activity, and while he was receiving his education he was also engaged part of the time in teaching several school terms in his home county, and in this way partially earned his college education. Mr. Little is a well educated lawyer. After attending the public schools of Union county, he was a student in Union Institute, the Academy at Marshall, the Bingham school at Asheville, and at Wake Forest College, the well known Baptist Institution of North Carolina, he pursued his legal studies in addition to the regular literary curriculum, and was graduated from the law department in 1902, being soon after admitted to the bar by the supreme court of North Carolina.

REV. EVAN DHU CAMERON. In the matter of public education the new state of Oklahoma owes much to its first superintendent of public instruction. Rev. Evan Dhu Cameron, who at the primary election of July, 1907, received the highest vote of all candidates for state offices, and was elected with the rest of the Democratic ticket in the following September, was territorial superin-

tendent of public instruction in Oklahoma during the administration of Governor Renfrow, from 1893 to 1897. The results of his administration have been inherited by the new state as a permanent benefit to the public school system. Having held the office during the formative years of the territory, he became in large degree the formulator of the public school system, and the statutes and laws then enacted under his direction and influence, will continue, with slight amendment, to govern the public school system of the state.

Though now identified so prominently with educational affairs of Oklahoma, Superintendent Cameron is almost equally well known in the state for his labors in the ministry, especially in the Baptist church. He is a man of great versatility and intellectual power, and has succeeded in whatever line of efforts to which he has given his time. A member of a prominent North Carolina family, of Highland Scotch ancestry, he was born in Richmond county, North Carolina, in 1862, and was reared in the strict Scotch atmosphere that still prevails in those sections of North Carolina which were settled by the Scotch. His parents were Colonel John W. and Caroline (Crawford-Covington) Cameron. His father, one of the distinguished men of North Carolina, was a lawyer, a member of the North Carolina legislature, and a successful newspaper man. For several years he was editor of the North Carolina *Argus* at Fayetteville, which before the war was the principal organ of the Whig party in North Carolina. He opposed secession, but with the actual rupture between the states he joined his fellow citizens and remained loyal to the South, becoming a valued counselor in the legal and official departments of the Confederate government. Going back another generation, Rev. Cameron's grandfather was Neill Cameron, one of the leaders in his time and community. Cameron Hill and the town of Cameron (thirty miles from Fayetteville) were named for him. He had large interests and was an active citizen.

Evan D. Cameron received an education fitting his career. After studying in Richmond Academy at Rockingham and at Trinity College, he embraced the law, pursuing his studies in the famous old law school of Judges Dick and Dillard at Greensboro, North Carolina. He was graduated at the age of twenty, in 1881, in the same class



J. H. Snoddy

with Charles Aycock, who since has become governor and one of the strongest men in North Carolina's public life. Admitted to the bar at Raleigh in 1881, he began practice at Rockingham and at Laurinburg, now the county seat of Scotland county. During his practice as a lawyer, covering a period of seven years, he had resolved to enter the ministry and made active preparations for that profession. In 1889, coming to Texas, he joined the North Texas conference and was assigned to the pastorate of the Methodist church at St. Jo, Montague county. He was connected with the North and the Northwest Texas conferences two years, and in 1891 joined the Indian Mission conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in Oklahoma, his first charge being at Norman. Afterward he was pastor of St. Luke's church in Oklahoma City, and in churches at El Reno, Muskogee, Paul's Valley, and Chickasha. At Chickasha, having joined the Baptist church, he received an appointment as pastor of the church of that denomination at South McAlester, where he remained five years. In 1906 he became pastor of the Baptist church at Sulphur, Murray county, and retained this charge until he resigned to take up the duties of his present office. Mr. Cameron was married at Henrietta, Texas, to Miss Clara Williams, daughter of Judge B. F. Williams. They have six children, Crawford, Evan Dhu, Donald, Douglas, Ima and Malcolm.

JOSEPH FORSYTH SWORDS, a prominent and influential resident of Sulphur, who has been termed the "father of the Platt National Park" was born in New York City, August 8, 1842, a son of Henry and Mary Forsyth (Smith) Swords. His father was born in Connecticut, which was also his mother's native state, their respective ancestors having located there in colonial days. In the paternal line Joseph F. Swords is descended from Coronet George Swodes, one of the sixteen hundred and forty-nine officers in the service of King Charles I and II in Ireland, and one of the proprietors of the town of Swords, a suburb of Dublin. The family, however originated in Normandy, France, where the name was spelled Swodes and where the religious faith was that of the Huguenots.

The founder of the Swords family in America was Francis Dawson Swords, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, who on account of his sentiments against the

crown was expatriated. Coming to New London, Connecticut, at the time of the outbreak of hostilities in the mother country, he joined the patriot forces and fought throughout the American war of the Revolution. To a man of his liberty loving spirit the attainment of success must have been of the greatest gratification. He married a lineal descendent of Rear Admiral Thomas Graves, who was commissioned admiral by Oliver Cromwell, and who came to America in command of the convoy that brought to the shores of the new world Governor Bradford of the Massachusetts colony. Admiral Graves settled at Charlestown and was the founder of Christ Episcopal church of that city.

Captain Thomas Swords, a brother of Francis Dawson Swords, was a captain in the Fifty-fifth British Foot that fought under General Abercrombie in Canada. He wedded Mary Morrell of Albany, New York, and settled near Saratoga Springs. The battle of Saratoga was fought on his farm. His descendants have nearly all been prominent in military life, including Major General Thomas Swords, who was Chief Quartermaster General in the Civil war, and Major General James R. Swords of New Jersey.

Joseph F. Swords was reared and educated in New York City and passed the examinations for admission to the Free Academy, now the University of the City of New York, but chose instead to enter business life and pursued a commercial course in the same school rather than spend his time upon a classical course. True to his patriotic instinct of an ancestry noted for military prowess and for loyalty, he enlisted for service in the Civil war as a member of Company G, Ninth New York State Militia, in which he rose to the rank of lieutenant. This organization became a part of the Army of the Potomac and Mr. Swords was a participant in all the great battles in Virginia and Maryland, including the engagements at Wilson's Creek, Spottsylvania, Chancellorsville, Antietam, Gettysburg and the Shenandoah Valley campaigns. In all his service comprised three years and three months. He was present at Cold Harbor and in other important engagements where he demonstrated his fidelity to the stars and stripes in the midst of the firing line. That his regiment saw arduous service and was exposed to the greatest danger is evidenced by the fact that out of one thousand members

only ninety were finally mustered out, the others having succumbed to illness, wounds or death.

Mr. Swords, returning home at the close of hostilities, engaged for a time in the insurance business in New York city and later turned his attention to the newspaper business, becoming New York correspondent for the *Washington National Republican*. Subsequently he went to Washington, where he took charge of the paper as business manager. Secretary of the Navy George M. Robson, and United States Senator William E. Chandler were at that time interested in the ownership of the *National Republican*, which later was merged with the Washington Post. While in the capital city Mr. Swords was appointed to the consular service, with which he was connected for three years, establishing the Consulate Sagua la Grande, province of Villa Clara, Cuba. Upon his return to the United States he settled in Hartford, Connecticut, and engaged extensively in the wholesale coal business, with which he was identified for eighteen years. On account of strenuous labor and close confinement his health became impaired and through the influence of Senator Platt of Connecticut he was appointed to a position in connection with the survey and appraising of lands for the Dawes Commission in the Indian Territory. This gave him opportunity for outdoor life. Beginning on the 5th of September, 1900, he covered fifteen hundred miles on horseback, traveling principally through the Chickasaw, Creek and Choctaw Nations. Journeying in this manner he became familiar with the springs and the attractive natural surroundings at Sulphur in the Chickasaw Nation and being impressed with the importance of preserving and improving these under government supervision, he recommended that a national park be established at Sulphur. The recommendation met with favor in Congress, where the matter was presented by Senator Orville H. Platt and steps were immediately taken for carrying out the project. Mr. Swords assisted in the surveying and laying out of the park, which was begun in 1902 and finished in 1903. It comprises eight hundred and forty-eight acres of land, adjoining the city of Sulphur and includes among its thirty-six springs the famous sulphur and bromide springs. The park was named the Platt National Park in honor of the Connecticut senator who had brought

about the necessary legislation in Congress for its establishment. Mr. Swords, however, has always been known as the father of the park on account of his untiring efforts in getting the matter before Congress and his work in laying it out. It has become a resort of wide renown and annually attracts increasing numbers of admirers and visitors.

Mr. Swords has established his home at Sulphur and spends considerable time in efforts to secure further congressional appropriations for the improvement of the park which is a project dear to his heart. He has made investments on his own account in the city, principally in residence properties in the eastern part of the town. His wife, Mrs. Emma Alice Swords, nee Walker, is a native of Sweetwater, Tennessee, a descendant of an old Virginia family and previous to her marriage was engaged in teaching school in Chicago, and Dallas, Texas. Mr. Swords comes of an ancestry honorable and distinguished and is fortunate in that his lines of life have been cast in harmony therewith. In personage, in talents and in character he is a worthy scion of his race and in warfare and in days of peace he has been equally loyal to the land of his birth and its interests.

Mr. Swords is a member of the Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution, life member Connecticut Historical Society, Vice President for Oklahoma of the American-Irish Historical Society, member of National Geographic Society, member of John A. Rawlin's Post G. A. R. of Washington, D. C. Was first superintendent of Platt National Park, holding such office for three years and eight months.

ISAAC MCCOY, a well known merchant in the Sac and Fox Agency, is a Civil war veteran and one of the honored pioneers of Oklahoma of the early days. On first arriving in the territory he located on the North Canadian river where he secured rich bottom lands and was one of the first agriculturalists there. Born in Franklin county, Kansas, near Ottawa, in 1842, he is a birthright Ottawa Indian, a son of Samuel and Pauline (Wenn) McCoy, of the Delaware and Ottawa races respectively, the father being born in Ohio. The son, Isaac, was reared in Kansas, receiving his education in the West Point government schools of that state, and during the Civil war he enlisted in the Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry and saw active service on the



Isaac McCoy

western plains and in southwestern Missouri and southeastern Kansas. He took part in many hard fought battles under Generals Price and Marmaduke. His military career covered a period of two and a half years, and he was discharged with an excellent war record.

A few years after returning from the war, in 1871, Mr. McCoy was married to Mary Thort, of the Sac and Fox tribe, and born and reared in Kansas. Her mother was a Fox Indian, and her father, John Jordan, was a white man. The union of Mr. and Mrs. McCoy has been blessed by the birth of four children, two sons and two daughters, Daniel, Rhodie, David and Pauline Lewis. Mrs. McCoy, by a former husband, Thomas Monroe, an attorney, had children as follows: Mrs. Hamblin, near Shawnee in Pottawatomie county, Mrs. D. W. Meek, of East Shawnee, and Mrs. Miles, of Shawnee. Mr. McCoy is numbered among the honored pioneers of Oklahoma, and genial and courteous with all, fair and honorable in his business transactions, he has gained the confidence of all with whom he has had business or social relations and is one of the prominent men of Lincoln county. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Isaac McCoy and wife were the first Baptist missionary workers in the Sac and Fox tribe and he was ordained to ministry in 1875. Meetings were held in their log cabin home. They converted Chief Keokuk and others and it was through Mrs. McCoy's work that they received the mission aid to help them build the first church built in this district, which was in 1876.

W. C. KOHLENBERG, the United States agent for the Sac and Fox Agency, has been in the government employ for fifteen years, being appointed to his present position on the 12th of November, 1903. He was first stationed at the Winnebago agency in Thurston county, Nebraska, for three months, during three years was employed at Fort Shaw Industrial Training School in Montana, was then at the Tongue River agency at Lame Deer, that state, for seven years, and at the close of that period came to the Sac and Fox Agency in Oklahoma.

When the Sac and Fox Indians came to this agency from Osage county, Kansas, their number was estimated at about nine hundred, but sickness and death has since

depleted their ranks so that they number only about six hundred. The agency was first under the Quaker form of religion, the most popular form of worship during General Grant's presidential administration, and the first government agent was John Pickering. He, however, was in charge here for only a short time, and from that time on for a few years the U. S. government inspectors were in charge. Since then the agency has been under the supervision respectively of — Taylor, Mose Neal, Col. Samuel Patrick, General Thomas, Lee Patrick, a son of the Colonel, Ross Guffin and lastly of W. C. Kohlenberg. The government and the Indians have expended thousands of dollars in building the office, the three school buildings and the government residence. The agency is a beautiful little village, six miles from Stroud. The government boarding school, a co-educational institution, numbers ninety pupils, and is under the supervision of several teachers.

Mr. Kohlenberg has proved himself a competent public official, one worthy in every way to discharge the duties of this responsible and arduous position. He was born in Miami county, Kansas, April 16, 1873, his parents having moved to that state from Illinois in 1869, and he is a son of Christopher and Minnie (Schoneman) Kohlenberg, farming people in Miami county. Mr. Kohlenberg is one of their five children, and he received an excellent educational training in the public schools of Kansas and at Chillicothe, Missouri, after which he became a successful teacher. He was married at Helena, Montana, in 1897, to Mary Gibbs, who was born in Scotland. Mr. Kohlenberg is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Dr. F. W. WYMAN, a physician and surgeon in the Sac and Fox Agency, is one of the best known physicians in Lincoln county. He has been in the government service since 1887, first in the government post at Jicarilla, New Mexico, for six years, and was then for two years at Leach Lake in the White Earth reserve. From there he came to the Sac and Fox Agency in Lincoln county. He is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Iowa, with the class of 1877, and practiced in Keokuk and in Lee county for ten years. Since

the close of that period he has been in the government service as a physician and surgeon.

Dr. Wyman is a native son of Iowa, born on the 17th of March, 1848, at Bonaparte, Van Buren county. He is a member of a prominent old family of that state and a son of Dr. R. H. Wyman, a New Yorker by birth and for many years a successful physician and surgeon. In 1842 he located in Olney, Illinois, but after a two years' residence there went to the then territory of Iowa, settling in Van Buren county. He was one of the early pioneers of that community, and in time became one of the county's best known and most successful medical practitioners. He was a graduate of the old Jefferson Medical College of Pennsylvania, and during the Civil war he served as a surgeon in the Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, a Union regiment under the command of Colonel Moore. Dr. Wyman, Sr., voted with the Democratic party and was a member of the Episcopal church. His wife bore the maiden name of Susan Moore, and was born and reared in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Her death occurred in 1901, when seventy-one years of age, and she left four children.

Dr. F. W. Wyman, the only son in this family, received an excellent literary training in his youth, and he began the study of medicine under the able instructions of his father. He was married in 1882, in Lee county, Iowa, to Ida Cooper, who was born, reared and educated in Fort Madison, that state, a daughter of Calvin Cooper, also from Iowa. The two children of this union are Lura and Flossie, the elder the wife of P. C. Grimm, a banker of the Sac and Fox Agency, and the younger, wife of Professor T. E. Laird, of a normal school in Missouri. Mrs. Wyman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the Doctor has fraternal relations with the Masonic Lodge No. 48 of Stroud, and with Lodge No. 106, B. P. O. E., of Keokuk, Iowa.

HON. WALTER WILBERFORCE JONES, a citizen of Davenport, Oklahoma, is a universally known and highly respected person who has had much to do within the district described by the state lines of Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. He was born in Cass county, Michigan, April 27, 1845, son of an old pioneer family, his father being William H. Jones, a native of Hardin

county, Kentucky, and a son of Smith Jones, who was a full-blood Pottawatomie Indian and a pioneer of Kentucky and Michigan. William H. Jones was an officer in the Civil war, holding the rank of captain, under Colonel Williams, of the First U. S. Colored Infantry. Captain Jones was married in Pendleton, Ind., to Kate Messick and went to Michigan and from there emigrated to Kansas in 1853, being among the first settlers of Brown county, at the point where now stands Hiawatha. He took part in the Border warfare with old John Brown and was with Colonel James Lane. In that great struggle for freedom in Kansas, as against the slave power, Mr. Jones bore well a conspicuous part and was a personal friend of Samuel H. Kingman and other noted Abolitionists of eastern Kansas. In 1866, Mr. Jones went to Missouri and later to California, dying at the home of his son, James, in San Benito county, aged seventy-three years. His wife is also deceased.

The son, Hon. Walter W. Jones, was reared on the wild frontier, and only went to school for a few months, but by studying at home acquired a good education and having chosen the law as a profession, studied and was admitted to the bar. At the time of the Civil war, he was a member of the Seventh Kansas Regiment and in such command saw much active service, being honorably discharged in 1865 at Leavenworth, Kansas. Politically, Mr. Jones is a Republican of no uncertain type, having possibly inherited some of the principles of this political organization from the father before him. He was elected to the legislature in Missouri, serving in the Fortieth general assembly, having been elected November 8, 1898. He was also elected presidential elector at Poplar Bluffs, Missouri, April 17, 1900, from the Fourteenth congressional district of Missouri. He is a candidate for the office of state Senator from the Thirtieth senatorial district of Oklahoma.

Mr. Jones was married first, to Laura Wilson, by whom two children were born: Benjamin and Chester. The wife and mother died and for his second wife he married Laura A. Roberts, by whom he has four children: Fay, Lottie, George and Walter, Jr.

Of his personal appearance, let it be subjoined that Mr. Jones is six feet in height,



Richard W. Shumatona.

and weighs two hundred pounds; is frank, candid and possessed of many manly traits of character.

RICHARD SHUNATONA, which means Big Horse in English, the assistant clerk in the Sac and Fox Agency, is a young man of pleasing personality, of excellent promise and worthy of note in a work devoted to the portraying of the lives and character of the representative men of the new state of Oklahoma. He was born on the western plains of Nebraska in the home of his parents amid the Ottoe Indians. He is descended from a noted Indian family, and his father's record is that of a great warrior who led his band on to victory in many warlike battles of the plains of the northwest. And he was also one of the first of his race to make a treaty of peace with the government of the United States.

He gave to his son, Richard, an excellent education in the schools of Kay county, Oklahoma, and a two-year course in the state normal at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and he became especially proficient as a book-keeper and penman. He then returned home to Pawnee county, Oklahoma, farming until July, 1908. He is now filling with ability the position of assistant clerk in the Sac and Fox Agency.

Mr. Shunatona was married in 1896 to Jenny Bayhyle of Pawnee, Oklahoma, a pupil of the government schools of this state, and they have five children, Jauanita, Jos, Baptiste, Louisa, and Lucy. Mr. Shunatona votes with the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

R. W. OPLINGER, the manager of the Farmers' Gin in Prague, is enrolled among the early pioneers of Oklahoma. It was in 1891 that he made the run to this state and secured a homestead six miles northwest of Prague, which he improved and sold and then located in this city. He has had an experience of twelve years in the ginning business, and is therefore fully competent to control and manage the Farmers' Gin, one of the largest institutions of its kind in the county. It was erected in 1907 and is conducted by the Murry process, containing a one hundred and twenty-five horsepower engine, a one hundred and fifty horsepower boiler and is located in a building thirty-six by one hundred and twenty-five

feet. The mill has a capacity of thirty bales a day, and will during the present season of 1908 average an output of two thousand bales of cotton.

The genial and popular proprietor of the Farmers' Gin, R. W. Oplinger, is a native son of the east, born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1853, of Pennsylvania German descent and a son of Reuben and Nelly (Worder) Oplinger. During his early life he learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1879 he came to the west and located in Leadville, Colorado, from there going to Grant county, Kansas, and in 1891, as above stated, he came to Oklahoma.

In his old home state of Pennsylvania Mr. Oplinger was married to Mary Lear, a native of that commonwealth and a daughter of William Lear. They have eight children, three sons and five daughters, namely: C. W., Carrie, Maud, Laura, Myrtle, Gladys, Lloyd and Edward. Mr. Oplinger gives his political support to the Democratic party, and he is a member of the fraternal order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Oplinger is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

R. H. HANNAH, M. D., has the distinction of being a pioneer physician and surgeon of Lincoln county, and one of the most able medical practitioners in Prague. It was in 1896 that he came to the south and sought a home in the new Territory of Oklahoma, enrolling his name among the pioneer physicians of Lincoln county, and he first located at Arlington, and later came to Prague and located his home and practice here. He had been unusually well trained in the science which he had chosen as his life work. Having graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1881, he passed to the Medical College of Memphis, Tennessee, and was graduated with the class of 1886, and in 1906 completed the course with honor at the St. Louis University of Medicine. Dr. Hannah has taken post graduate courses in Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, and New York City. He is thus well equipped to cope with the many ills to which flesh is heir, and his success is the outcome of his thorough understanding of the principles of medicine and surgery.

Dr. Hannah was born in Franklin county, Kansas, near the old home of the celebrated John Brown, and his father, Amos Hannah, one of the first settlers of the state,

was an intimate and close friend of John Brown and Colonel James Lane, two of the noted anti-slavery men of their time. Amos Hannah moved to the Sunflower state in 1854, and during the Civil war he espoused the cause of the North, and was in battle against General Price's troops. At one time he was wounded in the heel.

The mother of Dr. Hannah bore the maiden name of Cynthia McWhinney, and was of Irish descent, her father, a polished scholar, coming from Ireland. The parents of Dr. Hannah both died in Arkansas, the father at the age of seventy-six and mother at the age of eighty-four.

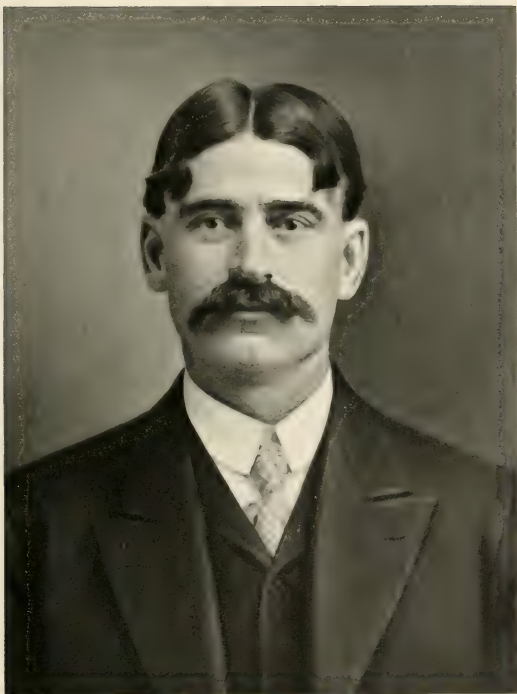
The Doctor, one of their nine children, four sons and five daughters, spent the earlier days of his life in his native state of Kansas, and began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his uncle, Dr. J. M. Scudder, a prominent physician of Kansas. In 1894 Dr. Hannah went south to Texas, but shortly afterward returned north, and it was from Arkansas he came to Oklahoma during the formative period of this state. He married Miss U. L. Foster, from Louisiana, a member of a southern family and a relative of the noted Lee family of Virginia. Her father was in the Confederate army during the Civil war. Four children have been born of this union, and the two now living are Ernest Elmer and Ralph Waldo, aged respectively seventeen and thirteen years. The doctor upholds the principles of the Republican party, and in fraternal relations is K. P., Odd Fellow, M. W. A., and a Thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Consistory at Guthrie, Oklahoma. Mrs. U. L. Hannah died August 22, 1895, bereaved by all who knew her. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which the doctor is also a member. Doctor Hannah married Lulu O'Leary in 1897.

B. F. WHITMORE. The trustworthy president of the First State Bank of Prague, and the mayor of the place, is B. F. Whitmore. He is a well and favorably known citizen of the new state of Oklahoma, being one of the pioneers of Lincoln county. He came to this section of the great and ever-changing southwest, at the opening of old Oklahoma, in 1889, from Wichita, Kansas. He at first located five miles to the east of Mulhall, Oklahoma, at which

point he resided for five years. He then sold and returned to Wichita, remaining there until 1901, when he came back to Oklahoma and settled at Stroud and subsequently at Prague, in which town he has been an important factor.

He was born at Amazonia, Missouri, August 11, 1868. The father, who was an early settler in that location, was William Whitmore, a native of Virginia, and of an old and highly respected family. B. F. Whitmore's mother was Ann Eliza (Bradley) Whitmore, born in Missouri, her parents being early settlers of that part of the state where she was born. She is living at the advanced age of eighty-one years. The husband and father is deceased. B. F. Whitmore was reared on a farm in Missouri and Arkansas, and taught to labor and be honest and honorable. From Missouri he moved to Sedgwick county, Kansas, near the enterprising city of Wichita, where he followed farming and stock-raising. After coming to Oklahoma he entered the general merchandise business at Prague. He purchased everything the farmers had to dispose of, from an opossum skin to cotton-seed, cotton, horses and cattle. He erected the first two-story building in Prague. May 1, 1908, the First State Bank of Prague was organized with Mr. Whitmore as its president, G. C. Barber, vice-president, and J. D. Ferguson, as cashier. This financial institution has a capital of \$10,000 and does a general banking and commercial exchange business. As the mayor of the town, Mr. Whitmore conducts the business of his office as accurately as the judge of a higher court would. In his fraternal affiliations, he is an honored member of the Knights of Pythias.

At the age of twenty-one years, Mr. Whitmore was married in Kansas, to Elizabeth Wolf, of Valley Center, Kansas, who was born and reared as well as educated in that state. The issue by this union is one child, Ellen. Mr. Whitmore has the traits of character so frequently found among the genuine western man of affairs. He is frank, free, liberal and always polite with all who have dealings with him. He has both faith in his friends and in the new town in which he takes a just pride, as one of its leading factors.



B. F. Whitmore

A. P. SLOVER, the highly efficient cashier of the Prague National Bank, well and favorably known in banking circles within the new state of Oklahoma, has had years of experience in the banking business and has made an enviable record as a popular bank officer. He handles the money of the Prague National Bank at Prague which has a capital of \$25,000, its president being C. Bush, and Mr. Slover, the cashier. This bank was organized in April, 1906, and does a general banking business. It is located in a handsome brick building of two stories, said to not be surpassed within Lincoln county, Oklahoma. The building and bank fixtures cost ten thousand dollars.

Mr. Slover is a native of Tennessee, born October 7, 1881, and comes of a good family. He was reared to industry and economy, and is broad-minded in matters of business. He is the son of O. H. Slover, a well-known and well-to-do citizen of Shawnee, Oklahoma, where he is interested in real estate. The mother of Mr. Slover, before marriage, was Catherine C. Matthews, born in Tennessee. A. P. Slover was reared in Tennessee. He received a good education at Cleveland (Tenn.) College and took a course in a business college at Chattanooga. He first worked with Walsh & Weidner, at Chattanooga, with whom he remained two years, then accepted a position with a firm in Alabama, in the Fulton Iron Works, which he held until he went to Oklahoma. He held a clerical position in one of the banks at Shawnee for a time, and from there went to Prague. He stands high in his community for honor and integrity.

At South McAlester, Indian Territory, Mr. Slover was united in marriage in 1904, to Minnie E. McDaris, an intelligent, refined woman, who was born and reared in Tennessee. By this union, one child was born—Catherine Elizabeth. Mr. Slover is identified with the Knights of Pythias order and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He is kind and considerate to all who have dealings in, or outside of business matters, and thus builds up a strong wall of genuine friendship. He is a public spirited man and does his share in seeing that his town and county gets the best of all that seems good.

H. C. ILES, M. D., who ably represents the medical profession in the sprightly city of

Prague, Lincoln county, Oklahoma, is numbered among the pioneer physicians of that place, as well as within the county. He located first six miles to the north of Prague, at the village of Arlington, in 1896. When he went there the nearest railway station was Oklahoma City, hence he has been identified with the early history of this section of the Southwest, where he has had much pioneer experience as a medical practitioner. In all he has practiced medicine for fourteen years.

The doctor was born in the city of Covington, Kentucky, a state long noted for its brave men, beautiful women, fast horses and many other desirable qualities. Dr. Iles is descended from a leading family of intelligence and respectability, the year of his birth being 1864. He is a son of Thomas Iles, also born in Kentucky, where he was educated. Thomas Iles went from Kentucky to Illinois where he lived for several years and from there settled in Pawnee county, Kansas, on a farm where he now resides. The mother, Serilda (Calvert) Iles died near Troy, Doniphan county, Kansas, when the doctor was a very young child. She left six children. Reared on a pioneer Kansas farm, within the bounds of Doniphan county, the doctor was there taught to labor hard and lead an upright life. He received his elementary lessons at the public schools of his native county and when old enough studied medicine under Dr. D. G. Hahn, a well-known and talented physician, with whom he practiced for a short time. Besides being a professional man, Dr. Iles is a partner in the drug firm of Hatcher & Company, who carry a full line of pure drugs and kindred goods and have one of the most superior drug stores within the county.

Politically, the doctor is a defender of Republican party principles. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, as well as to the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. In a professional way, he is affiliated with the county Medical Society and the State Medical Society. He is high-minded, public-spirited and skillful in his profession.

He was married when twenty-five years of age, to Lumma Leonard, a woman of intelligence and refined tastes. She was

A. P. SLOVER, the highly efficient cashier of the Prague National Bank, well and favorably known in banking circles within the new state of Oklahoma, has had years of experience in the banking business and has made an enviable record as a popular bank officer. He handles the money of the Prague National Bank at Prague which has a capital of \$25,000, its president being C. Bush, and Mr. Slover, the cashier. This bank was organized in April, 1906, and does a general banking business. It is located in a handsome brick building of two stories, said to not be surpassed within Lincoln county, Oklahoma. The building and bank fixtures cost ten thousand dollars.

Mr. Slover is a native of Tennessee, born October 7, 1881, and comes of a good family. He was reared to industry and economy, and is broad-minded in matters of business. He is the son of O. H. Slover, a well-known and well-to-do citizen of Shawnee, Oklahoma, where he is interested in real estate. The mother of Mr. Slover, before marriage, was Catherine C. Matthews, born in Tennessee. A. P. Slover was reared in Tennessee. He received a good education at Cleveland (Tenn.) College and took a course in a business college at Chattanooga. He first worked with Walsh & Weidner, at Chattanooga, with whom he remained two years, then accepted a position with a firm in Alabama, in the Fulton Iron Works, which he held until he went to Oklahoma. He held a clerical position in one of the banks at Shawnee for a time, and from there went to Prague. He stands high in his community for honor and integrity.

At South McAlester, Indian Territory, Mr. Slover was united in marriage in 1904, to Minnie E. McDaris, an intelligent, refined woman, who was born and reared in Tennessee. By this union, one child was born—Catherine Elizabeth. Mr. Slover is identified with the Knights of Pythias order and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He is kind and considerate to all who have dealings in, or outside of business matters, and thus builds up a strong wall of genuine friendship. He is a public spirited man and does his share in seeing that his town and county gets the best of all that seems good.

H. C. ILES, M. D., who ably represents the medical profession in the sprightly city of

Prague, Lincoln county, Oklahoma, is numbered among the pioneer physicians of that place, as well as within the county. He located first six miles to the north of Prague, at the village of Arlington, in 1896. When he went there the nearest railway station was Oklahoma City, hence he has been identified with the early history of this section of the Southwest, where he has had much pioneer experience as a medical practitioner. In all he has practiced medicine for fourteen years.

The doctor was born in the city of Covington, Kentucky, a state long noted for its brave men, beautiful women, fast horses and many other desirable qualities. Dr. Iles is descended from a leading family of intelligence and respectability, the year of his birth being 1864. He is a son of Thomas Iles, also born in Kentucky, where he was educated. Thomas Iles went from Kentucky to Illinois where he lived for several years and from there settled in Pawnee county, Kansas, on a farm where he now resides. The mother, Serilda (Calvert) Iles died near Troy, Doniphan county, Kansas, when the doctor was a very young child. She left six children. Reared on a pioneer Kansas farm, within the bounds of Doniphan county, the doctor was there taught to labor hard and lead an upright life. He received his elementary lessons at the public schools of his native county and when old enough studied medicine under Dr. D. G. Hahn, a well-known and talented physician, with whom he practiced for a short time. Besides being a professional man, Dr. Iles is a partner in the drug firm of Hatcher & Company, who carry a full line of pure drugs and kindred goods and have one of the most superior drug stores within the county.

Politically, the doctor is a defender of Republican party principles. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, as well as to the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. In a professional way, he is affiliated with the county Medical Society and the State Medical Society. He is high-minded, public-spirited and skillful in his profession.

He was married when twenty-five years of age, to Lumma Leonard, a woman of intelligence and refined tastes. She was

reared and educated in Kansas, a daughter of F. B. Leonard, who was a gallant soldier in the Union ranks at the time of the Civil war, serving in an Indiana regiment. The doctor and his estimable wife are the parents of seven children: Theodore L., Walter F., Harry F., Barney, Lura Hazel, Don and Thomas. Thomas is a partner with his father in the drug trade.

HENRY C. JONES, known as "Uncle Henry," is one of the best known men of Lincoln county and of this part of the state of Oklahoma, and is worthy of a place in the history of the new state of Oklahoma among the men who have brought the commonwealth to its present high state of progress. He has held many positions of trust and responsibility for the United States government, and in every way possible has performed his share as a citizen of the Union. His first government position was as blacksmith for the Sac and Fox Indians, continuing in that position for several years from 1873, and then for two years he served as the government interpreter for the tribe. At the close of that period he was again appointed the government blacksmith, and in 1899 was made the chief justice of his tribe, the Sac and Fox Indians, while later he was a member of their Sac and Fox national council. He has also several times represented his people at Washington, D. C., and was employed by the government to visit old Mexico. He is an ardent advocate of Republican principles, and during the campaign of Dennis Flynn for congressman he took the stump and did much effective work.

Henry C. Jones was born in Iowa, November 25, 1844, but his father was from Kentucky and his paternal grandfather from Wales. The latter served as a soldier during the Revolutionary war. The paternal grandmother was a Skidmore. Her father was under General Jackson at New Orleans and died from wounds received in that battle and was a member of the race of the Sac and Fox, coming from a line of ancestors noted as warriors and as prominent men of their nation. In 1846 the Jones family left Iowa for Kansas, following General Scott's army on their way west to the Mexican war. They took up their abode in Franklin county, and some years later the father enlisted as a soldier in the Civil war. He died in 1870, at the age of fifty-

four years, and the mother survived until 1881, dying at the age of eighty years.

Their son Henry received his educational training in the agency of the Sac and Fox Indians, and when he had reached the age of twenty-six years, in 1870, he was married to Sarah Penny, a white woman, and she died when but thirty-four years old, leaving an only son, William Jones, a graduate of Harvard College and a well known author of historical subjects, who at one time visited the Philippines for the collection of historical data of that country and its inhabitants. For his second wife Henry C. Jones married Melissa Tyner, of part Cherokee blood, and of their nine children these are now living,—Frank, Levi, Thomas, Leroy, Theresa, Alice, Arthur and Eustace. They have surrounded their children with excellent educational advantages and fitted them for the higher walks of life. Mr. Jones is a Mason of high standing, having attained the Knight Templar degree of Oklahoma City Commandery, No. 2. He named the town of Keokuk Falls in Pottawatomie county and was the first postmaster of the place, being appointed in 1892, under the Harrison administration.

Mrs. SARAH WHISTLER, government Indian interpreter at the Sac and Fox Agency, was appointed to this position in 1907, but during a number of years previously she had been in the government employ as a teacher in the Indian school here, and her ability and fitness for leadership there led to her present important position. She is numbered among the Oklahoma pioneers of 1884, and is a native daughter of Iowa. Her father, John Goodell, was born in Connecticut, but was reared in the state of New York, and although a white man he in time became thoroughly familiar with the language, manner and customs of the Indians and served as a government interpreter in Iowa and Kansas for a number of years. His wife to whom he was married in Burlington, Iowa, in 1840, was of French and Indian blood, and previous to her marriage to Mr. Goodell her name was Mrs. Julia Mitchell, she having married an Indian Trader. She is spoken of in the history of the Black Hawk war as the woman, who in 1832 swam the Mississippi river with her babe on her back. This daughter is now Mary Keokuk, the widow of Chief Keokuk, a woman hale and



Hervey C Jones



L. E. Martin

hearty at the age of seventy-eight years and a resident of this village. She was born in Wisconsin in 1828, on the Skunk river. She was adopted by a Dr. Moore, a surgeon in the U. S. Army, and was educated in Philadelphia. Chief Keokuk died at the agency here at the age of eighty-eight years. Mrs. Goodell also died at the government agency here at the age of seventy-five years.

In her early life Mrs. Whistler received an excellent educational training in the mission school at Westport, Missouri, and when but fifteen years of age she gave her hand in marriage to William Whistler, who was born at the historic old Fort Dearborn in Illinois. When a lad of thirteen he came to Kansas and in time became one of the most prominent men of the state in those days. He served the commonwealth as a legislator and later was a candidate for state senator, but death cut short this life so full of richness and bright promises in its early prime. He was but thirty-eight years at his death, and he left three children, two of whom are living, Mrs. Gertrude Kirtley, residing east of Cushing, Oklahoma, and Leo Whistler, of the Sac and Fox Agency. Mrs. Whistler is a woman of unusual business and executive ability, her advice being often sought and freely given, and being courteous and pleasing in her manner she has won many friends in Oklahoma.

L. E. MARTIN, known as "Lew," sheriff of Lincoln county, Oklahoma, is counted among one of the best county officials within the new state. He was elected in 1904 and re-elected the autumn of 1907 on the Republican ticket and has proven his ability so far in the duties of his office. He had served as a deputy, before his election, under William Tilghman, and also as U. S. deputy marshal under Marshal Abernathy. Mr. Martin ranks among the early pioneer settlers of Oklahoma, coming here in 1891 and making the run in time to secure a good homestead. He came to this section from Butler county, Kansas, but was originally from Iowa, having been born in Centerville, Appanoose county, in 1861, a son of a pioneer of Iowa, Joel Martin, a native of Virginia, whose ancestors were German. His mother was Mary Steveson, born in Indiana and is now deceased. The father died in 1881. He was a successful

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farmer and politically was a Republican. Both he and his faithful wife were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The children born to Joel Martin were L. E., of this sketch; Lydia Stevens, of Oklahoma; and James, (by another marriage) who now resides in Kansas City, Missouri.

L. E. Martin was reared on a farm in Kansas and there taught his first lessons in industry and thrift. He was given the advantages of a common school education and when but nineteen years of age was married in Butler county, Kansas, to Ida M. Shultz, a native of Illinois, but who was reared and educated in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are the parents of four sons and three daughters, viz.: Eleanor, Frank, Joel, Lydia, Dorothy, Hotman and Don.

Mr. Martin served in the Spanish-American war in 1898 for ten months, making a good record in that short but decisive war for human rights and not for territorial conquest. He was under Captain Huffman and was enrolled as second sergeant, but promoted to first lieutenant of his company. In stature Mr. Martin is five feet ten inches in height and weighs one hundred and eighty-five pounds. He is an honored member of the Odd Fellows order and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of the World. He is known by the name of Lew and is one of the popular men of the county, having hosts of friends.

Mr. Martin is a fearless officer. August 12, 1908, he and his deputy, Charles Parker, had a warrant for three negroes near Avery, this county, and went out to serve same. While approaching the house seven negroes opened fire from ambush and shot both men. Mr. Martin had just stepped out of the buggy and was struck through the right forearm and through the left shoulder, receiving flesh wounds. Parker was shot in the left hip which disabled him. The negroes closed in and surrounded the buggy and wanted the sheriff to give his gun up, but Mr. Martin's coolness saved himself and his deputy and they drove away. While driving away the horse was shot and a bullet passed through the buggy, missing Mr. Martin only about one inch. During the fight the sheriff had lain on the ground and shot at and held the negroes off for a time, shooting one of the desperadoes, but as

they were behind trees they had the advantage. Two of them have been captured since and convicted, but the other five escaped. If the sheriff had not been a good, cool-headed officer he and his deputy would both have been killed.

GEORGE C. BARBER, the present capable and obliging postmaster at the thriving town of Prague, Lincoln county, Oklahoma, received his appointment as postmaster the first term in the territory of Oklahoma, in September, 1907, and later was made postmaster under the statehood on April 28, 1908. He is the pioneer settler of Old Oklahoma and has performed his part well, both in the old territory and in the new-made state of Oklahoma.

Mr. Barber was born in Morgan county, Illinois, during the Mexican war, Dec. 5, 1846. His family were well known and early settlers in Morgan county. His father, Augustus K. Barber, was a pioneer teacher in that county and was a native of Vermont. Politically he was a firm supporter of Republican doctrines. By regular occupation he was a farmer. His wife was Anna M. Camp, also born in Vermont. Both father and mother of Mr. Barber are deceased, having died in Humboldt, Allen county, Kansas, the father aged eighty-five years, and the mother seventy-five years. Two children were the issue of their marriage union: George C., of this notice, and Edward A., of Springfield, Missouri.

George C. Barber was reared on an Illinois farm and taught the lessons of industry, at a very early age. He attended the common schools and the Illinois College, receiving his diploma from the latter with the class of 1868. He then taught school for a time, but soon drifted into farming and stock-raising. In 1884 he went to Allen county, Kansas, where he remained about fourteen years, residing at Humboldt. In 1898, he became one of the genuine "boomers" of the newly platted town of Stroud, and founded the Bank at Stroud—the Sac and Fox Bank—but after three years in such business, returned to Illinois, and remained there until 1904, when he moved to Prague, Oklahoma, where he became assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Prague, and vice-president of the First State Bank of Prague. He has come to be recognized as one of the best business men within the county.

Mr. Barber has ever been a radical Republican in his politics—a genuine wheelhorse of his party and has been a delegate to numerous conventions in both Illinois and Kansas, as well as Oklahoma. He is firm in his convictions of right and wrong and highly public spirited. In both Prague and the county in general, he is highly respected for his many manly traits of character, which have, from time to time, been shown in the development of the new town in which he resides and where he does an extensive business.

He was married first to Nannie Henry, in Morgan county, Illinois, in 1872. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Henry and she is long since deceased, leaving two children, Grace, wife of Fred Shoemaker, Hazen, Arkansas, and Edward, who died at nineteen years. Mr. Barber married for his second wife Carrie Slater, a native of Ohio, but who was reared and educated in Champaign county, Illinois, a daughter of John F. Slater and wife. The children born by this union are as follows: Ensley, assistant postmaster here and Avis, at home.

DR. WILLIAM B. DAVIS, physician and surgeon, practicing at Prague, Lincoln county, Oklahoma, is one of the pioneer physicians of the county, coming as he did to this section of the great and growing southwest some years ago. In 1905 he came from the inland village of Arlington, six miles north of Prague, where he had located in 1899. The doctor is a graduate of the Memphis (Tennessee) Medical College, leaving that most excellent institution with the class of 1897. He was born in Winston county, near Webber, Mississippi, in 1868, of an old and highly respected family of that state. His grandparents on both maternal and paternal sides, came from South Carolina. The father was R. M. Davis, a farmer who now resides in Lincoln county, Oklahoma. He is a prominent Democrat and active in the support of his party. In his religious faith he is of the Lutheran denomination. The mother of the doctor was, before her marriage to Mr. Davis, Miss Samantha Baker. Six children blessed this marriage union—three of each sex.

Dr. William B. Davis was reared and educated on the old homestead of his father, and early taught that to work was an honorable thing. He attended school at Ackerman, Mississippi; later he taught in the

public schools. He chose the medical profession for his life work and began the study of that science with Dr. J. P. Bevell, of Pugh, Mississippi, and commenced to practice in Austin, Mississippi, where he practiced two years. He has been very successful in his practice and keeps in close touch with the current medical developments and reads those medical publications which bring out the latest discoveries in the science of medicine, which is gradually changing, and for the better.

Politically, the doctor affiliates with the Democratic party. In society affairs, he is a member of the state and county medical societies and is counted a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue lodge at Arlington; he is also a member of the Odd Fellows order at Arlington, and is connected with the Modern Woodmen. In church relations, he is a member of the Lutheran denomination, while his good wife belongs to the Baptist church.

The doctor was married at Ackerman, Mississippi, in 1896, to Miss Grace Powell. He is public spirited, and very popular among his fellow professional men, as well as in the community in general, thus building up about him a legion of friends and well-wishers. Doctor Davis has an interest in the drug firm of T. C. Hatcher & Co., at Prague, one of the best drug stores within the county.

J. D. FERGUSON, cashier of the First State Bank of Prague, Oklahoma, who is a worthy and popular banker of the southwestern country, came to the territory in 1901. He was born at Mountain Home, Arkansas, October 17, 1877, of good and industrious parents, a son of John C. Ferguson and wife who were farmers. The former was a native of Arkansas and the mother, whose maiden name was Mary Farner, was born in the same commonwealth. Both now reside at Prague, Oklahoma. They have four children—three sons and one daughter. J. D. developed into a strong manhood in his native state where he was taught to labor and be honest and upright. A good common school education was given him, including the high schools at Berryville, Arkansas. He taught school for a time and was very successful in this profession. He went to Texas where he remained one year and from there came to Oklahoma and took a

position in the First National Bank at Prague, and later worked as bookkeeper in the Lincoln County Bank. He next entered the First State Bank at Prague, as cashier, where he is counted a successful banker.

Mr. Ferguson was united in marriage May 21, 1906, to Miss Cora Jenkins, a woman of refinement and good taste. She came from Good Hope, Missouri. Mr. Ferguson is politically a supporter of the Democratic party. In fraternal affairs he is a worthy member of the Masonic order. He is a young man of promise and just in life's prime. He is kind and considerate and firm in his convictions of right and wrong.

EDWARD GILROY, manager of the Prague Elevator and Mill Company has been a factor of Prague since his coming in 1905. The grain elevator has a capacity of sixteen thousand bushels, while the flour mill does an excellent business. Both pieces of property are of much financial value to Prague. Mr. Gilroy is one of the old-time cattle men and pioneer characters of Indian Territory, going to that section of the country when but few white men inhabited it. He went as a cow-boy on the ranges and was a cattle driver to the gulf. It was long ago, in 1874, when he first went to Indian Territory. When but a very young man he passed through many thrilling experiences as cattle-man and cow-boy. His eyes have beheld the great droves of noble buffalo upon the wild plains and all that accompanied them in their march to outdo and get away from civilized life, in which they were finally to be defeated. In 1882 Mr. Gilroy located on Deer Creek and engaged in the cattle business and later at Cottonwood River. After doing a profitable business at those points, he went to Darlington, in what is now Canadian county, and at the opening of the Cherokee strip, he located near Enid, Oklahoma, and was well acquainted with most of the old pioneers and stock men and earlier immigrants, as well as early territorial officials. Indeed but few other men have seen more of genuine roughing it in the country once known as Indian Territory than has Mr. Gilroy.

Born in Clarke county, Ohio, in 1857, Edward Gilroy is a son of George Gilroy, whose ancestors were of that most excellent and sturdy race of people known as Scotch-Irish, noted for their sterling qual-

ities, their fidelity and manliness of character. The paternal grandfather was a brave soldier in the war of 1812, with old General Harrison. The mother of Mr. Gilroy is living here with her son and enjoying all of her womanly faculties at the age of eighty-five years, her husband having died at the age of seventy-three years. This truly worthy couple had three children: Edward, Henry and George, the three being associated in the elevator and milling business.

Mr. Gilroy married Irene Pratt, who passed from earthly scenes January 25, 1905, having been a faithful companion and loving mother. She possessed all the noble traits resulting from a true and noble Christian spirit. In his political views, Mr. Gilroy is a loyal and ever uncompromising Republican. He has been elected delegate to numerous conventions and served on the city council. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is progressive in all that he understands to be for the good of his fellow men. His personal appearance being six feet in height, and weighing two hundred and twenty-five pounds, reminds one of the true type of a Scotch frontiersman.

WILLIAM ABRAHAM L. COSSEY, M. D., one of the successful medical practitioners of Prague, Oklahoma, ranks high as a doctor in Lincoln county. He located at Prague in 1906 and has since then built up an almost enviable reputation in his profession as a skillful physician and surgeon. He went to this place from Keokuk Falls, Indian Territory and was for a time located at Newbury, Indian Territory, where he practiced medicine and was also postmaster, having come to the Territory in 1896. He is a graduate of the Memphis (Tenn.) Hospital Medical College, having received his medical diploma with the class of 1900. He was born in Van Buren county, Arkansas, July 25, 1867, of an excellent southern family, which has been prominent in the history of Tennessee. The father, John Cossey, was crippled for life by a gunshot wound received by being accidentally shot by his brother, while they were turkey hunting. John Cossey was a native of Tennessee and descended from a family of considerable note in that state. His wife, Maissie Carter, was from a family noted for their bravery and manly courage. She was well ed-

ucated and became a successful teacher in one of the universities at Louisville, Kentucky, before her marriage. She died in Arkansas, as did also her husband. He enlisted as a Volunteer in the Union army, (Infantry) in 1863 and served until the close of the war, being discharged at Fort Smith, Arkansas. He was a Republican in political views, and belonged to the Christian church. He left two sons, one of whom, Geo. Aaron, died of mountain fever in Colorado at twenty-two years of age. By the second marriage of his father, Dr. Cossey has a half-sister, Mrs. M. E. McAfee.

Dr. Cossey, of this notice, was reared in Arkansas and there educated in the common schools and attended college. After being graduated, he taught school several years and studied medicine under Dr. Burris, a well-known and eminent physician of Van Buren county, Arkansas, with whom he was, for a time, associated and afterwards with Doctor Lucas. Subsequently Dr. Cossey removed to Newbury, Indian Territory, as already mentioned. Having attended post-graduate courses, he is in possession of two diplomas for such studies at the Chicago Medical Hospital, and also post-graduate courses at the Polyclinic school at New Orleans. He is well qualified and reads the medical journals which keeps him thoroughly posted as to the latest developments in the science of medicine. He is surgeon for the Fort Smith & Western Railroad. He is an honored member of the American Medical Association, and the county and state medical associations. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a Shriner, and stands for all that is uplifting in his county and state.

The doctor was united in marriage in the Cherokee Nation, when twenty-three years of age, to Narcissa Johnson, a woman of intelligence and most excellent qualities of mind and heart. She was reared and obtained her education in Missouri. She is the daughter of W. P. Johnson, of Keokuk Falls. By this union three children have come to bless the doctor's home circle: Clyde, Angus and Mabel. Dr. Cossey is six feet one-half inch tall and weighs two hundred and ten pounds. He has been quite successful, has a strong personality and is a big-hearted, whole-souled man.

P. C. GRIMM. At the head of the banking institutions of Lincoln county stands the



W. A. Cossey, M.D.

solid financial institution of the Sac and Fox Bank, of which the president is P. C. Grimm, for a number of years identified with the business life of this community. The year of 1891 witnessed his arrival here, and for a time thereafter he was employed as a clerk in a mercantile store in the agency. While thus employed he saved his earnings, and in time was able to engage in business for himself. To Mr. Grimm also belongs the honor of forming the town of Phillipsburg, Indian Territory, which continued as his business headquarters for some time, and this was before the advent of the railroad to this part of the country. He was as successful as a merchant as he had been as a banker.

Although so thoroughly identified with the life and interests of Oklahoma, Mr. Grimm is a native son of Wisconsin, born in Cassville, Grant county, on the 2d of March, 1874. His father, Aloys Grimm, was a prominent resident of Cassville for many years. His mother, Agnes Thormeyer, died in 1906, after becoming the mother of seven children. P. C. Grimm, one of her four sons, was reared to mature years in his native city of Cassville, and from there he came to Oklahoma in 1891. In Joliet, Illinois, he married Lulu Wyman, a daughter of F. W. Wyman of that place, and they have three children, Helen, Lena and Phillip. The politics of Mr. Grimm are Democratic, and he is a Thirty-Second degree Mason, belonging to Lodge No. 10 of Chandler, and also is an Elk. He is now a stock-holder and manager of the Royal Brewing Company at Weston, Missouri.

FRANK H. NORWOOD, M. D., who practices medicine and surgery at the enterprising town of Prague, in Lincoln county, Oklahoma, is known for his skillful treatment of diseases prevalent in the southwestern climate. He located at Parkland, Oklahoma, when he first went to the territory country, and in August, 1902, came to Prague where he has since been in successful and lucrative medical practice. The doctor is a graduate of the medical department of the State University of Missouri, at Columbia, receiving his degree with the class of 1898, and making an enviable class record. In 1906 he took a post-graduate course in the New York Post-graduate Medical School of the University of New York.

The doctor was born in Columbia, Missouri, in 1872, and is descended from a well-known and highly respected family of that city, but formerly of New York state. The father was F. E. Norwood, a merchant, who married Kate E. Henderson, who was born in St. Louis, Missouri. Here F. E. Norwood settled after his marriage. Two sons and one daughter were born to him: Electa, wife of W. C. Markham; F. H. of this memoir, and Elisha E. who died at the age of twenty-four years. Politically, the father is a Democrat and in church relations is of the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

Dr. Norwood is of the Democratic political belief and is Superintendent of the Board of Health of Lincoln county, Oklahoma. He is a member and active in the deliberations of the various medical societies and associations of the Southwest. Though yet a young man—just in life's prime—he is well posted and constantly reads up the latest discoveries in the profession which makes him doubly strong as a practitioner, in these days of wonderful changes in the treatment of the various diseases. He already counts his friends by the legion.

He was united in marriage in Lincoln county, Oklahoma, in 1901, to Miss Madge B. McDowell, a woman of education and refinement who was born in Nodaway county, Missouri, near the pretty city of Marysville. Two children bless this home circle: Ervin, aged six years, and Marguerite.

REV. MARION J. SIMPSON. Among the band of homeseekers who came to Oklahoma during its formative period and assisted to lay the foundation for future progress and prosperity is enrolled the name of Rev. Marion J. Simpson, a firm believer in the doctrines of Christianity and one of the honored pioneer ministers of the commonwealth. He is a self-made man in the truest sense of the word, an earnest Christian worker and an able and progressive farmer. When the Sac and Fox Indian lands were opened for settlement he made the race for a homestead in 1891 and secured a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of heavily timbered land. He is now the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of well improved land in Dent township, Pottawatomie county, located five and a half miles southeast of Prague, where he has a pleasant five-room residence, barns and other outbuildings and an orchard of

four acres. His first home on this farm was a little log shack, but the crude facilities of the pioneer days have given place to the present splendid improvements, and his farm is one of the best in the township.

Rev. Simpson was born in Alabama, February 26, 1850, a member of a family noted for its piety, courage and industry. Payne Simpson, his father, was an able farmer and a Confederate soldier of the Civil war, and he was killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, leaving a widow and three children: Marion, Nancy who resides in Texas and John M. Melown, a half brother, who resides in Alabama. The widow, nee Martha Bezley, died in Alabama at the age of sixty-seven years, a Baptist in religious belief. Up to the time of his marriage at the age of twenty the son, Marion, had had scarcely any educational advantages, and in 1869 he left Alabama for Mississippi and married in that state, August 22, 1869, and from there went to Arkansas, from whence he later came to the Cherokee Nation and was for seven years engaged in farming there. From there he came to his farm in Pottawatomie county.

Mrs. Simpson bore the maiden name of Mattie Bodiford, a native daughter of Alabama and a successful and popular teacher before her marriage, and it was through her able instructions mostly that Rev. Simpson obtained his education. She is a daughter of J. and Martha J. (Bert) Bodiford, of North Carolina. The seven children of this union are Ira and Ida, twins, James, Ada, John and Eunice, twins, and Pearl, but the youngest is the only one at the homestead now. The family are highly esteemed in the community, and Rev. Simpson is honored for his many noble characteristics and for his piety and true worth.

LEE WATTS, proprietor of the City Livery Barns at Prague, Lincoln county, Oklahoma, as well as at the Star Livery Barn, the two leading barns of the town, is also an extensive horse dealer, keeping from fifteen to twenty driving horses, besides some fast roadsters. He came to the bustling town of Prague in 1902, having been one of the pioneer homesteaders of Lincoln county who effected a settlement in 1891, when the country was opened up for actual settlers. He was successful in securing a choice claim, which he finally proved up and secured good title to. After making

his improvements he sold this for five thousand dollars and then moved to the new town of Prague.

A native of Georgia, Levi Watts was born at Atlanta in 1870. His father, David Watts, died in 1874. The mother, Elizabeth Watts lives at Lambdin. The children by this issue are John Wesley, James Hugh and Levi A. Mr. Watts, of this memoir, married Maretta Johnson, a native of Illinois, and they have become the parents of four children: Lela, born in 1896, Edith, in 1898, Lizzie in 1900 and Alpha in 1901. Mr. Watts owns some valuable property here and elsewhere and is possessed of a true public spirit. As a good horseman he is widely known.

C. D. Hicks, the manager of the Farnes Union Cotton Gin Company of Kenrick, Oklahoma, has been a resident of Lincoln county during the past ten years, coming from Montgomery county, Missouri, but he is an Indian by birth, born in Carroll county, near Delphi, forty-nine years ago. His father, Hugh Hicks, claimed Kentucky as the state of his nativity, but although born and bred in the southland he became a gallant soldier of the north in her efforts for supremacy and served in an Indiana regiment. He also had two brothers in the war. The maternal family of Mr. Hicks was also represented in this conflict, for his mother had four brothers who donned the blue in defense of the north. She was a Miss Rogers before marriage, and was a daughter of a Virginian. Mr. Hicks, the father, was three times married and had six children.

C. D. Hicks was but a lad of nine when he went to Macon county, Illinois, where he was reared as a farmer boy and was early taught the value of industry and honesty as the true means of success. During three years of his earlier life he was in the U. S. revenue service in Missouri, and for a time also served as postmaster there.

Mr. Hicks married Louisa Boyd, who was born in Brown county, Ohio, a daughter of Nathan and Matilda (Williams) Boyd, the father now deceased, and they had six children: George A., Vivian, Edith, Boyd, Raymond and Otis. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks are members of the Christian church, and he also has membership relations with the fraternal order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen and Farmers Union. He has



J. M. Mcintosh M.D.

much valuable property interests in Lincoln county, being lessee of one hundred and twenty acres, but he is perhaps best known as the manager of the Farnes Union Cotton Gin Company, owners of one of the largest gins in the county. It is well improved with the best and latest improved machinery, and annually transacts a large and lucrative business. The secretary of the company is C. W. Foglesang, and the manager is C. D. Hicks, one of the oldest and most prominent residents of Lincoln county.

DR. J. W. MCINTOSH, well known in the vicinity of Sparks, Lincoln county, Oklahoma, as a physician and surgeon of skill and good training, as well as successful in his practice, has been a resident of this state since August 6, 1908, he first locating at Shawnee. He is a graduate of that most excellent university at Aberdeen, Scotland, having received his diploma from that institution with the large class which graduated in 1867. This entitled him to practice any place in the world, this school of medicine being what is known as the "Regular" school of medicine. He is also a graduate of the college at Kansas City, Missouri, with the class of 1893.

The ancestry of Dr. McIntosh is Scotch. He was born at Morayshire, Lhanbryde, Scotland, six miles from Elgin, March 6, 1847, of an excellent Scotch family, the members of which were long noted for their honor and uprightness of character. His father, William McIntosh, was a gallant soldier in the British army. The good mother was Margaret (Scott) McIntosh.

Dr. McIntosh was reared amid the picturesque scenes of rugged old Scotland, receiving a good education at Elgin Academy, Scotland. Subsequently, he came, in July, 1867, to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania after which he went to Benton county, Iowa, locating at Vinton, the county seat, and there he practiced some time, but in 1871 he went to Red Cloud, Nebraska, and there in Webster county, took a homestead and became one of the pioneer settlers. He remained there ten years, and then moved to Republic county, Kansas, settling at Republic City, where he was in medical practice for twenty years. He held a chair in the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College, as professor of Physiology for two years, after which engagement he went to

Burr Oak, Jewell county, Kansas, and in 1900 came to Oklahoma territory, residing at Shawnee. From that point, 1904, he came to Sparks, Lincoln county, where for the last four years he has been engaged in the successful practice of medicine. The doctor is an exceptionally well informed man on various subjects, aside from that of his profession, and is a great reader and keen observer of people and events. Politically he is a staunch defender of Republican party principals.

Dr. McIntosh was married in Webster county, Nebraska, in June, 1873, to Martha Van Horn, who by reason of her womanly graces, has made him an excellent wife and helpmate for more than a third of a century. Mrs. McIntosh is a native of Virginia, and is from a family of intelligence and honor. Her father was Abram Van Horn, of Holland descent, but of an old family of Virginia. Her mother was Martha Stout, who died in Fulton county, Illinois. Both of Mrs. McIntosh's parents were physicians. The father died in Shellsburg, Benton county, Iowa, where he followed farming for his livelihood. In his religion he was a Seventh Day Baptist. Of their nine children, two sons served in the Union army in Civil war days. These were Arthur and Jasper Van Horn. Dr. McIntosh and wife are the parents of four children, as follows: William A., of Courtland, Kansas; Ira Irvin, of Okley, Logan county, Kansas, a druggist; Silas A., a printer, of Kansas City, Missouri; Violet C., wife of H. C. Murrill, a locomotive engineer, of Eureka Springs, Arkansas. The doctor is a member of the State Medical Society, the Lincoln County Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

ALVARADO TANSEL, postmaster at Sparks, Lincoln county, Oklahoma, was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, not far from Indianapolis, April 26, 1846, a son of Timothy Tansel, who was born in Kentucky in 1810, and came to Indiana in 1830. The mother of Alvarado was Martha Campbell, who was born in Seneca county, New York and reared in Ohio. The maternal grandfather was born in the Highlands of Scotland. The father of Alvarado was a member of the Christian church and died at the age of forty-six years, in 1856. There were seven children in his family, three

sons and four daughters, Alvarado being the eldest.

At the age of twelve years, Alvarado Tansel accompanied the family to Atchison county, Missouri, and in 1858 they became early settlers at Rockport, taking up a farm in that vicinity. The son was reared on the farm and obtained his education at the pioneer schools with what study he could gain at home. During the Civil war period he enlisted as a member of the First Nebraska Cavalry, being in Company D, First Battalion. The date of his enlistment was June 15, 1864, and his service was chiefly on the plains of Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado. His colonel was Colonel Thayer, and his lieutenant colonel's name was Bomer. Mr. Tansel was discharged March 12, 1866, at Fort Omaha, Nebraska. After leaving the service he located at Rockport, Missouri, and afterwards moved to Washington county, Kansas, where he became the pioneer editor at Haddam for a Republican paper and was also a member of the real estate firm of Vincent & Tansel. He was appointed as postmaster at Haddam, Kansas, in 1880, under President Harrison's administration, and served with much credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the patrons of the office. Appointed postmaster at Sparks, Oklahoma, August 30, 1902, Mr. Tansel has been very active in the preliminary work of establishing this office, from which now runs two rural free delivery routes.

In 1875 he was married to Amanda Clark, a native of Indiana, by whom four children were born: Louie Fox, E. Joy, Alvarado, Jr., and R. B. The wife and mother died March 25, 1882, and in 1884, Mr. Tansel married Sophia Kunz, a native of New York City, who has been his faithful helpmate for almost a quarter of a century. By this union nine children were born: Isla, who is her father's assistant postmistress; Carrie Davis, who was a popular school teacher prior to her marriage; Ben H.; Hazel, rural mail carrier No. 1 from Sparks postoffice; Calvin O.; Leatha; William McKinley; Mamie and Ora May. Politically, Mr. Tansel is a firm defender of the general principles of the Republican party and has been a delegate to different conventions of this political organization, including those held at Guthrie and Tulsa.

The military history of Mr. Tansel's family shows that his mother's grandfather, John Campbell, served seven years as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, his own grandfather, Elias Campbell, served in the war of 1812 and the paternal grandfather, Francis Tansel, was also in the war of 1812, while an uncle of Mr. Tansel's, W. P. Campbell, was in the Mexican war. It will be seen by this brief reference to the military record of the families herewith connected, that patriotism has run through the family for many generations, and the military service only terminated with Mr Tansel's army life on the western plains in 1866.

J. L. McKAMY, a representative of the legal profession, at the sprightly town of Sparks, Oklahoma, is well known throughout Lincoln county for his legal ability. He is counted among the early vanguard who founded the new state of Oklahoma, coming to the wilds of this now goodly country in 1898. He has been connected with the law for almost a third of a century, having received his diploma in 1876. He is a native of McDonough county, Illinois, born in 1848, and is the son of one of the best pioneer families of that county. His father, William C. McKamy, settled there in 1834. He was the son of Captain John McKamy, a soldier in the war of 1812, who made a most excellent military record. The original ancestor in this country was Rev. McKamie, (the name was then spelled McKamie) the first Presbyterian minister of the United States. A monument marks his grave in Briar Creek, Virginia, where he built the first Presbyterian church. William C. McKamy was a well-to-do and progressive farmer and died in Illinois in 1887, and his wife still survives, being eighty-six years of age. Her maiden name was Octavia Robertson. This venerable couple were the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters.

J. L. McKamy was reared on the old homestead in Illinois, where he was early taught the need and usefulness of hard work which usually develops boys into excellent men of character with sound bodies. He received an appointment in the Interior Department, as clerk at Fort Union, Colorado, which place he filled ably for two years. The next twelve years he spent at Auburn, Nebraska, in the practice of law. He was one of the pioneer teachers in Oklahoma. He

is well versed in the law and is a peacemaker in his profession. He is a notary public and handles real estate and insurance with his legal business.

Politically, Mr. McKamy of this memoir is a staunch supporter of the true principles upon which rests the Republican party, and he has served as delegate to numerous party conventions. He is a member of the Anti-horsethief Association. No man stands higher in the estimation of the citizens of Lincoln county than does Mr. McKamy. Possessing public spirit, he aids every worthy enterprise in and near Sparks, and in his sense of right and wrong he has the deepest of convictions. He is unmarried.

H. S. EMMERSON, one of the reliable and one of the best known business men of Lincoln county is H. S. Emmerson, at the head of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Sparks, one of the solid financial institutions of the county. He has been identified with the interests of Oklahoma since the opening of the Sac and Fox Indian lands for settlement in 1891, and as a banker, business man and citizen he is well known for his sterling characteristics.

Mr. Emmerson was born in Campbell county near Lynchburg in the Old Dominion state, Virginia, in 1852, and is a son of one of the old-time physicians there, but both his parents, Dr. B. S. and Virginia (Simmons) Emmerson, are deceased. When he had reached his seventeenth year young Emmerson became identified with mercantile pursuits, and from Virginia he went to Marshall, Saline county, Missouri, and from there came to Oklahoma in 1891. In 1893 he was appointed by Governor Renfrow, treasurer of Woodward county, this state. During his two years as treasurer of Woodward county, he was assistant cashier of the Exchange Bank at Woodward, the county seat. After two years in this place he went to Alva, county seat of Woods county, where he and Captain J. A. Stine purchased the two banks, consolidating them under the name of Exchange Bank, Mr. Emmerson becoming its cashier, and remaining there two years. In April, 1908, H. S. Emmerson and his son, E. H. Emmerson, organized the Bank of Stroud at Stroud, Lincoln county, Oklahoma, and the father became its president with E. H. Emmerson cashier. In June, 1902, the Emmersons converted the Bank of Stroud into the First National Bank

of Stroud. Leaving his son in charge at Stroud, H. S. Emmerson organized the Farmers and Merchants Bank at Sparks, becoming again president, which position he now holds. The Farmers and Merchants Bank was organized with a capital stock of \$5,000 but during the period of its existence it has greatly enlarged its scope and is now one of the important financial institutions of the county.

When he had attained the age of twenty-five years, Mr. Emmerson was married to Mollie Godman of Marshall, Saline county, Missouri, who died two years afterwards. To this union was born one son, E. H., a banker in Lincoln county, Oklahoma. At the age of twenty-nine, Mr. Emmerson married Miss Minnie Ament, a member of a prominent family from Bourbon county, Kentucky. Mr. Emmerson gives his political support to the Democratic party, and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1900, that nominated the great Commoner, W. J. Bryan. Mr. Emmerson has fraternal relations with the Masonic order, the I. O. O. F. and K. of P., his wife being a member of the Eastern Star and the Royal Neighbors. H. S. Emmerson is also an earnest member and an officer in the Presbyterian church at Sparks.

R. B. WELLS is numbered among the Oklahoma pioneers of 1891, the year made memorable in the history of this state by the opening of its lands to settlement, and throughout all the years which have since come and gone he has been actively identified with the business life of his adopted commonwealth. He is perhaps best known to the residents of Lincoln county as the manager of the Farmers Union Gin of Sparks, which is a large and well equipped mill of the latest improved patterns, operated by a sixty horse power engine and boiler, and during the busy seasons of the year eight men are given employment. The output of this mill is thirty-five bales a day, and during the present season of 1908 the output will reach two thousand bales of cotton. Mr. Wells took charge of this mill on the 8th of September, 1908, and honorable and straightforward in all his dealings, persevering and progressive, he is well fitted for the position he holds, and he is numbered among Oklahoma's pioneers and business men.

He came to this state from Richwood, Union county, Ohio, spending the first seventeen years here on a farm two miles west of Sparks, but the state of his nativity is Ohio, where he was born in Delaware county, July 10, 1857. His paternal grandfather had located in that state during an early period in its history, and his father, John Wells, was also born there, and he died at the age of seventy-seven years, after a long and useful life devoted to agricultural pursuits. He voted with the Democratic party. The mother yet survives her husband, and is living with her son, R. B., she having attained the age of seventy-nine years. The latter is one of his parents' ten children, seven sons and three daughters, and was reared to mature years on the old homestead farm in Ohio. On attaining the age of thirty-eight years he was married to Linie Winkleman, of Kansas, and she died at the age of thirty-seven years on the 31st of July, 1901, leaving two sons, John and Jay. Mr. Wells has membership relations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and its auxiliary, the Rebekahs, the Modern Woodmen of America and the A. T. H., and he upholds the principles of the Democratic party.

DR. W. G. NASH, whose varied and long experience within the domain now known as the state of Oklahoma, justly entitles him to more than a passing notice in a history of his adopted state, was born in the Lone Star state, at Dallas, in 1866, of an excellent family. His father was George W. Nash, a native of Kentucky, who came west in 1848. He was a soldier in the Civil war, having served in the Confederate service three years, making an excellent record as a military man who fought as his training and convictions dictated. By trade he was a wagon and carriage maker and an excellent mechanic. The doctor's mother was Carrie (Fortner) Nash, also born in Kentucky. The children by this union were five sons and five daughters.

The doctor was reared in Texas and had the advantage of a good education at Austin College, Sherman, Texas. For a time he was engaged in teaching in Cameron and Collin counties, Texas. When eighteen years of age he was a cow-boy on the range for cattle men in Indian Territory, in the Kiowa country. He had a contract to supply beef to the government for the soldiers

at the forts and was in the Pan-handle country in the cattle business. Later he taught school again and concluding to take up the profession of a physician and surgeon, began the study of the medical science under Dr. Nesbit, of Sherman, Texas, who was a well known physician of that city. Subsequently, Dr. Nash entered the University of Denver Medical College, in which excellent medical institution he was thoroughly trained and from which he was graduated with high class honors in 1893. He located in Kokomo, Colorado, in 1895. He later spent two years at Sherman, Texas, and came from there to Oklahoma. He remained in Pauls Valley for a time, then went to Pawnee county, Oklahoma, in 1900, where he remained five years, and in January, 1906, came to Sparks, Lincoln county, where he now has an extensive and lucrative medical practice.

He was married in Denver, Colorado, June 22, 1890, to Hattie Bane, a woman of education and refinement. Mrs. Nash was born in Missouri where she was well educated. She is the daughter of W. H. Bane, now deceased. By the doctor's marriage four children were born, two of whom are deceased. The living are: Eula May and Helen Grace.

Politically, Dr. Nash is a supporter of the principles of the Democratic party. He is a personal friend of William J. Bryan, and has accompanied him on hunting trips in Colorado. The doctor is a member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias orders. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

S. J. THOMPSON, the present capable and obliging postmaster at Wellston, Lincoln county, is the first official to assume its duties under the government of the new state of Oklahoma, being honored with appointment May 8, 1908, in the Roosevelt administration. S. J. Thompson is a native of Missouri, born in the year 1869, being a son of William and Nancy J. Thompson. The father, a son of Tennessee, passed his last years in Missouri while the widow still resides at Wellston. The elder Mr. Thompson was a farmer, a staunch Republican, an active member of the Christian church, and an honorable, useful citizen. He and his good wife became the parents of six sons and three daughters.

Mr. Thompson, of this sketch, was reared and educated in his native state of Missouri, and his training consisted not only of mental but of moral discipline. He was taught both to think intelligently and to work honestly and efficiently, his agricultural labors making him thoroughly familiar with the dispositions and needs of rural communities. When twenty-four years of age he was wedded, in Missouri, to Miss Margaret Skaggs, who had formerly been a successful school teacher. Mrs. Thompson is a daughter of Elisha Skaggs, now a resident of Oklahoma, and an honored veteran of the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of Capitola, Gladys and Shirley Thompson.

When Postmaster Thompson first came to Oklahoma, in 1898, he located at Guthrie, where he became known as an able and stalwart Republican, and during the eleven years of his residence in the territory and state he has attended most of the county congressional or state conventions of his party, being a member of the last territorial convention of Oklahoma, and the first state convention in the new state. He has always been a thorough believer in the fraternal work of the standard orders and has also been deeply interested in the lodge proceedings. In Odd Fellowship he has reached the Encampment degree, and is active both in the work of the Masonic fraternity and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In his religious faith, he is a faithful adherent to the Christian denomination, and altogether is a representative citizen of the community—a moral and Christian gentleman, an efficient government official, and a domestic and social factor of an elevating influence. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Baptist church.

DR. H. M. WILLIAMS, physician and surgeon, practicing at the town of Wellston, Oklahoma, is a successful medical man who is well known in Lincoln county, having located here in 1900. He was born in Douglas county, Kansas, in 1870, a son of Rev. W. W. Williams, a pioneer minister of the Baptist denomination, who preached the genuine old-time religion, not for money but for the good of the cause. He came from Kentucky to Missouri and from that state to Kansas, but now resides in Mayes county, Oklahoma, aged seventy-eight years. He married Rebecca Burton, a native of Ken-

tucky. She is now deceased, having died at the age of fifty-eight years. She was also a devout Baptist and lived a pure, consistent Christian life and was beloved by thousands of admirers for her beautiful character. This worthy couple were the parents of seven children.

Developing his muscle on the farm in his younger days, Dr. H. M. Williams was taught that the true highway to success was found in the line of labor at honorable callings. He was given an excellent educational training, attending Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas, and later being graduated from the medical department of University Medical College, Kansas City, Missouri. In 1908 the doctor took a course in the Post Graduate School of Chicago.

Dr. Williams has a good class of patients who may well call him "family doctor" and in him confide their every secret about the sick bed.

He now owns a fine residence surrounded by beautiful grounds and an office in keeping with his extensive practice, consisting of five rooms, well furnished. He has much faith in the future of his town and county. He believes in a higher education and is a member of the school board of Wellston. He is also a member of a number of fraternal societies. He and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

At Seneca, Kansas, in 1900, Dr. Williams was married to Pearl Magill, a lady of refined and cultivated ideas, coming from a most excellent family. She was reared and educated at Seneca and there attended the high school. She is the daughter of Samuel Magill and wife, her parents being early settlers in Kansas, having located there in 1856. The children born to the doctor and his wife are: Ruth and Kathryn.

Dr. Williams is a worthy and active member of the County and Oklahoma State Medical societies and of current medical literature and recent publications, he is ever a close reader, believing that the medical science is as susceptible to changes and to making new discoveries, as is any other science.

REV. H. L. CLOUD, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Wellston, Lincoln county, Oklahoma, was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church at Shawnee, Oklahoma, in 1903. He has since that date been an active worker in the cause

of his Master, within the church of his choice. He was ordained by Bishop John W. Hamilton. Rev. H. L. Cloud was born in Indian Territory in 1874. His parents were of the Cherokee tribe. His father, Samuel Cloud, a native of North Carolina, died about 1898 and the mother was Lucy Tadpole Brewer, who passed from the scenes of earth in 1886, a most devout Christian lady and an affectionate mother. She left three sons and three daughters to mourn her death.

Rev. H. L. Cloud was educated at the Cherokee Orphan Asylum and at the Willie Halsell College, Vinita, Oklahoma. He became a successful school teacher and was a popular instructor. He embraced the Christian religion at the age of seventeen years and commenced to study for the ministry. His first charge was at Pryor Creek, Indian Territory, where he was successful in building a church and organizing a class for the Methodist Episcopal Church. He also held charges at Lehigh, Holdenville, Howe and Tahlequah, Oklahoma. He was the financial agent for the Whitaker Orphan Home, at Pryor Creek, Oklahoma, for a short time and was sent to the annual conference at Wellston in 1903, where he served five years.

In politics, he is a radical Republican and good party worker. He was the choice of his party for state senator in 1907. He was elected delegate to the constitutional convention at Guthrie from twenty-third district, Lincoln county, in 1906. Rev. Mr. Cloud has been considered as one of the leaders for Prohibition. He was sent to Washington, D. C. and helped secure Prohibition for his people, and was one of the leaders in the fight on the Republican side of the house for a separate Submission Clause, in constitutional convention, state of Oklahoma. As a minister he has been very successful in his chosen field, having made about one thousand conversions up to the present time. He is an orator and forceful speaker. He belongs to the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. In general manners he is kind and obliging and was popular in the different charges he has held.

Of his domestic relations, it may be stated that Mr. Cloud was united in marriage, shortly after coming to Wellston, at Tahlequah, Oklahoma, to Mattie Wade, a woman of a good family, who makes her hus-

band a most excellent helpmate in his ministerial work. She is a native of Texas, a daughter of John Wade and wife. This was Mr. Cloud's second marriage, his former wife having died in 1902. Two children blessed the home circle, but one is deceased and the surviving one is Riley H. The name of the deceased child was Lucile.

S. A. KEY, mayor of Chandler, to which office he was elected, April 7, 1908, on the Democratic ticket, came to Chandler in 1901, during the month of January. He removed there from a farm a half mile out of the little hamlet, having been on that farm some years. In 1906 he purchased the hardware business belonging to John McFarland. The partner in the hardware business is J. McLaughlin of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work. This firm does a large and always honorable business, drawing their trade from a large scope of country around Chandler.

Mr. Key was born in Crawford county, Missouri, near Steelville, August 13, 1850. His paternal grandfather went to Crawford county, from Kentucky in 1825. The father of Mr. Key was J. A. Key, born in Crawford county, in 1826. He was a farmer by occupation and also worked as a blacksmith. His wife, Jane Craig, was of Irish descent. Both of the parents were of the Protestant faith. The father of Mrs. Key was born in Alabama, in 1829. She passed from earthly scenes in 1902, leaving three sons—S. A., of this notice; J. T., and D. M. Key.

S. A. Key was reared to the work of a farmer's boy and was given the advantage of the common schools of Steelville, Missouri and the Steelville Seminary. Being a progressive man, in time, he found his way into that most excellent order, the Masonic fraternity, and has step by step, advanced, until he is now identified with the Knights Templar degree, being a member of Chandler Commandery, No. 17. He is a member of the Presbyterian church of which he is an elder, taking much interest in religious work, education and the cause of temperance.

In 1873 Mr. Key was united in marriage at Steelville, Missouri, to Belle Dunlap, daughter of Samuel Dunlap and wife. By this union the following children were born: Angie, deceased; A. F.; Edna; J. D., a resident of Beaver county, Oklahoma; J. A.

and S. D. Mrs. Belle (Dunlap) Key died in 1889. In 1892 Mr. Key married Leutitia Scantlan of Cuba, Missouri, and they have three children: Thomas C., Glen Lee, and Ruby L.

In his political views, Mr. Key is a staunch defender of the Democratic party. He is a public spirited man, working for the advancement of Chandler and his county. In manners, he is frank, genial and always obliging. In his official capacity, as the head of his municipality, he is proving the proper man for mayor.

L. C. ELLIOTT, county treasurer of Lincoln county, Oklahoma, is numbered among the county officials of the new state. He was elected to office in the autumn of 1904, held over and was re-elected at the statehood election in November, 1907. He is one of the pioneers of the county and was present at the opening and made a run for a homestead, when the Sac and Fox reservation was opened up for settlement in 1891. He secured a homestead situated five miles to the southeast of Chandler.

Mr. Elliott came to Oklahoma from Texas but he was born in Polk county, Missouri, December 19, 1854, a son of Daniel Elliott, a soldier of the Union army at the time of the Civil war and who died in Missouri. The mother was Mary Morgan, connected by family ties with the well-known southern family of Morgans. She died at Ardmore, Oklahoma, in May, 1900, aged seventy-eight years. She was the mother of eight sons and five daughters. The father served in the Civil war in the Union army. Four of the sons also served in the same war—Robert (deceased), Nathan, George (deceased) and J. C., who resides in Ardmore. This is indeed a record for military service in defense of one's country worth being recorded.

L. C. Elliott, of this memoir, was reared on his father's farm and early taught to work. He was given a good common school education in the schools of Missouri and Kansas. When aged fifteen years he removed from Cherokee county, Kansas, to Bell county, Texas, and in 1891 took his homestead in Oklahoma, as above mentioned and on the same constructed a log house.

He was married in Joplin, Missouri, in 1877, to Miss Minnie Black, who was from a most excellent family; she was born in

Champaign county, Illinois, and became a popular teacher before her union with Mr. Elliott. The fruit of this union was nine children: Lena (deceased), Georgia, Carrie, Osie, Benjamin H., Bonnie, Gem, Lois and Herman.

Politically, Mr. Elliott is a Republican and in his society affairs is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Woodmen. In his religious faith, he is connected with the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a pains taking county treasurer and is popular with the tax-payers.

HON. S. A. CORDELL, an attorney and state senator, of Chandler, Lincoln county, Oklahoma, came to Oklahoma territory first, in 1891, two months after the opening of the Sac and Fox reservation. He came from Bentonville, Arkansas, having been admitted to the bar there in 1879, by Judge Berry, who was a well known attorney of that place, and was also governor of Arkansas and a United States senator from Arkansas.

Senator Cordell is a native of Iowa, born near Tipton, Cedar county, November 3, 1854, his father, Jacob Cordell, being a pioneer of the Hawkeye state, who went there in 1853. He was born in Pennsylvania, of Pennsylvania German ancestry, noted for their industry and strict uprightness. The first of this family to find their way to American soil, was one who emigrated in 1740. Members of this family served in both the Revolutionary war and war of 1812. Jacob Cordell was reared in Pennsylvania and was married in Ohio, to Miss M. Singrey, a native of Ohio. Her grandfather who served in the Revolutionary war, and lived in Baltimore is said to have been a descendant of William Tell. The first ancestor of this family to come to our shores arrived in 1743.

Jacob Cordell and his wife, removed from Ohio to Iowa and later to Indiana. They taught their son the excellent habits of industry and integrity. S. A. Cordell served as county probate judge in Benton county, Arkansas, from 1886 to 1890; was also judge of Lincoln county, Oklahoma, from 1896 to 1904, with the exception of two years from January, 1899, until January, 1901. He was elected to the first state senate in Oklahoma in the autumn of 1907 on the Democratic ticket and has ably conducted the

duties of such office. He was among the first settlers in Eureka Springs, Arkansas, where he served as city attorney in 1880.

Mr. Cordell was united in marriage in Arkansas to Alice Sikes King, whose father was active in the Confederate army during the Civil war and one of her cousins ranked as a major-general, in that army.

They have a son, John W. Cordell, aged thirteen years, who was a page in the state senate during the first session of the legislature.

In fraternal affairs, it may be added that Mr. Cordell belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arch Masons. In church relation, he is identified with the Presbyterian church in which he is an elder.

SAMUEL D. DECKER. The following narrative relates to the well known law firm of Decker & Decker, practicing lawyers at Chandler, Oklahoma. The senior member of this firm is Samuel D. Decker, one of the pioneer attorneys of the county in which he now resides, he having immigrated to this section of the southwest country in 1890. He was born at Cambridge, Henry county, Illinois, in 1848. His father was James Decker, who settled there in 1838 among the pioneer settlers. He entered government land in Henry county to the amount three hundred and twenty acres for which he paid one dollar and a quarter an acre. He had to draw wheat and pork to Chicago (old Fort Dearborn) making these long and tiresome trips by means of ox teams. He was an ardent Abolitionist and supported General John C. Fremont for the presidency, as the standard bearer of the Republican party in 1856. He died at the age of eighty-seven years at Cambridge, Illinois. In his religious faith he was a devout Baptist. His devoted and faithful wife was a Methodist and she passed to her reward in 1866, leaving eight children. Three of the sons were brave soldiers in the Union army during the Civil war. George and William were in the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Infantry Regiment and Samuel D. also served in the Union cause. After the war William became chief of police at Cambridge, Illinois, and at one time was on the force in Kansas City, Missouri. George lives at Burr Oak, Kansas.

Samuel D. Decker was reared in Illinois and obtained a good education. He enlisted at Cincinnati, Ohio, as a member of the

Eighteenth Ohio Infantry, in 1864, serving ten months, and doing his duty in a brave and gallant manner. After his return from the service of his country he entered college, graduating from the Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa, being a student of the law department of that most excellent institution. He was graduated with the class of 1876-7, and was admitted to the bar.

Mr. Decker held the office of prosecuting attorney two terms and one term as the judge of the district court in Kansas. After coming to Oklahoma he first located at Guthrie and remained there until 1896 when believing he could do better by changing removed to Chandler. He was united in marriage to Maggie Sturges, a native of Indiana, where she was reared and obtained her education and at the time of her marriage she was living in Indianapolis. She is now deceased and left three children: Emma; Arthur, a railroad conductor employed in Colorado, who served as a soldier three years in the Philippines, being with the Kansas Light Artillery; Victor S., city attorney of Chandler and a partner with his father in the law firm of Decker & Decker. He was admitted to the bar in 1906. He married a Miss Liggett and they have one son, Donald. Samuel D. Decker married for his second wife, Addie Morrow, of Decatur county, Kansas, in 1885; they being united at Oberlin, Kansas. To this union two sons were born: Earl, of the United States Navy at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, having served four years prior to this in the Philippine Islands at Olongapo; he is now married to Miss Emma Harvey of Philadelphia. The second son, March, is on the railroad out from Kansas City.

W. H. DAVIS, M. D., physician and surgeon, practicing at Chandler, Oklahoma, is one of the well known pioneers and highly successful physicians of Lincoln county, who has been a resident there since 1896. He first settled at Parkland before railroad days in that section of the great and growing southwest country. He is a graduate of the Bennett Medical College of Chicago, with the class of 1886 and also of the Marion Sims Medical College of St. Louis, Missouri, with the class of 1893. He practiced his chosen profession at Mountain View, Missouri, for six years he then took special work including microscopy before going west.

sincere in his decision that the church is superior and above them all.

R. H. GALYEN, an attorney-at-law, practicing at Chandler, Oklahoma, has been an honored resident of Oklahoma since the territorial days of 1889. He is a native of Kirksville, Adair county, Missouri, born January 19, 1856, and was of a good family who were numbered among the pioneer band of that now finely developed portion of Missouri. His father was John W. Galyen who was born and reared in Tennessee. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war in 1832. The family originally came from France. The mother's maiden name was Sarah Hilt. Seven children were born of this union. The parents are now both deceased, having passed from earthly scenes in Adair county, Missouri. The father was an exemplary member of the Christian church.

The son, R. H. Galyen, of this biography, was reared in Adair county and educated in Missouri, and followed school teaching successfully for a time. He later studied medicine at the American Medical College of St. Louis and began to practice that profession in 1883. He located in Harrison county, Missouri, where he practiced three years, after which he went to Barton county of the same state, but in 1889 went to Oklahoma, locating at Guthrie and from there removed to Chandler, after the opening of Sac and Fox reservation.

Mr. Galyen decided in 1896 that while medicine was a good profession and honorable as well as very useful to the human family, law would best suit his tastes and consequently he read law under A. J. Rittenhouse and was admitted to the bar in 1900, so he now is doubly equipped in both medicine and law. Politically, he is a firm believer in the general principles of the Democratic party. He was a member of the State Pharmacists Society and received the first certificate as a pharmacist within Oklahoma territory, his papers for the same being numbered, "No 1".

He was happily united in marriage in Adair county, Missouri, in 1880, to Phebe Stage, who died in that state, leaving one son, C. R. Galyen. In all his dealings with the clients of his legal profession, as well as with his patients, while yet a physician and surgeon, he has ever proven himself a manly man.

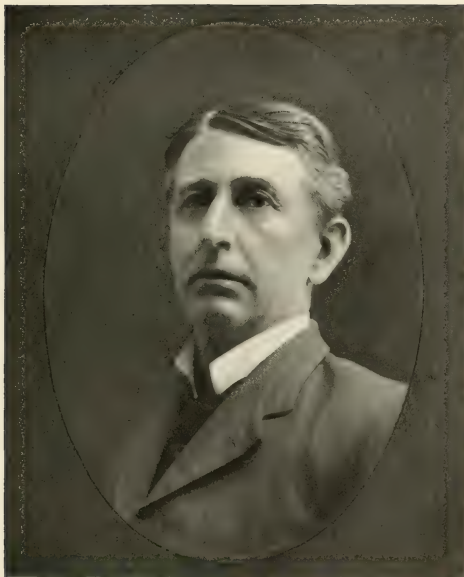
COL. J. ELLSWORTH REA, county clerk of Lincoln county, Oklahoma, who was elected

to that office in the autumn of 1904, as the candidate of the Republican party, filled the office with ability and honor and was re-elected in the fall of 1907. He is a pioneer of the county and was among the number who made the race for a homestead in 1891, at the opening of the Sac and Fox reservation and succeeded in getting a fine tract of land on homestead terms, the same being located twelve miles from the town of Chandler. Here he built a house and otherwise improved his premises and there resided for ten years. He came to Oklahoma from Kansas.

The Colonel is a native of Ohio, born in Madison county in 1862, a son of Benoni Rea, also a native of Ohio, who was a soldier in the Civil war and died in Chandler, September, 1901, aged fifty-nine years. He followed farming for a livelihood and in politics was a Republican. He was a worthy member of the Grand Army of the Republic and was connected with the Odd Fellows order. He left his widow and two sons: Col. J. E., of this sketch, and Oscar Rea of Shawnee, Oklahoma. Col. Rea's mother was Miss Isabelle Haggard, a native of Ohio. The parents came west to Kansas, where the son, Col. J. E. grew to manhood on a farm. He obtained his education in the public schools. He finally moved from the farm home to Peabody, where he was about a year clerking in a store. then moved back on the farm until 1891, when he came to Oklahoma.

Colonel Rea was united in marriage in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1888, to Miss Laura Wight, who has been a faithful companion and wife to him. She was born in Madison county, Ohio, and was a successful teacher in the public schools of both her native state and in Kansas. She obtained her education at London, Ohio. Her father was S. Wight. The children by Mr. Rea's marriage were, Glenn E., Io S. and Zo I. Rea, the last two being twins.

In political matters, Colonel Rea has been active in the Republican party; he was a delegate to various conventions and always able to give a good and convincing reason for the support of his party. He has passed all the chairs in the Odd Fellows lodge and has been a Grand Lodge representative from the subordinate lodge to which he is affiliated. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias. His estimable wife is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Colonel Rea is a



J. E. Rea

hospitable and candid man in whom his community have ever had the utmost confidence.

J. A. McLAUGHLIN, an ex-county treasurer of Lincoln county, Oklahoma, and a member of the firm of Key & McLaughlin, hardware dealers of Chandler, has been a resident of the county since 1892 and was at the opening of the Sac and Fox reservation, selecting land in Creek township, in the eastern portion of the county, now near Arlington. He was among the first persons to locate in that section of the county.

Mr. McLaughlin is a native of Fort Wayne, Indiana, born in 1854, of a family noted for their size, industry and honor. The father was born in Belfast, Ireland, but his ancestors were from the Highlands of Scotland. The earlier members of this family were noted men among the clans of Scotland in the great Scottish wars. John McLaughlin was reared and educated in Ireland and when a young man, came to the United States. He married Isabelle Orr, also from the North of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish descent. They left Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1856 for Richland county, Wisconsin, where they became very early settlers, but in 1861 removed to Aledo, Mercer county, Illinois. After offering his services in the Civil war, the father was rejected and went from Wisconsin to Illinois, and was there again rejected. He was an ardent Lincoln man and a warm friend of the great president. In 1867 the family moved to Kansas, settling in Cherokee county, and here the father died in 1875, leaving four sons and one daughter. The family were all of great size, the five children, when grown to maturity, weighed twelve hundred and sixty pounds. The names of these children were: J. O., W. R., W. P., Mrs. W. J. Hudson, and J. A. McLaughlin.

J. A. McLaughlin was reared in Wisconsin and Illinois and in Kansas. He grew to manhood upon a farm, where his large frame was developed in a fine and healthful condition. He had the advantages of the public school systems of both Illinois and Kansas. He built the first saw mill in his part of the western country; also built the first cotton gin in Creek township, in which township he improved a good farm, and came to be looked upon with general favor by the good citizens of Lincoln county. He followed the business just named, until the voters called him to become treasurer of the county. He served four years with credit and honor to himself and

the tax-payers. He was elected by a majority of two hundred and eighty votes, once, and by about one hundred votes less at another election.

Mr. McLaughlin was united in marriage when twenty-two years of age, in Kansas, to Mary P. Hamblin, a native of Illinois, who was born in Bureau county and died in 1884, leaving one child: Everet, now with the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, of Guymon, Oklahoma. Three years later, Mr. McLaughlin married Ida E. Hamblin, the first wife's sister, by whom one son was born: Frank, who is a member of the National Guards, a bugler of Company B.

The father belongs to the Masonic fraternity and has advanced to the thirty-second degree in the mysteries of that most worthy and ancient order. He is a Democrat in politics. He now weighs two hundred and seventy-five pounds, with a heart as large in proportion. Both he and his estimable wife, are members of the Presbyterian church.

E. W. CARR, proprietor of one of the largest vehicle and implement establishments in Lincoln county and that part of the state, is a man of a fine and substantial Hoosier family, as well as of broad education, who can do nothing except in a large way. His three extensive store rooms on the main street of Chandler are filled to overflowing with a dozen varieties of carriages and buggies, as many styles of standard wagons (including the famous Studebaker and Velie makes), and a complete stock of farm implements. His present standing and extensive business have been attained not only by the exercise of the highest grade of business ability, but by strict integrity and honorable dealings.

A native of Posey county, Indiana, born in 1876, Mr. Carr comes of substantial Pennsylvania forefathers, whose descendants were early pioneers of Indiana and of Posey county. His father, E. W. Carr, who still resides in the Hoosier state at the age of eighty years, was a member of the Home Guard at the time of the Civil war, and subject to the call of the governor. The mother (nee America Montgomery) was born in Robb township, Posey county, her family being not only of the pioneer element but among the wealthy class. E. W. Carr, of this sketch, is one of four children born to the before-mentioned couple, and he was reared and educated in Indiana. His higher studies were pursued both at De Pauw University, Green-

castle, Indiana, and the State University, Bloomington, Indiana, and he also took a legal course at Indianapolis.

In 1893 Mr. Carr was united in marriage, at New Harmony, Indiana, to Miss Grace Thomas, a lady of refined character and culture, of a leading family, who was educated at St. Mary's Seminary, Ohio. She is the mother of Marguerite, Cyril C. and Edmina Carr and, outside of her domestic and household matters, devotes much of her time to the religious and charitable work of the Episcopal church. The oldest daughter, Marguerite, is now being educated at Bethany College, Topeka, Kansas.

DR. W. G. BISBEE, physician and surgeon, practicing at Chandler, Oklahoma, stands high in his profession in Lincoln county, where he located in 1902. He was born in Dexter, Dallas county, Iowa, August 1, 1876. His parents were early settlers in that part of Iowa, going there from Vermont, in 1868, when the Rock Island Railway was being constructed to that part of the Hawkeye state. The father was Franklin A. Bisbee, a native of Vermont, who is now in old Mexico. The date of his birth was 1843, the same year in which President William McKinley was born. He comes of an English ancestry and is related to Edward Everett, also to Governor Clinton, of New York. Franklin A. Bisbee is a Democrat and belongs to the Odd Fellows order. The doctor's mother, before marriage, was Eliza Griswold, born in Vermont, of an old and honorable family of the Green Mountain state, whose history dates back to the Colonial days of New England.

Dr. Bisbee was reared in Iowa and received his elementary education at the public schools and attended Dartmouth College. He took a course in hospital work and a post-graduate course in 1906. With his partner, Dr. Wallace, he established the present Sanitarium at Chandler in 1903 and made a success of it. Dr. Wallace retired and a new firm was organized which was known as Drs. Davis and Bisbee. This was continued until July, 1908, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. The sanitarium is now meeting with much success and the practice of the doctor is constantly increasing, and honest treatment is given to all patients. The doctor graduated with the class of 1901 with a good class record and located in Oklahoma in 1902.

He is a Mason of advanced degree, having attained to the thirty-second degree and be-

longs to the India Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Oklahoma. He is a close student and in the prime of his young manhood, with everything of promise for his future success. He was reared and is now an Episcopalian.

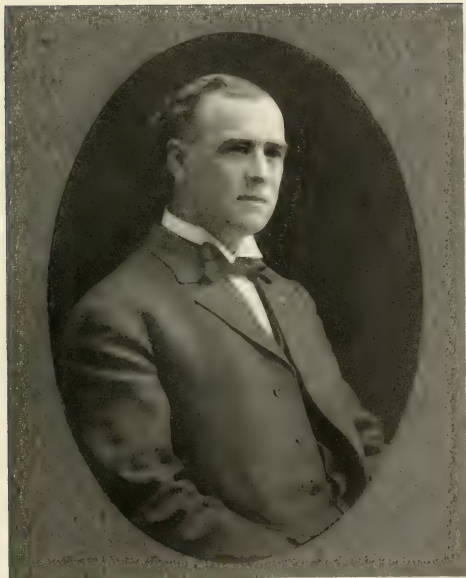
Dr. Bisbee was united in marriage, at Knoxville, Tennessee, in December, 1902, to Eleanor Carpenter, the daughter Maj. D. A. Carpenter, a woman of excellence, from an honored family. She was educated at Byersville, Tennessee, and at Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. B. A. ROBERTSON is one of the enterprising firm of Hoffman and Robertson, attorneys-at-law, practicing at Chandler, Lincoln county, Oklahoma, who are well known as representatives of the legal profession in this part of the new state, having been connected with some of the most important cases at the Oklahoma bar. Mr. Robertson came to Lincoln county in 1892, becoming a partner of Mr. Hoffman in 1906.

Mr. Robertson was born in Keokuk county, Iowa, March 15, 1871. His parents went to Iowa in the fifties and his father, J. B. A. Robertson, Sr., who came from Pennsylvania is still residing in Keokuk county, Iowa. He was a soldier in the Civil war, a member of the Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry. He married Clara Wright, a native of Ohio, who bore him six sons and five daughters.

The son, J. B. A., Jr., of this narrative was reared in the Hawkeye state, and there received a good education at the public schools. When sixteen years of age, he began his career as a school teacher. Later he took up law and was admitted to the bar before he became a resident of Oklahoma. He has served as county attorney for Lincoln county and is now engaged in the general practice of law with his partner, Mr. Hoffman.

In politics, Mr. Robertson is an ardent supporter of the Democratic party. He has been a hearty worker in the cause of Democracy and served as a delegate to county conventions and was delegate for his party at the Denver National convention which body placed in nomination for the presidential candidate, William Jennings Bryan. In Masonic circles, Mr. Robertson stands eminent, having been advanced to a thirty-second degree Mason, and he belongs to Chandler Commandery Knights Templar and India Temple A. A. O. N. M. S. of Oklahoma City. He is Past Grand Master of the I. O. O. F. and has represented his Grand Lodge in the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. for



J.B.A. Robertson

three terms. He is well versed in the law and is an excellent public speaker.

In 1898 he was happily united in marriage to Olive Stubblefield, a woman of intelligence and refinement, who received her education at Winfield, Kansas, and the State University at Lawrence, Kansas. The children of this union are: Olive, aged nine years; and J. B. A., Jr., who is the fourth in the family line bearing this name.

DR. WILLIAM W. LIGHTFOOT, physician and surgeon practicing at Chandler, Oklahoma, located at that place in the month of November, 1907. He has been successful and has built up around him a large and satisfactory practice which is increasing in its extent, both within and outside of his home town. The doctor was born in 1879, in Mississippi, of an old Southern family, a son of Madison Lightfoot, a native of Virginia, from among the first families of the Old Dominion state. The grandfather was William A. Lightfoot, who bore arms for this country during the war with Mexico and later in the Civil war.

Madison Lightfoot was married at Durant, Miss., to Anna Weems, of an old family of the South, a native of Mississippi, who was there reared and educated, the niece of Wesley Weems. The name Weems is Scotch in its origin. Madison Lightfoot died in 1906, aged fifty-seven years. In politics, he voted the Democratic ticket. In church faith, he was Methodist Episcopal. The widowed mother still resides in Mississippi. The issue of this worthy couple was two sons and three daughters. They are: William W., Nona Barham, Weems Madison, Jr., and Evva Steel.

Dr. Lightfoot was reared in Mississippi and taught the virtues of the industrious and upright. He received his education, beginning in the public schools and going later to Bardstow University. He chose medicine for his profession and began its study under Dr. R. E. Howard of Durant, Mississippi, a well known and skilful physician and surgeon. He then attended the Tulane University, of New Orleans, Louisiana, graduating with the class of 1904, with a high class record.

Politically, the doctor affiliates with the Democratic party and in fraternal affairs is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and holds his membership in his college societies. In the prime of his young manhood, it would seem that he has a long and useful professional career before him.

E. E. LUMM, M. D. It was in 1889 that Dr. E. E. Lumm enrolled his name among the physicians and surgeons of Oklahoma, and he has since become well and prominently known for the success he has achieved in his chosen life work. He has also during all these years been prominently identified with the growth and upbuilding of his adopted city of Stroud, and his name stands at the head of its pioneers and leading professional and business men.

The Doctor is a native son of Ohio, born in Perry county, near Lexington, January 27, 1861, and is a member of a prominent old southern family who moved from Virginia to that state. His father, Mortimer Lumm, was born in the Old Dominion state, and was twice married, having by the first union four sons, all of whom were soldiers in the Civil war, namely: John W., Jesse Albert, Cornelius and Charles Wesley. They all served their country nobly and bravely and all returned home from the conflict, but the second, Jesse Albert, afterward died in Iowa. By his second marriage to Angeline Glenn, the mother of the doctor, Mortimer Lumm had five children. He passed away in death in St. Joseph, Missouri, at the good old age of ninety-two years. In early life he was a steam boat man running from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to New Orleans for fifteen years, then lived on a farm in Perry county, Ohio. A Republican in his political affiliations, he had the privilege of voting for its first presidential candidate, General Fremont, in 1856. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. His second wife died in July, 1907, when she had attained the age of seventy-eight years, loved by all who knew her for her kindness and noble characteristics.

Dr. Lumm spent the early years of his life on a farm in DeKalb county, Missouri, where he was early taught the value of industry and honesty as the true means of success. After an excellent training in Lewis College in Glasgow, Missouri, he began teaching school, and during his four years in that profession he also pursued the study of medicine. Later entering North Western Medical College in St. Joseph, Missouri, he graduated from that institution in 1891, and many years afterward, in 1905, completed the course in the Chicago Hospital College. Since coming to Oklahoma he has built up a large and representative patronage and is also the proprietor of a drug store in Stroud, in which he carries

a large and well selected line of drugs of all kinds, as well as the many other articles found in a first class store of its kind. He is not only a successful physician and surgeon, but is courteous and genial with all and has therefore won the public esteem as well as the public confidence.

Dr. Lumm married in Guthrie, Oklahoma, in 1893, Lena Tourneur, from Quincy, Illinois. Her father, Louis Tourneur, was a Union soldier during the Civil war. The doctor belongs to the county and state medical societies and is the local surgeon for the Frisco Railroad. He is a stanch Republican in his political affiliations, and is a member of the fraternal order of Odd Fellows and of the Presbyterian church.

Dr. J. J. EVANS is one of the oldest physicians and surgeons of Stroud, for he came here the same year in which the town was organized, in 1898, and has ever since continued as one of its most successful medical practitioners. He was born in Barbourville, Knox county, Kentucky, December 14, 1872, and is a son of the Rev. J. F. Evans, for many years a minister in the Baptist church, a faithful and efficient laborer in the cause of Christianity. He is now living in Lincoln county, Oklahoma, near Kendrick, at the age of sixty-seven years. He was a brave and loyal Union soldier during the Civil war, a member of the Forty-ninth Kentucky Infantry, of which he served as sergeant of Company K. He married a Miss Westerfield, also from Barbourville, Kentucky, but her father, J. C. Westerfield was, originally from Tennessee.

Dr. J. J. Evans was one of the six children in this family, four sons and two daughters, and one of his sisters, Miss Cora Evans, is a teacher in Lincoln county. After his graduation from the public schools at the age of seventeen years he began the study of medicine in the University of Louisville, in which he graduated with the class of 1894, and he had the distinction of being the youngest of his class. Shortly after his graduation he located for practice at Norwich, Kingman county, Kansas, and from there in 1898 he came to Oklahoma.

Dr. Evans married at the age of twenty-two years, in Conway Springs, Kansas, Lula B. Nunn, of that place, a daughter of J. A. Nunn, now of Santa Ana, California. Mrs. Evans is the associate grand matron of the Eastern Star of Oklahoma. The doctor is a past master in Masonry belonging to Stroud

Lodge No. 48, and the Royal Arch Masons and Knights Templar. He is now serving the fourth term as master of his home lodge and is high priest of Chandler Chapter No. 51, R. A. M. of Chandler. He is a charter member and was the first chancellor commander of Stroud Lodge No. 26, of the Knights of Pythias of Stroud and also belongs to the order of Odd Fellows. Dr. Evans is a member of the state and county medical societies and has been a member of the U. S. Board of Pension Examining Surgeons for the past nine years. In church faith he is a Presbyterian.

Dr. J. F. BILBY, one of the most successful practicing physicians of Stroud as well as in Lincoln county, was born in Shelby county, Indiana, October 31, 1840, the year made memorable by the campaign of General Harrison for the presidency of the United States. He is a member of an old and well known family who had much to do with the making of the history of both New Jersey and Indiana, and his father, Amos O. Bilby, was a cousin of the well known John S. Bilby, the Missouri cattle king and millionaire land owner. The grandfather was Peter Bilby, born in New Jersey and one of the honored, early pioneers of the Hoosier state, noted for his industry, courage and honesty. The mother of the doctor was before marriage a Miss M. Hoagland, from Kentucky, a daughter of John Hoagland, a member of the Kentucky Sharp Shooters under General Jackson and of French descent. Amos O. Bilby and his wife were earnest and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and their deaths occurred respectively at the ages of seventy-six and sixty-two years.

Dr. J. F. Bilby, one of the eight children in this family, four sons and four daughters, grew to years of maturity in the state of Iowa, receiving a good educational training in the schools of Mount Pugh and Keokuk, that state. He was but seven years of age when his father's family moved from Indiana to Iowa. He began the study of medicine under his brother, Dr. P. M. Bilby, of Eldon, Iowa, at Floris, that state. After gaining a fundamental knowledge of the principles of medicine under his brother's able instructions he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, and was graduated with its class of 1886 and later he completed a course at St. Joseph Medical College, St. Joseph, Missouri. With this excellent training to serve as the foundation for his future

life work, Dr. Bilby located for practice in Appanoose county, Iowa, and from there came to Oklahoma in 1896 and cast in his lot with the early residents of Iconium. This country was then new and wild, with but little evidences of civilization, and the doctor has since performed his full share in the wonderful work of transformation which took place. The same year from Guthrie he came to Stroud, and is now one of this city's most successful and best known physicians and surgeons.

During his residence in Appanoose county, Iowa, he was married to Manerva, a daughter of J. C. Quigby, but she was called from this life January 8, 1870, in Wapello county, Iowa, when but twenty-nine years of age, leaving two children: W. S. Bilby, a well known attorney in Knoxville, Iowa, and G. N. Bilby, a prominent physician in Alva, Oklahoma. The younger son was a member of the first state convention held in Oklahoma, and that body had the honor of writing the constitution for the new state. Dr. J. F. Bilby was subsequently married to Anne Ewing, from Troy, Davis county, Iowa, a daughter of Joseph E. Ewing, from Tennessee. By this union four children have been born. Rev. W. E. Bilby, of Stroud; Rev. John Lee Bilby, from the Drew Theological College of New Jersey and now a minister in Brooklyn, New York; Ora, of Lovilia, Iowa; and Etta Bilby, of Edmond, Oklahoma. The family are active in the church work of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, in which the doctor has been a steward and Sabbath school teacher and superintendent. He is a member of the fraternal order of Odd Fellows and the Lincoln county and State Medical societies. The doctor is still well preserved and in active practice.

C. E. WILCOX. The name of C. E. Wilcox stands at the head of the public officials of Carney, of which he is now serving as mayor, and he is further honored by being one of the earliest pioneers of Lincoln county and one of its foremost business men. It was in 1891 that he sought a home in the then new and undeveloped country of Oklahoma, and as a carpenter he erected many of the first buildings of the county and in many ways assisted materially in the up-building and advancement of this community. He is now the manager of the Glen Lumber Company, one of the large industrial institutions of Lincoln county.

Mr. Wilcox was born in DeKalb county, Illinois, near Sycamore, in 1859, a member of one of the first families to settle in that county. As early as 1846 his ancestors had emigrated, via the Lakes, to Chicago, and his paternal grandfather, Billings Wilcox, was numbered among the early pioneers of this western metropolis. His father is yet living, having attained the age of seventy-seven years. His mother was before marriage Catherine Myers, and C. E. Wilcox was one of their eight children, seven sons and a daughter. The early years of his life were spent on an Illinois farm, and there he also learned the carpenter's trade after completing his public school-training. As a lad of sixteen he went with his parents to Fremont county, Iowa, where they located near Sidney, and from there subsequently moved to Otoe county, Nebraska. The family were pioneers in both counties, and the lad watched the development of Otoe county from a frontier community to a region of prosperity, but finally he left Nebraska for Oklahoma in 1891 and has since been active in the advancement of his adopted state.

When he had reached the age of twenty-seven he was married to Anna Heacock, a daughter of Captain Ephraim Heacock, an officer in the Civil war. The five children of this union are Audrie, Beulah, Nellie, Mildred and Glenn. Mr. Wilcox is a prominent local worker in the interests of the Republican party, and has served as its delegate to conventions. He is also a Master Mason, a member of Lodge No. 107, and also of the Odd Fellows Lodge No. 138 and of the Woodmen of the World. Mrs. Wilcox is a member of the Christian church.

ROBERT W. MCGEE is the present postmaster of Carney in Lincoln county, receiving his appointment to that high official position on the 16th of April, 1906. He stands high in the councils of the Republican party of this district, and has been an energetic, efficient worker in its behalf. In his present responsible position he has made a splendid record for general efficiency, fidelity and promptness in the discharge of his manifold duties.

The residence of Mr. McGee in Oklahoma covers a period of eight years, and he is a native Ohioan, born in Dayton, Montgomery county, near the present site of the Soldiers' Home there, in July, 1859. His father, Lieutenant Thomas W. McGee, was a gallant officer during the Civil war, but his arduous

military life so undermined his health that he never fully recovered after leaving the army, and he died at the age of forty-five years. At one time during his service he was quite severely wounded. His widow, before marriage Rebecca Shaffer, was born in Pennsylvania, a member of a Pennsylvania German family, and she died in Ohio at the age of sixty-two years. In their family were three sons and a daughter, namely, Robert W., whose name introduces this review; E. A., whose home is in Montezuma, Ohio, Albert T., of Minturn, Colorado; and Lillian F., the only daughter, of Bad Axe, Michigan. The parents were worthy church members, the father a member of the United Brethren denomination, and he gave his political support to the Republican party.

In his native city of Dayton, Robert W. McGee obtained an excellent educational training in his early life, and he also attended for a time the Otterbein College at Westerville, that state. It was in 1884 that he left his native state and went to Colorado, where he engaged in the cattle business, and in 1892 he located in Grand Junction that state, where he was employed in real estate operations, and from there he came to Oklahoma in 1901.

In Dayton, Ohio, when twenty-one years of age, Mr. McGee was married to Rosa E. Long, who died at De Beque, Colorado, at the age of thirty-two years, a member of the United Brethren church. In 1901, at Grand Junction, Colorado, Mr. McGee was married to Margaret A. Dinwiddie, who was born in Ohio. As above stated Mr. McGee is an active worker in the local ranks of the Republican party, and has served as a delegate to its conventions. He is a member of the fraternal order of Odd Fellows, and both he and his wife are members of the Christian church.

DR. W. A. PENDERGRAPH, a well known and successful physician and surgeon in Carney, came to Oklahoma from Elkland, Missouri, in 1902, and has since been prominently identified with the professional life of Lincoln county. He is a graduate of the Central High School, Springfield, Missouri, class of 1886 and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of St. Louis, Missouri, with the class of 1896, and having thus enjoyed the advantages of a superior professional training.

Dr. Pendergraph is a native son of Missouri, born in Polk county, January 9, 1861. The family had resided in that state for over sixty years and were well known and honored

residents there, and his father, C. J. Pendergraph, died there at the age of fifty-seven years. He was a Civil war soldier, a Union man and a member of a Missouri regiment, in which he served with bravery and ability. He voted afterward with the Republican party. His wife was before marriage Mary J. Barkley, also from Missouri, and a daughter of David Barkley, who moved to that state from Tennessee and was one of the first to seek a residence in Polk county. The doctor was one of fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters, and after receiving an excellent training in the public schools he became a successful and popular teacher and followed that profession for twelve years, in the meantime becoming the county superintendent of schools and serving in that office for two terms. But desiring to become a physician and surgeon, he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Drs. Jones and Gatewood, well known medical practitioners of Buffalo, Missouri, and his superior training in their office enabled him later to enter the College of Physicians and Surgeons of St. Louis, Missouri. He was Secretary for three years and then president of the U. S. Pension Board at Marshfield, Missouri. He resigned this to identify himself with the interests of the west.

Dr. Pendergraph was married at the age of twenty-five to Louisa A. Powell, who was born and reared in Missouri and she too is a daughter of a Civil war soldier, Jerome Powell. Dr. and Mrs. Pendergraph have four children, William G., C. J., Nellie A. and Margaret J. Both the doctor and his wife are members of the Christian church, in which he is serving as an elder. He is a Republican in his political affiliations, and is a member of the A. F. and A. M., I. O. O. F. and Modern Woodmen of America and of the County and State Medical societies. The cause of education, temperance and morality find in him a true and tried friend, and he is one of Carney's best citizens and most successful physicians and surgeons.

W. H. FALLIS, one of the pioneer real estate dealers in Lincoln county, Oklahoma, doing an extensive business at the thriving town of Fallis, located at that point in 1891, when he made the "run" and secured a good claim, under the U. S. homestead rights. He was the first to act as postmaster there and had the name changed from Mission to Fallis and was the first postmaster at the place. He first

came to Oklahoma in 1889 and stopped at Guthrie where he became a member of the first town council and held the office two terms.

To acquaint the reader with the earlier history of Mr. Fallis and his family connection, it should be stated that he was born in Trimble county, Kentucky, December 22, 1838, a son of John Fallis who was a native of that state. His ancestors were from England. The mother was before marriage into the Fallis family, Miss Sarah Stratton, a native of Kentucky and of a Scotch family of considerable note in Kentucky. The senior Fallis and his family moved to Indiana and later went to Missouri, settling in Gentry county. He died in Jackson county, Missouri, aged eighty-nine years. He was a supporter of the Democratic party and followed farming for an occupation. In his religious faith, he was a Universalist. His wife died aged eighty-three years and was of the Christian church faith. This couple had eight sons.

W. H. Fallis, of this narrative, was reared in Missouri on his father's farm and had none of the advantages of the public school system. At the time of the Civil war, he served as a soldier in the Confederate army in Col. T. J. Patton's regiment, Gen. Little's brigade. He resided in St. Joseph and Bethany, Missouri, until twenty-five years of age then went to Peirce City, in southwestern Missouri, remained some time and then went to Kansas City, Missouri, and lived there two years. He next went to Chattanooga, Tennessee, living there three years and in 1889 came to Guthrie, Oklahoma territory. He has been active in politics, and served as a justice of the peace several years and is a supporter of the Democratic party.

Mr. Fallis was married at Bethany, Missouri, to Jennie R. Hodge, born in Linius, Missouri, her parents coming from Virginia. They were William and Eliza (Bell) Hodge. Mrs. Fallis died, aged sixty-two years, on February 14, 1908, leaving two daughters: Cora Stillmer of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and Blanche Lucas, of Guthrie, Oklahoma, proprietor of the only newspaper clipping bureau in the state.

GEORGE H. TEA, present postmaster at Fallis, Lincoln county, Oklahoma, was appointed to such office, April 22, 1902. He came to Fallis in 1900 from Union county, Iowa, having resided near Afton, the county seat. He

was born in Wisconsin in 1851 of one of the early families of Polk county, that state. His father came from Virginia and the family removed from Wisconsin to Iowa. The father reached the ripe old age of eighty-six years, dying November 15, 1908. He had always been a farmer and in his religious faith adhered to the creed of the Lutheran church. His wife died in Iowa at the age of fifty-eight years.

Reared on his father's Iowa farm, George H. Tea was there taught the usefulness and manliness of hard labor. He received his education at the common schools of Union county, Iowa, and since then has obtained much useful knowledge by being in touch with the business world and by his reading. Upon coming to Oklahoma Mr. Tea went on to his farm where he remained until he was appointed postmaster. Politically, Mr. Tea votes the Republican ticket and is an ardent party worker. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and is a zealous worker in the same. He is numbered among the membership of the Masonic fraternity. Both he and his good wife are members of the Sabbath school and do efficient work therein.

Mr. Tea was united in marriage in Union county, Iowa, to Anna Munsell, a woman of education and refined tastes. She comes of a most excellent family, her parents coming from Ohio to Iowa in 1859. The father, Dr. George Munsell, now resides at Rayo, Kingman county, Kansas. His wife, Mary (Reynolds) Munsell, died in Iowa. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Tea are as follows: Flora Saffle, of Fallis, Warner T., Mary and Charles Lewis. Two children are deceased. Mrs. Tea is president of the W. C. T. U. and a most excellent worker in the great cause of temperance. In short, in all that tends to build up religion, morals and sobriety in the new state of Oklahoma, Mr. and Mrs. Tea are ever foremost in helping along.

HARRY MCQUOWN, M. D. Both as a physician and surgeon Dr. Harry McQuown has won distinction in Lincoln county, where he has practiced in Fallis since 1904, and though but a few years have passed since he became a permanent resident of this community he enjoys an extensive and remunerative practice. He is progressive in all his methods, constantly reading and studying, and keeps in close touch with the spirit of the times.

Dr. McQuown was born in Hill county, Texas, in 1874, his family having moved to

that state from Kentucky two years previously, in 1872. His father, the Rev. H. C. McQuown, is now living in Fort Worth, Texas. Dr. McQuown was reared both in Texas and in Parkville, Missouri, attending the Park College at the latter place. From there he entered the Fort Worth Medical College, in which he was graduated with the class of 1901, and from that year until his removal to Fallis he was in practice at Walter, Oklahoma.

At the age of twenty-five years Dr. McQuown was married in Fort Worth, Texas, to Lulu Johnson, a graduate of the high school there, and they have three children,—Mattie, Lottie and Roy B. The doctor's political affiliations are with the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are church members. He is now in the prime of life, a finely educated and successful physician and surgeon. Genial in manner, the soul of honesty in his professional and business life, he has won and retained many friends, and is one of Fallis' best known and most valued citizens.

I. N. BRADFIELD is a Missourian by birth but many years of his life have been spent in the state of his adoption, and he is now serving his third term as the city judge of Fallis. His efforts toward advancing the material interests of his city are so widely recognized that they can be considered as no secondary part of his career of signal usefulness. Seventeen years ago he sought a home in the then territory of Oklahoma, coming from Butler county, Kansas, and he first bought the old Mission farm, but later sold that property and during the past six years has lived in Fallis, prominently and actively identified with its interests.

Judge Bradfield was born in Clark county, Missouri, March 11, 1856. His father, G. W. Bradfield, was a native son and a member of an old Virginia family, while his mother, Rachel (Riggs) Bradfield, was born in Ohio, and both are now deceased. She was a good and pious mother, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in her family were nine children. The father served as a member of the Home Guards in Missouri in Civil war times.

Reared in this good old southern home, I. N. Bradfield was early taught the value of industry and honesty as the true means of success and his early years were spent as a farmer boy. In later life he spent thirteen years in Butler county, Kansas, and from there came to Oklahoma seventeen years ago. From the farm he in time drifted into the

furniture business, but perhaps his best and most efficient labor for his adopted home has been as the city judge of Fallis, an earnest co-worker with those whose lives are devoted to the best interests of home, state and native land.

When Judge Bradfield had attained the age of twenty-seven years he was married to Laura J. Evans, who was born in Cooper county, Missouri, a daughter of Albert J. Evans, of Washington, D. C. Her mother was before marriage Martha McCarty. The seven children of this union are Alice Waas, Lizzie Bassett, Mattie Fent, May Bradfield, Eva Blanch, Musie Dora, and Thomas T., the only son and a lad of seventeen years. Mr. Bradfield is a valued member of the Methodist Episcopal church in Fallis, being one of its most active and efficient workers and elders and the superintendent of its Sunday school. The church was organized at his home in 1898 by the Rev. W. E. Jones, its charter roll numbering thirteen members, but the church now has a membership of fifty. Mrs. Bradfield is also a member and an efficient worker of this denomination.

W. B. TEITZEL, a careful and enterprising druggist, doing business at Fallis, Lincoln county, Oklahoma, is numbered among the substantial men of the town. He located here in 1905, having first settled at Guthrie, Oklahoma, in 1891, hence has been a resident of what is now embraced in the state of Oklahoma, for seventeen years. Mr. Teitzel is a native of Gasconade county, Missouri, born there in 1864 of a family of note who were possessed of much intelligence and industry. This family is of German origin. The father was born and educated in Germany and died in Missouri in 1878. The widowed mother of W. B. Teitzel resides in Illinois. The father was a shoe manufacturer. In his church relations, he was of the Lutheran denomination. The parents had six sons, one of whom, C. C. Teitzel resides in Chandler, Oklahoma.

W. B. Teitzel was reared and obtained his education in Missouri. He attended the public schools and high school of his native county and studying pharmacy he passed a most excellent and rigid examination, receiving his state permit and diploma, at the hands of the state board, as druggist, in which he is well qualified to handle and compound all kinds of drugs and medicines.

In his fraternal affiliations, Mr. Teitzel is a Mason and a past master of Carney Lodge, No. 107, A. F. and A. M., also a member of Fallis Lodge, No. 228, I. O. O. F., Praetorian Fraternity, member at large, and Success Rebekah Lodge, No. 161. Politically, he is a Democrat and an ardent worker in that political organization. He has served as mayor of his town and administered the affairs of the little municipality in a commendable manner. He is now city clerk of Fallis.

In 1904, Mr. Teitzel married in Lincoln county, Oklahoma, Sylvia E. Smith, a woman of intelligence and kindly attributes, who is a faithful helpmate to her husband. She is the daughter of J. M. Smith and wife, of Chandler, Oklahoma. Mrs. Teitzel is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. As a citizen of integrity and enterprise, Mr. Teitzel has no superior in the town which he has chosen as his permanent residence.

J. W. CALDWELL, mayor of Fallis, Lincoln county, Oklahoma, and an enterprising and thoroughly reliable real estate dealer, came to this section of the great, and then wild southwestern territory, before the opening for actual settlement of the Sac and Fox, Kickapoo, Iowa, and Pottawatomie Indian reservations. He had received an appointment under President Benjamin Harrison as a clerk in Indian Territory from the Indian Department. He landed there November 23, 1889, hence may truly be counted among the early pioneers. He was born March 18, 1853, in Morgan county, Indiana, and comes of an old and time honored family of the Hoosier state, this family having originally resided in Tennessee. He is the son of Alexander Caldwell, who was born in Tennessee. He was a farmer and his wife was before her marriage a Miss Caroline White, a native of Morgan county, Indiana.

Mr. Caldwell, of this narrative, was reared on a farm in Indiana and there took his first lessons in the habits of frugality and useful industry. He obtained a good education at the district schools of his native county and the state normal, Terre Haute, Indiana, and also took a commercial course at Indianapolis. Since coming to Oklahoma, Mr. Caldwell has been in close touch with the lands and realty of this territory and the new state of Oklahoma, buying and selling much real estate. Politically, he votes the Republican ticket and in all things exemplifies a true American citizen.

He was happily married at the age of twenty-seven years, in Indiana, to Ellen May Shireman, a woman of intelligence and refinement, who is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She is the daughter of Henry Shireman and wife Marie (De Turk) Shireman. The children born to bless the home circle of Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell are as follows: Horace, of Parsons, Kansas; Alethia of Mulhall, Oklahoma, and Ethel and Ralph at home. This family occupy a fine residence—as good as the county in which they reside affords. They are members of the Christian church.

Dr. JOHN H. BAUGH, physician and surgeon practicing at Meeker, Lincoln county, Oklahoma, has an extended practice and a wide acquaintance. He has been a resident of Oklahoma since 1894, when it was still a territory. This eminently successful physician is a native of Kentucky, born on a farm in 1873, in the famous and ever charming blue grass region, which has so long been noted for its superior men and women, as well as its well bred horses, which are sought for throughout the country. Dr. Baugh's paternal grandfather came from Virginia, and the generations go back to Germany originating in Hesse-Darmstadt. The first representative of the family in the United States came to our shores prior to the Revolutionary war.

The father of Dr. Baugh, W. J. Baugh, was born in Kentucky. His wife whose maiden name was Newell, was also a native of the same state and both now live in Kenesaw, Nebraska. The doctor was one of seven children—three sons and four daughters. He was reared on a farm in Nebraska, from the age of eight years and here he was developed in both physical and mental strength. He was taught his elementary education at the public schools of the state in which he lived, having been a resident of Nebraska as stated from the time he was a boy of eight summers. Having chosen the medical profession as the one which he wished to follow, he commenced its study under Dr. E. L. Dagley, a well known, and quite celebrated physician of Hastings, Nebraska. Subsequently Dr. Baugh entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, from which he was graduated in 1893, with class honors. He then located at Sheridan, Wyoming, remaining in practice there one year. He returned to Hastings and in 1894 went to Oklahoma City where he became a

pioneer doctor. Still later, he settled at Clifton, Lincoln county, and when the town of Meeker was started, he went to that place and erected a building twenty-five by eighty feet into which he put a good stock of pure drugs, conducted a first class drug store and soon built up a large trade in this line as well as carrying on a lucrative medical practice both within and without the new town.

The doctor was married in the month of July, 1895, to May D. Huffman, a woman of intelligence and refinement, who has proven herself an excellent helpmate to her husband. Mrs. Baugh is a native of Indiana, but was reared in Allen county, Kansas, she being a granddaughter of Col. Timberlake, of Indiana, of Civil war fame, and the daughter of J. M. Huffman, now deceased. Her mother was Jane S. Huffman. Mrs. Baugh was a popular school teacher in the early days of Lincoln county. Dr. Baugh and wife have been blessed with five children: Floyd Newell, Harold Timberlake, Theodore Burke, Kenneth St. Clair and John Hardin.

Politically, Dr. Baugh is a Republican and in fraternal affiliations, is a Mason, having advanced to the thirty-second degree in the mysteries of this ancient order. He is a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine with membership in India Temple, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. He is also numbered among the worthy members of the Oklahoma Medical Society, as well as the medical societies of county in which he practices. He was a member of the Board of Examining Surgeons for pensions for a number of years, (Lincoln County, Oklahoma,) and also Superintendent of Public Health of Lincoln county for several terms. He founded the first public library, in Oklahoma, ("The Clifton Library Club," founded 1894,) of which he is now a life member. In the prime and full vigor of his life the doctor is an important factor in the community which he has chosen as his home.

F. M. RICE. The name of F. M. Rice is recorded on the pages of the history of Oklahoma as one of the promoters of the commonwealth and the founder of the town of Avery, a little village of one hundred and twenty-five inhabitants, people of thrift and enterprise. It was here that Mr. Rice located his claim on coming to the territory in 1891, the opening of the country to settlement. He lived on his claim one mile east of the town for twelve years and then organized the little village and

located within its borders. Avery can now boast of five church organizations, a postoffice of which Mr. Rice has been the postmaster since his appointment on the 16th of September 1902, and a number of business buildings. One of these stores is owned and conducted by Mr. Rice, where he carries a full line of merchandise, dry goods, shoes, groceries and notions, and his fair and honorable dealings have secured for him a large trade throughout the surrounding country.

Although so long and prominently identified with the interests of Oklahoma, where he moved in 1891 from Coffey county, Kansas, he is a native son of Missouri, born in Adair county, September 16, 1858. His parents were from Kentucky and were Alfred Rice and Mary Lawrence. The former a Federal soldier in a Missouri regiment during the Civil war. He was a farmer and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. On a farm in his native state of Missouri, F. M. Rice was reared to a sturdy manhood, and when he had reached the age of twenty he was married to Eliza Hamilton, whose people had moved from Indiana to Missouri, her native state. They have become the parents of ten children,—Mattie, Mary, Roy, Jessie, Glen (deceased), Nora, Bessie, Floral, George and Elmer. Mr. Rice is a staunch supporter of Republican principles.

DR. G. R. GALLOWAY, a true representative of the medical profession, at Avery, Lincoln county, Oklahoma, located at this place in 1903, coming from Kansas. Dr. Galloway was born in Washington, Washington county, Iowa, in 1871, a son of S. Galloway, an early settler of that part of the Hawkeye state, who settled there in 1866. He was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and went to Illinois locating in Peoria county. He served as a gallant soldier in the cause of the Union, during the great Civil war and when he returned from the army, he weighed only ninety pounds. He was married in Peoria county, Illinois, to Jeanette Dyoe, who was born in Saratoga, New York, and died in 1895. She had been a true wife and the loving mother of three children—two sons and one daughter. The son was Dr. G. R., of this sketch; one daughter was Mrs. E. M. Iliff, wife of Dr. Iliff, of Battlefield, Missouri; the other child died while quite young.

Reared in Iowa and receiving a public school education, Dr. G. R. Galloway studied medicine under Dr. L. R. Sellars, a well

known physician of Osawatomie, Kansas, and entered the medical college at Kansas City, Missouri. Dr. Galloway located in Linn county, Kansas, where he practiced his profession five years. He has built a good business house, twenty-four by fifty-two feet in which he placed a good stock of drugs and druggist supplies of all kinds, including patent medicines and his trade has come to be very extensive. As a business man he stands for all that is correct and practical. The doctor holds diplomas from the University Medical College of Kansas City, Missouri. In his political choice, he is in sympathy with the teachings of the Democratic party and in fraternal relations, is connected with the Odd Fellows order.

Dr. Galloway married in Linn county, Kansas, Cora A. Holmes, who died in 1906, aged thirty-four years. For his second wife, he married in 1908, Miss Bessie M. Shannon, of Avery, Oklahoma, a native of Texas, a daughter of D. E. Shannon, who is an ex-soldier of the Union army.

E. D. PROWANT, the postmaster of Agra in Lincoln county and also one of the county's leading farmers and stock raisers, was one of the first to seek a home in this community, and during the fourteen years which covers the period of his residence here he has been prominently identified with the interests of Agra and of Lincoln county. He was born thirty-three years ago near Pawnee City in Pawnee county, Nebraska, a member of one of the oldest families there and a son of a brave and honored Civil war soldier. His father enlisted for service in a Union regiment in Ohio when but seventeen years of age, becoming a member of the Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and he is now a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and an honored pioneer resident of Pawnee county, Nebraska. His wife was before marriage Elizabeth Stair, a native of Putnam county, Indiana. She is a member of the Methodist church.

E. D. Prowant, one of their eight children, three sons and five daughters, was reared to mature years on the old homestead farm in Nebraska. In 1895 he left his native county of Pawnee for Oklahoma, where he has ever since resided, and he now owns a valuable farm of two hundred acres near the town of Agra. His land is valuable and well improved and he has been very successful in his farming and stock raising. In January of 1906

he was made the postmaster of Agra, and his wife is serving as his assistant in the office. The office maintains one rural route.

The marriage of Mr. Prowant and Miss Emma Ryan was celebrated in 1896 in Lincoln county. She was one of the first teachers in the territory of Oklahoma, and was born in Ohio, a daughter of James Ryan. The two children of this union are Paulina and Wayne, aged respectively ten and eight years. Mrs. Prowant is a member of the United Brethren church. Mr. Prowant is both a Mason and an Odd Fellow, belonging to Lodge No. 133, in the former order and of which he is also the secretary and to Lodge No. 197 in the latter.

DR. C. W. MARTIN, physician and surgeon, whose medical practice extends throughout the territory in which the sprightly town of Payson, Lincoln county, is situated, is a native of Ohio, born in Putnam county, in 1862, a son of Dr. D. W. Martin, a reputable physician, practicing for many years and who is now sixty-eight years old. The paternal grandfather was D. Martin, of Springfield, Illinois. The mother of Dr. C. W. Martin was Lucy (Harris) Martin, who died in 1901. The family moved from Ohio to Gallatin, Davis county, Missouri, and Doctor C. W. Martin obtained his education, primarily, at the district schools, studying medicine with his father as his tutor. He began the practice of medicine in 1888, at Wichita, Kansas, during the great boom days of that city. He was active in the development of the city's interest and spent eight years there. He spent the next two years in Labette county, Kansas, then went to Joplin, Missouri, and from there to Topeka, Kansas. After remaining there sometime, he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and from that city moved to Oklahoma Territory. He arrived in this new country in 1893. He is a graduate of Ensworth Medical College of St. Joseph, Missouri, graduating with the class of 1903. It should be stated that the doctor had twenty years of actual practice before he graduated at the last named college. His extensive practice in various places, surrounded by different conditions, with many kinds and classes of patients, has equipped him for the better coping with disease than would probably have been his lot, had he remained in one locality.

He was united in marriage in 1886 to C. L. Gardner, who is a native of Zanesville, Ohio, by whom three children were born: Esther

L., Charles and Ruth. The doctor's family reside in Joplin, Missouri, where his children are being educated. Dr. Martin is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Woodmen of the World. He is prominent in the state and county medical societies and possesses much of the true public spirit which makes him an exemplary citizen. In his medical practice no physician is more careful and successful.

DR. F. B. ERWIN, one of the practical and skillful physicians and surgeons practicing the medical profession at the town of Wellston, within Lincoln county, Oklahoma, is a native of Brown county, Kansas, born near Hiawatha, in 1874, a son of an early pioneer settler, of Brown county, John J. Erwin, who located there in 1868, coming to Oklahoma in 1893, where he still resides, now leading a retired life, at Wellston. He married Mary E. Hannah, a native of Illinois. By this union there were born four sons and three daughters. Politically, the father is a Republican and takes a general interest in the political issues of the day.

Dr. F. B. Erwin was reared on the homestead, in Brown county, Kansas, and received a good education at Ottawa University, Kansas, and also attended the State Normal College, at Edmond, Oklahoma. He taught school three years in Lincoln county, Oklahoma, and one year in Nevada, and was counted a successful instructor. He took the medical course at the University Medical College, Kansas City, Missouri, graduating with the class of 1906, with class honors. He is now a member of the County Medical Society and is serving as its secretary. Politically, he is a Republican. He is an honored member of the I. O. O. F. and Woodmen's lodges.

The doctor was united in marriage in 1907, in Oklahoma, to Mae O. Whistler, a woman well educated and of an excellent family, the daughter of W. S. Whistler. The doctor and wife have one child, Lucile.

DR. H. C. MANNING, a practicing physician and surgeon of Cushing, is a graduate of the well known Chattanooga Medical College of Tennessee, and is a medical practitioner of true and tried ability. A native son of the southland of Kentucky, he was born near Williamsburg on the 15th of April, 1881, a grandson of a prominent old southerner who moved from Virginia to that state. William

H. Manning, his father, was also born in the Blue Grass state, and was reared, educated and married there, wedding Aurelia Bryant, also from that state, and she died at the age of sixty-one years. During the period of the Civil war William H. Manning served as a Federal soldier in a Kentucky regiment, and he died in his native state at the age of fifty-nine years, honored and respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He voted with the Republican party and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Manning were twelve children, ten sons and two daughters, and the seventh born of this number was H. C. Manning, Cushing's well known physician and surgeon. From the public schools he passed to the Williamsburg Academy in Kentucky, and on leaving that institution began the preparation for his life work by studying under his cousin, Dr. Bryant, of Williamsburg. This study was later continued in the Chattanooga Medical College of Tennessee, in which he graduated with the class of 1906. Since locating in Cushing he has built up a large practice, and in addition is also serving as the local physician for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

In 1905 Dr. Manning married Dora Smith, also from Kentucky, and their only child, a daughter Ethel, died at the age of fourteen months. He is a member of the State Board of Physicians and of the Masonic order and the Modern Woodmen of America.

ABEL D. CHASE. More than fifty years have passed since Abel D. Chase took up his abode in the Chickasaw Nation. He came here in the year of 1859, and has since been prominently identified with the interests of its people, enjoying their freedom and independence, and always shedding an influence for peace and harmony among his fellow men. His ancestors were among the first people to settle in Massachusetts, and in the old town of Newburyport on the Atlantic coast lived and died Aquilla Chase, the great-grandfather of Abel D. Aquilla Chase is said to have sailed the first vessel out of the harbor of that old town. The many oppressions of England against her colonies on this side of the Atlantic, and the recollections of the persecuted Pilgrims combined to alienate the friendship and loyalty of Chases to the mother country, and more firmly weld them to the Colonial sentiment for independence, and all who could bear arms were found in the ranks of Wash-

ington's army and aided in the establishment of a new nation and in defending its flag.

Among Captain Aquilla Chase's sons were Thomas, the grandfather of Abel D., and another who became the father of the famous Ohioan, Salmon P. Chase. Among the sons of Thomas was Abel D. Chase, Sr., born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, where he prepared himself for the profession of a civil engineer, and going later to Baltimore, Maryland, where he was married. In the course of his career he drifted into Pennsylvania and did a large amount of work in and about Philadelphia, his death also occurring in that city about 1830, when about forty years of age. His wife, Emma Harrison, was a daughter of a sea captain who was taken prisoner by the British during their operations about Baltimore, his vessel having been confiscated and he put in irons. But at a convenient opportunity he slipped off his hand irons, stripped himself to the skin and made his escape by swimming ashore. After her husband's death Mrs. Chase lived with her only daughter in Janesville, Wisconsin, where her death occurred. Her children were; Abel D., mentioned below; and Emma, who married her cousin, Winfield Chase, and moved to Portland, Oregon, where she died in 1895.

Abel D. Chase, Jr., was born at the parental home in Baltimore, October 19, 1826, and the days of his childhood and youth were passed in that city, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in Staunton, Virginia, obtaining his educational training chiefly in the latter state. He left Roanoke College to enter the army for service in the Mexican war, enlisting in 1846 in Captain Kenton Harper's Light Infantry, Virginia Volunteers, and when the troops of which he was a member reached the scene of action they were assigned to General Taylor's command. Sailing from Fortress Monroe to the mouth of the Rio Grande river, they were disembarked up the river and garrisoned many places in Mexico. The regimental field officers were all West Point men, and included among their number Jubal A. Early, a general in the Confederate army. After the close of the war the regiment returned to Fortress Monroe and were discharged, Mr. Chase returning then to Staunton, Virginia, where he took up the pursuits of civil life as a clerk in a mercantile store. For some time after this he was connected with a New York house in the purchase of produce for shipment to South America, handling large sums of money

without bond or security of any kind, and still later he was connected with several wholesale houses in Baltimore. In 1856, however, he severed his business relations and sailed for California by the Isthmus route, where he was employed in carrying mail and express for Greathouse Brothers from Shasta to the Trinity river, often through a dangerous country where all were at the mercy of "the man with a gun."

Mr. Chase returned home by the same route which had taken him to the Golden state, and after a few months at his old home in Virginia he started westward on the journey that led him to his final home and placed him permanently among a people which his presence has continually helped. On his way to the Indian Territory he stopped in Marshall county, Missouri, and taught a term of school there while visiting a friend, and resuming his journey to Mexico stopped again with an old time playmate who was then a sutler at Fort Washita. And it was while clerking for that friend and resting there that he met the Indian maiden who interested him so strongly, and who in time he made his wife.

Having married and thus attached himself to the Chickasaw people he exercised his right by engaging in the stock business near the old fort, and was identified with that locality until he came to Pickens county in 1887 and took up land on Walnut Bayou, some thirty miles west of Ardmore, where he secured many business and residence lots. He has improved much of his land as the town has progressed and enlarged, and his city property and family allotments constitute valuable holdings and produce a revenue sufficient for the ample maintenance of the household. When the Civil war was in progress he was in sympathy with the Confederate cause. The Chickasaws arranged to aid the south, and as he never opposed the regulations or laws of the nation he lent his support to the same cause and was offered a commission by the Richmond Government, and was also given an opportunity by General Pike to raise an independent command among the Indians, but he declined all this and contented himself with what aid he could render to the cause as a private citizen. He has never assumed any political rights among the people of his adoption, but he has known personally many of the statesmen of both the Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations.

In 1860 Mr. Chase married Miss Nancy McCoy, a daughter of a Choctaw, Judge McCoy.

whose wife was a Chickasaw woman. They were married on the 24th of May of that year, and have had the following children: Grove E., a farmer at Walnut Bayou; Emma, the wife of William Bates, of Durant; Ruth, wife of William Newton, of Cornish, Oklahoma; and Callie C., who married John Blake and resides in Love county, Oklahoma. Since the close of the war between the states Mr. Chase has supported the Democratic party, but those of his people who lived north of Mason and Dixon's line took an opposite view of political questions. He has never been closely allied with any church denomination, but has lived a consistent Christian life.

DR. JOHN O. GILLIAM, of Berwyn, has spent his life of nearly sixty years as a resident of the southwest, and for more than half that period has been engaged in the education and uplifting of the Indian citizens of this region, as well as in the lightening of the physical burdens, which must be borne by all races and classes of people. He is a Missourian, born in Chariton county, on the 17th of August, 1849, son of James Gilliam, who came there at an early day from Prince Edward county, Virginia, where the family had been originally planted during the period of the Huguenot exodus from France. James Gilliam was born in Prince Edward county in 1821; was a planter, a slave owner and a Whig, and for sixty years lived on the Apomattox river in the house which had been his father's home through life. He died in Chariton county, Missouri, in 1902, and came of a long-lived family of successful farmers, consisting of nine sons and three daughters. James Gilliam married Martha Martin, a cultured Virginia lady, who was educated in Emory and Henry College, and died in 1872. Her father was a wealthy planter. The children of this union were: James of San Luis Obispo county, California, and a bachelor; Dr. John O., of this sketch; Louisa, who married W. O. Sowers, of Sheridan county, Missouri; Edward, of Greenville, Oklahoma; and Sallie, wife of Leslie Hickman, also of Sheridan county.

On leaving the country schools of Chariton county, Dr. Gilliam spent a year in William Jewell and a year in Central College of Missouri, at Fayette, receiving his medical education from the latter institution, which he left in 1873. The succeeding years were chiefly spent in teaching, and in 1875 he removed from Missouri to Texas. In 1876 he

built a cabin on the banks of the Washita, and as he had been granted a license to practice medicine he established himself in the midst of the Chickasaw Nation in a double professional capacity. His school room was little more than a rude shelter, and his pupils were the children of the full blooded Chickasaws, and his compensation both as teacher and doctor came to him largely in the shape of cattle and horses. As the country filled with white residents, however, and his services as a physician were brought into greater demand, medicine and surgery came to absorb all his time, and about fifteen years ago he taught his last class. When his practice was entirely among the Indians it was a vocation attended by great personal danger, especially if the patient was so filled with strong drink as to be unable to discriminate between friend and foe; and the old "medicine man" of the tribe was often bitterly hostile. It was also necessary for the doctor to remain with his patient during the progress of the sickness, to see that his medicine was administered; otherwise it was likely to be thrown out the window by skeptical relatives. Such men as Dr. Gilliam, who married into the tribe, also acted as peacemakers in the numerous native feuds, and really prevented the extermination of the Indians of the southwest. As it was, during the three years of his residence on the Washita fifty-two Indians were killed.

Dr. Gilliam learned the language of the Chickasaws, secured and maintained their respect and confidence, and for his second wife married one of their women, who proved a faithful and competent foster-mother to his orphan children. Having thus acquired the rights of a citizen of the nation, he obtained several valuable family allotments along the Washita and outlying fertile regions. As a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation Dr. Gilliam also served on the native juries and took the Indian census of 1893, but was not identified with Chickasaw politics in any way. He belonged to the Progressives, and both he and his sons vote with the Democrats in state and national affairs, and some years ago he served as mayor of Berwyn. He is a Master Mason, having for six years held the chair of Berwyn lodge, A. F. & A. M.

Dr. Gilliam first married Elizabeth Harper, daughter of Vivola Harper, a Missourian of a Virginia family. Mrs. Elizabeth Harper died in 1879, the mother of the following: Rob-

ert, who died in January, 1907, leaving a family; Lena, wife of John Gallagher, a resident of Lexington, Oklahoma, and Edward who was killed by lightning while a young man. For his second wife the Doctor married Susan Brushingham, a Chickasaw citizen, who died in 1891, leaving Lizzie, wife of Frank Tyndall, of Derwood, Oklahoma; Olivet H., wife of Loy Cotner, of Comanche, Oklahoma; James, John and Sallie, who were triplets, the last dying as a young woman; Maud, Harry and Howard, the second named being deceased. Mrs. Annie Largen became Dr. Gilliam's third wife. She is a daughter of Israel Sigmon, and by this marriage has become the mother of Mary Dolski, Amon, Leslie, Donnie and Paul F. Gilliam.

JAMES P. TAYLOR, mayor of Berwyn, Carter county, was for many years identified with the mercantile interests of the village and for eighteen years has been its postmaster. He was born in Monroe county, Kentucky, April 12, 1852, where his father was also born and died. His paternal grandfather was born in England and married a Scotch lady, and Mr. Taylor is therefore of good British stock. The country schools of his Kentucky home provided him with a fair education, and this, aided by his own training, enabled him to teach in the public schools. In 1875 he left Kentucky and removed to Bonham, Texas, where he attended school a year and continued his educational work in that state. In 1879 he came to the Chickasaw Nation, where he resumed the work of teaching for nearly three years, and during the following four years devoted himself to the farm. He became a clerk for C. C. Rooks, in 1886, his employer conducting a store at the field headquarters of the construction company which was building the Sante Fe road through the territory. When the store was moved further along the line, Mr. Taylor remained in Berwyn, commencing business on a capital of \$18.50 and during the first year his operations amounted to \$11,000. The second year he doubled these figures and continued to prosper until the disastrous drop in cotton, and, as he had been extensively handling the staple, his losses were so great that he was forced to suspend.

In 1891 he was appointed postmaster of Berwyn, and, although he has performed the duties of the position with the utmost efficiency, he engaged in several outside business ventures, such as drugs, furniture and under-

taking, and fairly repaired the losses of the former years. He now owns a business house, a residence and other property in Berwyn, and is in comfortable circumstances. Mr. Taylor has always been an active Republican. He was first appointed postmaster in 1887, and served until Cleveland's second term, when Senator Bailey of Texas had him removed for too pronounced activity in political matters, but he was re-appointed in 1900, and has well served the public in that position. When the Republicans decided to give the Indian Territory a delegate to the national convention, political activity of a local nature was aroused, and Mr. Taylor served on many committees organized to manage the campaign from his particular section. He was a delegate to the first Republican state convention held at Tulsa, in 1907, and is well known among the leaders of the party in Carter county. In April, 1908, he was elected mayor of Berwyn against a strong Democrat, and as that party is normally in the ascendancy his induction into office was a decided compliment to his popularity and ability.

On the 6th of June, 1884, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage with Mrs. Eliza J. North, daughter of William Sadler who migrated from Iowa. Two pairs of twins were born of this union, and reside near their parents. They are: Albert and Euberta, who married Zettie Vann and Charles and Samuel. One daughter Minnie Belle is deceased. Mr. Taylor is a third degree Mason, has been secretary of his lodge and is a member of the Christian church.

CHARLES W. HENDERSON. Having passed thirty-seven years within the limits of what is now Oklahoma, Charles W. Henderson, president of the First National Bank of Berwyn, Carter county, may justly claim firm foothold as a pioneer, and as he has been a brave soldier, a successful stock-man and merchant and a promoter and developer of substantial institutions of a financial and mercantile nature, no one would withhold the credit due him as a man of character and ability, and a strong factor in the upbuilding of a progressive state. Mr. Henderson established himself first in the Cherokee Nation along the valley of Caney river some fifteen miles west of the present site of Claremore, and there, in 1871, he invested the few hundred dollars he had accumulated in cattle and passed his first two years in the wilderness of the great west. Then disposing of his stock,

he came south to the Washita river and resumed the cattle business along its banks within the limits of Pickins county, Chickasaw Nation, and was somewhat extensively identified with the industry until 1904, when the farm and his other interests absorbed his entire time. His army life no doubt had something to do with influencing Mr. Henderson to chose the wild country of the Indian Territory as his permanent home. He had passed the years of that service in the department of the Trans-Mississippi, and, even amid the excitement and distraction of war its spell as an abiding place was laid upon him, never to be broken.

Taking up the narrative from its inception, it is learned that Charles W. Henderson was born in Barry county, Missouri, on the 4th of March, 1845. His father, Lewis Henderson, was a native of South Carolina, and for many years resided in Washburn, Missouri, as a leading merchant of the place. There he married Abbie Hamilton a Tennessee lady who died at Berwyn, Oklahoma, in 1894, at the age of eighty-three years. The father died March 22, 1845, shortly after the birth of Charles W. Henderson. The only other child is Robert, also a resident of Berwyn. In his sixteenth year the former enlisted in the Eleventh Missouri Infantry, and served in the Second Brigade under Generals Holmes, Hindman, Parsons, Van Dorn and Price. He participated in the battles of Wilson Creek, Pleasant Hill and Jenkins Ferry, his command being stationed at Shreveport for a few months preceeding the surrender of Lee and was there disbanded. He was on the boat loaded with soldiers which, in the spring of 1865, started down the Red river on its homeward journey, but foundered with the loss of several hundred lives. Mr. Henderson escaped with a companion, made his way to Little Rock and through the influence of a Federal friend, secured government employment there. In December he returned home, spent the year 1866 in Jackson county, Missouri, and then was employed for four years as a merchant's clerk at Cane Hill, Arkansas. It was from the proceeds of the latter service that he accumulated the nucleus of his present comfortable fortune. Along the Washita river, in the Chickasaw Nation, he engaged both in farming and stock-raising, and being an intermarried citizen he obtained his family allotments of land to which he was entitled.

As the community filled with white settlers and the demand for mercantile conveniences increased Mr. Henderson saw the need of a general store in the community and established one on his land. He maintained it in that locality until the advent of the railroad and the location of a switch foretold the building of the town of Berwyn, when he removed his store thither, being among the first, and continued the business for several years. Mr. Henderson then retired from urban business for a time, and next established the First National Bank of Berwyn, with a capital of \$25,000. He still owns the majority of the stock and is the president of the institution. In 1908 was formed the Berwyn Mercantile Company, of which he is vice president and a director. On August 19, 1877, Mr. Henderson wedded Mrs. Louisa Humes, daughter of Van Colbert and a niece of Winchester Colbert, first governor of the Chickasaw Nation after the days of reconstruction. Mrs. Henderson died in 1904, leaving Elsie, wife of John Mulkey, of Mulkey, Oklahoma, and Charles, Ella, John and Thelma, who are still members of the family circle. On November 27, 1906, Mr. Henderson was married, in Washburn, Missouri, to Mrs. Mary A. Moore, daughter of Seaburn Johnson, a farmer and trader of that place. His present wife he had known in the days of his youth. Mr. Henderson is a Master Mason and a Baptist. He is a thorough Democrat, without political ambition, but from all the higher standpoints is a citizen of representative American traits.

HON. CHARLES M. CAMPBELL, of Ardmore, was during many years conspicuously identified with the federal courts of the southern district of the Indian Territory, both as attorney at the bar and as an official of the court. His first connection with the courts of Indian Territory was as a member of the firm of Campbell and Jenkins, and upon the dissolution of this connection he practiced alone as long as he remained actively in the profession. As a lawyer his learning and his ability as an advocate and his fairness in his attitude toward his colleagues and the court won him the confidence and admiration of his fellow counsellors and friends to the extent that he was strongly urged by them to seek the appointment of judge of the new federal court established at Ardmore, which he did. In the conference at Washington with President McKinley relative to the matter, he was slated by the President for the place, but

before the nominations were sent to the senate an old congressional friend and comrade in Ohio of the President solicited the appointment, and in the negotiations which followed, Mr. Campbell consented to accept the clerkship of the court, filling that office from 1897 until November 16, 1907, when statehood closed up federal relations largely in Oklahoma.

In the course of the years passed in Ardmore, Mr. Campbell has entered the sphere of business and is numbered among the conservative and successful financiers of the country. He is quite extensively interested in grazing and owns a large ranch near Foster in Garvin county. He is vice president of the Ardmore National Bank, of which he was also one of the organizers, and he has property interests of other kinds in the county seat.

In reverting more particularly to the private and ancestral life of Hon. Charles M. Campbell we first revert to Scotland, the early home of the Campbells. But his paternal grandfather left his native land at the close of the eighteenth century, and in the year 1800, was united in marriage to Miss McIntosh of New York City. A few years later they moved south and founded his branch of the family in the state of Alabama. Among his children was James W. Campbell, (father of Charles M. Campbell), who with his brother Donald and sister Marjory constituted the household. He married Miss Susan Morgan, a relative of Senator Morgan of Alabama, and for some years lived at Knoxville, Tennessee, whither he had moved when a young man. He was born in the year 1805, and passed part of his life as a merchant in Tennessee, and later as clerk of the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

James Campbell brought his family to Texas in 1860 and settled at Jefferson, then an important place on the navigable waters of Red river, and here he engaged in the drug business with his son Donald and the late E. W. Taylor of Texas. There he passed through the trying times of the Civil war only to meet death, together with his wife and daughter by the yellow fever while on a visit at Millican, Texas, in 1867. Among his family of thirteen children, were, Donald, who died in Texas, leaving six children, was once lieutenant governor of the state; Argyle was killed in the Confederate army near Richmond, Virginia, leaving a widow and one daughter;

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Mrs. J. W. Bridges, who died at Millican, Texas, leaving three children; Mrs. John R. Juden, of New Orleans, Louisiana, has four children, and Charles M. mentioned above, the others having passed away unmarried.

The old Rucker school together with other public schools of Jefferson, Texas, equipped Charles M. Campbell with a liberal education for his day. He was born at Knoxville, Tennessee, November 2, 1850, and was ten years of age when his parents cast their fortunes with the Lone State state. He read law in Jefferson with J. H. Rogers and with his brother Donald Campbell, and also in Austin, and was admitted to the bar before Judge Barksdale at Dallas in 1876. After practicing for some time in Jefferson, he in 1883 was appointed U. S. Inspector of the port of Galveston, holding the position one year, and was then appointed postoffice inspector, with headquarters at Austin, continuing in that office until the first Democratic administration assumed power, when he again took up the practice of law in Austin. He entered actively and enthusiastically into the work, and remained at the capital until locating in the village of Ardmore, Indian Territory, in 1890, where his business and professional lines have since been cast. Mr. Campbell was chairman of the first organized Republican central committee in the old Indian Territory, being elected at McAlester, June 12, 1892. In his political relations he emerges from a fountain head of Republicanism. His father and his older brother were of that political faith, and he cast his first presidential vote for General Grant and held the secretaryship of the Republican Senate of Texas in 1871. He was also treasurer of Marion county, that state, for several terms, and went into the practice of law on leaving that office. When the matter of statehood came into prominence Mr. Campbell entered spiritedly into the movement and was in Washington with committees, adding his mite toward the crystallization of sentiment in favor of the passage of an enabling act. In the political campaign which followed statehood, his participation was largely as a layman and in the interest and success of the Republican party at the polls. He was strongly and repeatedly urged to accept the chairmanship of the Republican state committee in 1907, and it was only after he had positively declined to serve that another man was chosen.

On November 3, 1886, he married in Austin, Texas, Miss Fannie Simpson, a member

of an old family of the south and formerly from Little Rock, Arkansas, the birth place of Mrs. Campbell. The only child of this union is Rachael Anoise. In their religious belief the Campbells were Presbyterians, and the Hon. Charles M. Campbell is a member of that denomination, but Mrs. Campbell is member of the Christian church. In Masonry he is a member of the Scottish Rite and a Shriner.

GEORGE MURRAY, president and manager of the Berwyn Mercantile Company, is also president of the Berwyn board of aldermen, and is a citizen of marked business ability and talents for useful public service. For the past thirty years he has been acquiring a familiarity with western people and western institutions which has made him as thoroughly in sympathy with the spirit of the great country west of the Mississippi as though he had been born on its prairies or amid its mountains. Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, was his native place and his birth occurred November 12, 1859. His father, Matt Murray, was foreman of an iron mine there, and was born in County Mayo, Ireland. He married Susan Patterson, and both parents died when George was a mere child. On this account the large family was scattered, and the whereabouts of the different members became unknown. Even at the tender age of five years George was forced to earn something toward the support of a widowed mother and even younger children, and several years after, when his mother was taken from him, his labors were redoubled. His first labors were about the mines, and at the age of fourteen he entered a rolling mill at South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he was employed about three years. Then he came west, and in 1878, after a brief stay at Lincoln, Nebraska, he had progressed as far as Del Norte, Colorado, where he was employed in a brick yard and later finding the same work at Denver. He remained in that state until 1883, when he engaged in railroad work in New Mexico and Arizona, and finally, in his prospectings and wanderings, reached the California coast. Eventually he saw much of Oregon and Washington, and then sought the harvest fields of North Dakota. At the approach of winter he drifted to Louisiana, where he worked in a sugar house on the Salzburg plantation below Donaldsonville. A few months there, and he dropped into Houston, Texas, there entering the employ of the Santa Fe road first as a

laborer and then as a section foreman. He was finally honored by being transferred from Sanger to section 47, at Berwyn, which was reputed to be the hardest section on the Oklahoma division. The place suited Mr. Murray so well that he left the employ of the railroad company July 31, 1897, and in the following month engaged in selling goods at Berwyn, as a member of the firm of Attaway and Murray. This venture was unfortunate, but Mr. Murray engaged in a profitable business with his brother-in-law, as Suggs and Murray continuing operations until 1907. In September of that year he withdrew from the firm and assumed a large interest in the Berwyn Mercantile Company, of which he was chosen manager. Its capital stock amounts to \$10,000, and its stockholders are among the best business men of Berwyn and vicinity. The Berwyn Mercantile Company is now in a most flourishing condition, Mr. Murray's surplus, as heretofore, being invested in real estate. He thus has become the owner of comfortable residence and is a considerable holder in business property and other improved real estate. He is also a stockholder in the First National Bank of Berwyn, and has been actively identified with the civic affairs of the village. Ever since its incorporation he has served the municipality in some capacity, and, as mentioned, is now president of the board of aldermen. In politics, he is a Republican. On September 22, 1895, Mr. Murray married Miss Mary E. Suggs, a daughter of Butler Suggs, a Mississippian by birth, and Mamie and Ruth are the issue of this union.

JOHN HARDY, one of the prominent merchants and promoters of Berwyn, Carter county, is an immigrant to Oklahoma from Clinton, Arkansas, and a native of Itawamba county, Mississippi. He was born on the 8th of April, 1855, son of Andrew Underwood Hardy, a South Carolinian, who was reared in his native state and educated as a physician. He practiced his profession among the Chickasaw Indians in Mississippi, learned their language and partially adopted their modes of life. The Choctaws were also among his patients, and he remained in the state until 1869, spending the last few years of his residence therein as a citizen of Lowndes county where as a successful physician and a superior citizen he became widely known. Dr. Hardy was a son of Andrew Hardy, who spent his life on the South Carolina plantation on which the son's birth occurred in 1802. The doctor re-

moved from Lowndes county, Mississippi, to Clinton, Arkansas, where he passed the final period of his life. His marriage to Arminda Walton occurred in Itawamba county, and the wife died in Clinton, Arkansas, in 1870, the mother of the following: Arminda, wife of M. Driver, of Van Buren county, Arkansas; Salena, who married A. J. Reese and died in that county; Andrew, of Berwyn, Oklahoma, an ex-Confederate soldier and a farmer; Reuben, a successful business man and a capitalist of Ardmore; John, of this notice, and Hugh, of Mill Creek, Oklahoma.

The country schools of his native state gave John Hardy his education, and he passed the first twenty-seven years of his life on a farm. He then settled in Clinton, Arkansas, engaging in the grocery business and later in the conduct of a general store, thus continuing until his removal to Oklahoma in 1893. When Mr. Hardy came to Berwyn he possessed \$325 as his total capital. He erected a cottonwood house eighteen by twenty-four feet for his first store, and from the profits of the business which he has since developed has erected six of the twelve stone stores in Berwyn, three of which he yet owns. As a lessee of Indian land he has become a farmer, and his tenants add substantially to his yearly income. On the 19th of January, 1874, Mr. Hardy was united in marriage with Miss Isabella Culpepper, only daughter of Rev. C. H. Culpepper, who migrated from Mississippi. Mrs. Hardy is a native of Bradley county, Arkansas, and by this marriage has become the mother of the following: Emma, wife of Drew Middleton, of Ada, Oklahoma; Alonzo, of Konawa, Okla.; Charles, private secretary of the judge advocate of the United States in the Philippines, where on December 22, 1908, he married Elizabeth McMahon, of San Diego, California; Iva, wife of W. H. Hooks, of Memphis, Texas; Minnie, wife of Jesse Page, of Holdenville, Oklahoma; Pearl, who married T. Rogers, of Berwyn, and Noble, Coy C. Nellie and Claude, still of the family circle.

HON. ISAAC R. MASON, county judge of Carter county, is a native of Chambersburg, Illinois, where he was born on the 14th of February, 1863. He was reared to manhood in his native county of Pike, being educated in its public schools and at Jacksonville College, from which institution he graduated at the age of twenty-one with the degree of B. A. Like other ambitious young men who have made a success in the law, he chose as a

stepping stone to his ultimate ambition the profession of teaching. While a teacher in the public schools he borrowed all the law books owned by his acquaintances, and thoroughly read and digested them; in fact, even before the completion of his college course he was a student in the office of George Cooper and Congressman Ed. Lane, lawyers of Hillsboro, Illinois. While teaching he learned telegraphy as another means of furthering his progress in the law, and enabling him to finally devote his life to it. His first railroad work was with the Big Four Road, as an operator at Windsor, Illinois, and he continued to serve at various points of that system until he removed to Mayfield, Kansas, in 1884, to assume the agency of the Southern Kansas Railway Company. He was transferred successfully to Milan, Argonia and Woodward (Oklahoma), to Celeste (Texas) and in 1890 to Ardmore, Oklahoma.

Judge Mason remained at Ardmore successfully engaged in railroad work until 1898, when he left the service and established an office for the practice of the law. He was first associated with H. H. Brown, as a partner, and later with J. T. Coleman and J. A. Bass, his connection with the last named forming the firm of Mason and Bass. The quality of his practice and the strength of his character as a man brought him both admiration and popularity, and at the insistence of his friends he allowed his name to be used as a nominee for the county judgeship at the first election of the state of Oklahoma in September, 1907. First he carried the primaries against three strong opponents and at the election defeated his Republican rival at the rate of two votes to one. The months of his judicial service since have but demonstrated how fit he is for the duties of the bench to which he was called by the popular voice.

Judge Mason is a descendant of one of America's oldest and most honorable families, his most remote ancestor in this country being a member of the Virginia colony founded in 1607. Ransom Mason, grandfather of Judge Mason was born in the Old Dominion, moved into Tennessee, became a planter, and finally established himself in Pike county, Illinois, as among the first settlers of the state. After rearing a large family in that locality the Civil war came to divide his household. Two of his sons supported the Confederacy and another one joined the Union Army, the father himself being a strong advocate of Secession

even in the home territory of "Dick" Yates, the famous war governor of Illinois.

Joseph S. Mason, the father, was born in 1828, near Nashville, Tennessee, and, although an uneducated man, he had a retentive memory, a strong mind, much energy and a substantial stock of common sense. His active business career was spent in Pike county, Illinois, as a stock dealer and a butcher of Chambersburg, Perry and Greggsville. While there he supplied meat to the steamboat trade on the Illinois river, and in other ways established an acquaintance that was extensive and a source of business profit. When his race had run and his energies were plainly waning, he brought his wife to Ardmore, that they might be near their son in their declining years. There he passed away in 1898, three years subsequent to the death of his wife. Before her marriage Mrs. Joseph S. Mason had been known as Rachel Gilworth, and her children were: Minerva, who first married Harvey Pouder and is now the wife of Nathaniel Ford, of Niantic, Illinois; Olive, Mrs. J. M. Dennis, of Pond Creek, Oklahoma; James P., a resident of St. Louis, Missouri; Fama, wife of D. E. Allen of Ardmore, Oklahoma; Chauncey H., of Versailles, Missouri; Isaac Ransom, of this sketch; Eliza, who married Frank Satterlee and died at Irving, Illinois, and Benton D., who died at Bucklin, Kansas.

Judge Mason himself was married at Argonia, Kansas, on the 12th of July, 1885, to Susan, daughter of John and Sarah (Teeter) Zook, her parents being of German blood. The issue of this marriage are Wilda Irene, Ivan Ralph (deceased), Joe, Sarah and Arthur Covington Mason. The Judge is a member of the Masons and Odd Fellows, having taken the Knight Templar degree in the former order. In Odd Fellowship he has filled all the chairs in the local lodge and the grand lodge of Indian Territory Jurisdiction, being grand master in 1897-1898. He has served three years as grand secretary of the jurisdiction of the Indian Territory and served four years in the sovereign grand lodge, I. O. O. F. as grand representative from his jurisdiction.

WILLIAM B. FRAME, one of the pioneer druggists of Ardmore and the present clerk of Carter county, has been a progressive resident of that locality for nearly twenty years. In 1889 he came hither from Dexter, Texas, where he first engaged in the business in which he is so well known in Ardmore, having migrated to the Lone Star state in 1883

from Moore county, Tennessee. The family was originally of Virginia stock, William Frame, the paternal grandfather removing as a young man first into Kentucky and subsequently to Moore county, Tennessee. These migrations occurred during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the ancestor noted finally becoming a large slave owner and an extensive planter, leaving an extensive estate in Tennessee at the time of his death in 1837. Among his many children was James M., the father of William B., who was born in 1827.

James M. Frame was reared amidst favorable surroundings and acquired a liberal education for one of his time. He became one of the early schoolmasters of Moore county, but when he chose a permanent occupation it was that of agriculture, and to it he adhered for the balance of his life. He was a strong Democrat, a good citizen and a true Methodist. For his wife he chose Susan Tripp, daughter of Eli Tripp, a farmer of Lincoln county, Tennessee, and Mrs. Frame is now a resident of Davis, Oklahoma. The children of the family were: William B., Sallie, who is a resident of Davis; James H., who died at that place; Thomas W., living there as a prominent business man; Mollie V., who married T. C. Wakefield and died at Dexter, Texas, leaving a daughter; Rufus C., of Madill, Oklahoma; Della, who married Burge Kelley and died at Davis; Mattie Lee, who married Hilliard Hamilton, deceased, the widow being now a resident of Davis; and Lon M. Frame, of Ardmore.

William B. Frame, the eldest child of the family was born in Moore county, Tennessee, on the 24th of January, 1857, and at the age of eighteen was so far advanced in educational acquirements that he became a teacher in the public schools of his home locality. After being thus employed for some seven years he married, and in the following year (1883) removed with his wife to Dexter, Cooke county, Texas. For the succeeding five years he did effective work in the country schools, when he permanently abandoned teaching for a business and public life. His venture as a druggist was so successful that he decided to establish himself in the same line as a resident of the new territory which was about to be thrown open to general settlement and development. In 1889, therefore, soon after Oklahoma's first great land sale, he removed to Ardmore, and has remained in the locality of his first choice, continually

progressing in material things and in his character as a faithful, useful and enterprising citizen. When he cast his lot with the village of Ardmore he established a small stock of drugs in a frame building on Main Street, near the depot, but his business increased with the growth of the town, and under the stimulus of his good management, and finally reached metropolitan proportions. As he prospered he became interested in Ardmore real estate, established a handsome home and erected two business houses on Main Street—these facts identifying him as one of the builders of the city. In his race for the nomination of county clerk Mr. Frame was opposed in the primaries by three strong citizens of Carter county, but as his party (the Democratic) was in local power he defeated his Republican opponent by a large majority, and, with the advent of statehood, took office as the first clerk of Carter county.

As a citizen few men are more widely known in Carter county than William B. Frame. Both in the conduct of his private business and the affairs of the county he has evinced unflinching integrity, sincerity and positive ability—qualities which never fail to inspire general esteem and confidence. Toward the multiplicity of affairs which appeal to the public for accomplishment he has ever shown a willing and liberal hand. Mr. Frame was married February 19, 1882, in Tennessee, to Miss Savanna Eula Thomason, daughter of Dr. W. F. Thomason, and the children of the family are: Sue Hopkins Frame, bookkeeper in her father's store; James F., Thomas L., Myrtle V., William J. and Paul S. Frame. Mr. Frame is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity.

WILLIAM B. JOHNSON. Among Oklahoma's professional and business men none are more closely identified with the growth and best interests of their communities than William B. Johnson, of Ardmore. His career at the bar has been one of honor, and he is giving some of the best efforts of his life to the elevation of municipal government. His ancestry is numbered among the old American families of the Atlantic coast, from where its posterity migrated toward the Blue Grass state of Kentucky, there to plant a seed destined to flourish and multiply into a race which has indelibly impressed itself upon our national life. The honor of founding this family in the middle west belongs to William

R. Johnson, the grandfather of him whose name introduces this review.

William R. Johnson was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1811, a son of Hezekiah Johnson, who came with his family and his slaves to the then new commonwealth of Kentucky about 1820 and opened up a plantation in what is now Boone county. As did his father William R. passed his life on a plantation, and when the issues of the Civil war were to be fought out, he and his remained on the side of the stars and stripes. He married Miss Francis Allen, whose mother was a Moseby and whose ancestors, like those of her husband, brought their family and slaves from Richmond, Virginia, to make a home in the land of "Daniel Boone." At her death Mrs. Johnson left her husband with five children, one of whom is Thomas B. Johnson.

Thomas B. Johnson, who has resided in Ardmore since 1891, was born in Boone county, Kentucky, September 30, 1840, and lived in that county and Livingston until his removal to Oklahoma. His life was spent largely as a farmer, but for a time he carried on a sort of river trade with the lower "river country" in farm products, during this time residing in Livingston county. When the rebellion came on his sympathies were with the Union and the old flag, and in December of 1863 he enlisted in Company B, Thirtieth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, and was commissioned sergeant major of the regiment. This regimental command seemed to have been detailed for operation in Kentucky, for it seldom left the state's borders, and when it did so the errand was one of destruction of the enemy's property nearby, such as the Salt Works of the Confederacy on the southern border of Virginia. Capturing Confederate deserters, chasing the Morgan "raiders," quelling international disturbances in the state and curtailing the influence of Confederate sympathizers and Confederate freebooters was the work that largely devolved upon the Thirtieth Kentucky from its inception to the close of the conflict. Thomas B. Johnson married Sarah J. Slater, a daughter of Kentucky by birth but of Virginia ancestry. She was born February 14, 1841, and became the mother of two sons, William B. and Charles L. Johnson, both of Ardmore. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson celebrated their golden wedding on January 26, 1909.

William B. Johnson was born in Boone county, Kentucky, November 18, 1860, and

while growing to manhood learned how to raise tobacco and grain on his father's farm. From the country schools he went to Ghent College, receiving his diploma from that institution in 1879. Deciding then to prepare for the law he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was graduated in its law course in 1882. Thus with his educational training completed so far as his college work was concerned Mr. Johnson selected a location in Texas, and in the fall of 1882 opened an office in Gainesville. He tried his first lawsuit there, and during the eight years that he was a member of the Cook county bar he established a reputation as a capable and promising lawyer. In 1890 he was appointed a U. S. commissioner and sent to Ardmore to represent the eastern district of Texas, which then had jurisdiction over the Indian country. He was at that time in partnership with A. C. Cruce, the firm name being Johnson and Cruce, but this relation was then dissolved not to be resumed again until his services as commissioner were concluded, and then under the firm name of Johnson, Cruce and Cruce, Ardmore. In October of 1897 he was appointed U. S. district attorney for the southern district of the Indian Territory, the appointment having been made by President McKinley, and at the expiration of his term he was recommissioned by President Roosevelt, and retired from the office January 31, 1906.

Being a Republican and as such responsible for the promotion of the interests and success of his party, William B. Johnson has never failed to qualify for service whenever there was party work to be done. He was a member of the first Republican convention for the Indian Territory, which was held at South McAlester in 1892 and one of the five men, who called that convention and this at a time before a station had been built at that place and when the delegates were compelled to walk to old McAlester to get their tickets stamped for return passage. Following this meeting he was a member of the territorial committee for twelve years. He was a delegate to all statehood conventions, and at the last one the temporary chairman was conceded to the Indian Territory and he was urged for the place, but declined to contest with R. L. Williams of Durant, although in the first election for state officers he was pitted against that gentleman for judge of the supreme court of the state, and was de-

feated with the rest of the Republican ticket. From 1896 to 1899 Mr. Johnson was general attorney for the Chickasaw Nation, and appeared in their interests in all the courts of the territory, and in sixty-six cases before the supreme court of the United States.

In a business way the Ardmore National Bank owns Mr. Johnson as a stockholder, as does the Pennington Wholesale Grocery Company of this city and the Folsom-Morris Coal Mining Company of Midway, Oklahoma. He was one of the builders of two of the first brick business houses of Ardmore, also a comfortable home, and is the secretary and treasurer of the coal mining company above mentioned.

January 26, 1886, in Gainesville, Texas, he married Miss Annie Conlee. Her father, Preston Conlee, settled in Texas when it was a province of Mexico, and lived there through its republic era and long after it became a part of the American Union. Mrs. Johnson was born in Gainesville, January 16, 1867, and her union has been blessed with the birth of four children. One William D., dying in infancy; the eldest son, Doran G., is a medical student in the Kirksville, (Missouri), School of Osteopathy, and his literary training was obtained in the military school at Lexington, Missouri, and in the Castle Heights school of Lebanon, Tennessee. The two younger children are Grace and Thomas Green. Mr. Johnson is a Knight Templar Mason and a Shriner, as well as a past exalted ruler of the Elks lodge of Ardmore.

JOHN HINKLE. The name of John Hinkle has been associated with the bar of Carter county, Oklahoma, and the public life of Ardmore for almost eighteen years, it having been in 1891 that he cast his lot with the residents of the future state and enrolled his name among its promoters and upholders. His connection with the courts as an advocate and as a Master in Chancery have given him a wide acquaintance here, and his interest in civic matters in Ardmore has established his sincerity and earnestness as a citizen.

His first important step in a business way was his connection with his father and brother in operating a store in Springfield, Arkansas, continuing in the store from 1858 until the outbreak of the war of the rebellion. In the struggle which ensued he rendered what aid he could as a civilian, and in 1864 was appointed and commissioned to hold the election in Conway county, Arkansas, the voting be-

ing done at Springfield, and the Republicans carried the county. He certified the result of the ballot, and when the war ended the next year the county and township officers of that county were commissioned on the results shown by his certified returns. From the close of the war until 1872 the Republicans filled the offices of Conway county, and as Mr. Hinkle's brother was its clerk he (Mr. Hinkle) performed the duties of the office while the brother gave his time to outside affairs. On leaving that office he began the completion of his preparation for the law, and after his admission to the bar of Springfield practiced in that city and in Morrillton, the new county seat, until his removal to the Indian Territory and settlement in Ardmore.

In his political affiliations Mr. Hinkle is a Republican. While in Arkansas he took a firm stand for his party's cause, and persisted in showing his colors in that state all through the era of persecution and assassination of Republicans by the Democrats, which took place there as late as twenty years ago. He was one of the members of the Lincoln Republican Club, said to have been the first political organization in Indian Territory, and he was one of the five men from this city to take part in the organization of the first territorial Republican convention at South McAlester in 1892, while later he was a state committeeman of the party for several years. In 1898 he was appointed master in chancery and referee in bankruptcy for the southern district of Indian Territory, and served in those important offices until the coming of statehood in 1907.

Mr. Hinkle is a native son of the Blue Grass state of Kentucky, born in Garrard county May 2, 1838. His paternal grandfather had moved to that state from Virginia, and died there early in life, leaving a widow with several children to battle with the frontier and its antagonistic elements as best they could. Anthony Hinkle was one of those children. He was born in Virginia in 1812, and together with a sister he was taken to a distant locality to be reared, and in that way lost all trace of his mother and her other children. Until some time after his marriage he lived on a farm, and although not an educated man from a modern view point he had a rich personality and led a positive and useful life. After leaving the farm he located in Springfield, Arkansas, (to which state the family had gone about 1842), and engaged in mer-

chandising with his sons, the opening of the war finding him thus connected. He entertained strong Union sentiments and supported Bell and Everett in 1860 because they were the nearest he could get to the Lincoln ticket, in that campaign. Raising a company for the Union, he was commissioned captain of Company L, Third Arkansas Cavalry, and served throughout the period of the war. Notwithstanding he was a slave owner he loved the union of the states more than the institution of slavery and offered his life for its preservation.

After the close of the conflict he performed a modest part in the reconstruction of the state, and was chosen a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1868, and took part in the important deliberations of that body. On resuming civil life after the close of this conflict he practiced medicine after the manner of many of the old time doctors. He affiliated with the Republican party, heartily endorsing the great work it had accomplished, and in 1894, in Conway county, where he had lived and labored for fifty years or more, his beneficent and useful life was ended in death. He was a pious man, a member of the Baptist church, and was clerk of the first association of that denomination held in Arkansas. He married first Mary Cook, who died in 1840, the mother of three children: Clara, who married T. I. Matthews and died in Conway county, Arkansas; William R., of Faulkner county, Arkansas; and John, mentioned above. Amanda George became his second wife, and she cared for his children as only a mother could, her death occurring in Conway county.

John Hinkle spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the country around Springfield, Arkansas, and the subscription schools furnished him his educational training. He married first, December 25, 1870, in Conway county, Arkansas, Miss Almira Cargile, who at her death left a daughter, Carrie, the wife of R. D. Earl, a prominent merchant and citizen of Morrillton, Arkansas. For his second wife he wedded Mary E., a daughter of W. R. Morgan, of an old Southern family, and of the four children of this union two died in childhood, and one, Hattie, married J. J. Chanler and died in Ardmore in 1901. Homer, the only one living, is with the Mullins Land Company in Ardmore. During the progress of the Civil war Mr. Hinkle was introduced into the mysteries of Masonry and is now a member of the chapter. He is one

of the stockholders of the Ardmore National Bank, and has other property interests in the city.

REUBEN HARDY. The life history of Reuben Hardy touches the pioneer epoch of Oklahoma and the great southwest, his days being an indissoluble chain which has linked the early, formative period with that of latter day progress and prosperity, one whose connection with the commercial world here has been most extensive, whose influence in the substantial construction of the city is unsurpassed, and one whose liberality has encouraged every convenience of a public benefit and every agency of a spiritual or educational character. Such is the life history and achievements of Reuben Hardy, the pioneer business man of Carter county.

Born in Lowndes county, Mississippi, in 1847, he is a member of a family which seems to have originated in South Carolina, the native state of his father, Dr. Andrew Hardy, who was born in Union District in 1805, became a resident of Mississippi in early life, where he prepared himself for a medical career and followed its practice in Lowndes county for fifty-two years, dying there in 1874. His wife, Arminda, was a daughter of Richard Hutchison, one of the wealthy men of Monroe county, Mississippi, and of their ten children Reuben was the fifth born. He acquired a limited country school education while attaining to mature years on his father's farm, and at the boyish age of fifteen he enlisted in General Bedford Forrest's Cavalry to aid the Confederates in the war of the rebellion. Soon after the close of the conflict he was married and established his home in the county of his birth and engaged in farming for himself. But, not long after this, in 1868, he drove westward with team and wagon, accompanied by his family, to Scotland, Van Buren county, Arkansas, and after three years there continued the journey with his wife and little ones to Texas. He brought with him in his wagon his few worldly effects, the sum of his possessions on arriving in Montague county consisting of a span of mules and a wagon. He soon established a small grist mill at a point afterward named in his honor, Hardy, the government later establishing a star route service to that place.

As an indication of the family situation at that time it is enough to note that its existence depended upon the labors of its official head, whose wages only commanded thirty

cents a day during their first winter spent in the Lone Star state. With the influx of settlers came a greater demand for labor and supplies, and the establishment of his mill opened the way for the first breath of prosperity he had yet drawn. During the fifteen years passed in Montague county he attained some success at various business vocations, and with the capital thus accumulated he engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business in Bowie, but the building of the Santa Fe Railroad and the establishing of the town of Ardmore, Oklahoma, caused him to transfer all his interests to this latter place, which he did in 1888. He erected one of the first business houses of the place, a frame structure twenty-four by sixty feet, and from February of 1888 until his retirement from active business fifteen years later his store was one of the most busy and prosperous marts of trade to be found in this or any other metropolis of the territory. Year after year annually passed over its counters a hundred thousand dollars worth of goods, and in consequence it grew to be an establishment of immense proportions. But in 1903 his active connection with merchandising ceased in Ardmore, although his branch store in Berwyn continued in business until 1907, and with its closing his interest in all financial transactions ceased.

During his active business career Mr. Hardy was ever mindful of his city's interests, and many business houses and residence properties sprang into being on his initiative, and to him perhaps belongs the credit of being the author of more of Ardmore's buildings than any other of her citizens. In its inception the city was embarrassed by a poor road service for the accommodation of trade districts adjoining and by the utter lack of school and church facilities. These conditions had to be improved and the expenses met by public subscription, and in the raising of these funds Reuben Hardy's donation was ever present, and some of his dollars have gone into every road leading into Ardmore and into nearly every school house and church erected in the country tributary to it. With the exploitation of New Mexico as a promising farming and grazing country, and consequently a good field for commercial enterprises, Mr. Hardy invested many thousands of dollars in Portales and in ranch property there and elsewhere, much of which he gave to his children and thus placed them at once in a posi-

tion of independence. His property interests in Ardmore are yet extensive, and in the country adjacent he owns and supervises the cultivation of a considerable acreage of land.

In October, 1866, Mr. Hardy married Amanda, a daughter of Milton Kolb, and the children born of this union are, Dr. Walter Hardy, of Ardmore, who was educated in the Bowie and Sherman, Texas, high schools, and is a graduate of the Missouri Medical College with the class of 1898. He is now a specialist in surgery and at the head of the Ardmore Sanitarium. Cora, the second born, married Dr. James A. Bivens, and died in Ardmore in November, 1897, leaving two children, James and Clarence. Florence is the wife of A. B. Seay, of Portales, New Mexico. Blanche is the wife of Rev. Rush Goodloe, of Las Cruces, New Mexico. Dudley is a hardware merchant in Portales and Andrew is a student in Vanderbilt University.

Reuben Hardy led an active business life for a third of a century. They were years of honorable competition with the business world and years in which he strove to lay by a competence for himself and his posterity, that he might pass his declining years in comfort and that his children might not know the real sacrifices which their parents endured. A life crowned with the fruits of its former toil and honored with the esteem of his fellowmen—such is the record of Reuben Hardy.

MONROE WHEELER. The name of Monroe Wheeler is numbered among the pioneers of the city of Ardmore, and he has been closely connected with its material development during the period that he has made it his home. As a citizen his unpretentious life has attracted little attention beyond his business associates, but his work as a positive aid to modern town building has gone steadily and noiselessly forward to the consummation of a series of substantial improvements that reflect the permanence of the city and the character of the man.

He was born in Shelby county, Texas, in 1843, where his father, Ransom Wheeler, had settled in 1835. He had moved there from Monroe county, Tennessee, his birthplace in 1811, and he had there married Luvenia Lemons. They made their way to Texas the year its patriot army under General Houston won national independence from the Mexicans at the battle of San Jacinto, and the home which they established in Shelby county has ever since been maintained and is still in the pos-

session of one of their children. They passed their lives as modest farming people and reared their children to lives of usefulness. The mother died in 1861 and the father in 1889, their children having been as follows: Caroline, who became the wife of Mr. Pipes and died in Shelby county, Texas; Leonidas served in the Confederate army during the rebellion in the same company with his brother Monroe and is a resident of McMullen county, Texas; Fernando moved into that state with his family and there died, leaving two young children, one of whom was Josephine; Monroe is mentioned below; Lycurgus occupies the old family home in Shelby county; Cicero and Ransom, of the same county; Martha is the wife of Green Emmons and is also of Shelby county; and Napoleon died near the old home and left a family.

Monroe Wheeler received his educational training in the country school near his home, and his first serious battles in life were those which followed his enlistment in Company A, Twenty-eight Texas Cavalry under Colonel Randle in the Trans-Mississippi department of the Confederate army. He took part in the battles of Milligans Bend, Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Perkins Landing, Fort De Russey, Jenkins Ferry, and was discharged while under General Magruder at Hempstead, Texas, soon after the surrender of Lee's Army. He then took up the work of the farm, and he really began life for himself at the time of his marriage, his personal effects then including a pony and two hound pups. With the help of his wife he devoted himself industriously to tilling the soil of a rented farm in Shelby county until 1870, when they moved to the vicinity of Montague. Their circumstances so improved with the lapse of time as to finally permit them to purchase a sandy farm. There Mr. Wheeler promoted his interest in stock, but in 1890, when the range grew scarce, he disposed of his farm and brought his stock to the Chickasaw Nation and established himself on an Indian lease within three miles of the then village of Ardmore.

Optimistic and far sighted in his views regarding the new town Mr. Wheeler sold his stock after five years and embarked in the grocery and feed business, which he followed for eight years, and the surplus derived from that business he invested in town property. On retiring from the store he devoted himself to the improvement of his vacant property and to the buying and selling of real

estate. His lot on Main and B streets, seventy-five foot front and running back to the alley, is now covered by the Wheeler Block, the Adrien Hotel and other brick structures and constitutes a real estate holding among the best in Ardmore, and so situated as to remain desirable for years to come. Besides this property he has improved many resident lots with cottages, and in this way has promoted the growth and prosperity of the city and has proved himself one of the successful financiers of the city. He came to Ardmore comparatively a poor man, and it is due solely to his intuitive shrewdness that the nucleus of his present fortune was planted where the march of progress could swell it into business houses and residences.

Mr. Wheeler married in July, 1866, Miss Mary, a daughter of R. T. Biggar, a farmer from Tennessee. Mrs. Wheeler died in 1898, after becoming the mother of the following children; Walter, of Greer county, Oklahoma; Etta, who married Alfred Woolverton and died in Ardmore, leaving a son; Ella, who became the wife of A. F. Jones, of Phoenix, Arizona; Bert, of Sedalia, Missouri; Cora, who married J. H. Carlock, of Ardmore; Oda, of New Mexico; and Jewell. In 1901 Mr. Wheeler married Della Jennings, also from Tennessee. He is a Master Mason, a Democrat in his political affiliations and has been a member of the Methodist church for a half a century.

WILLIAM P. POLAND, of Ardmore, has been identified with the business life of this city for twelve years and more, and he is numbered among the native sons of Oklahoma, having been born in Red River county, Choctaw Nation, now McCurtain county, December 7, 1855. His father, William H. Poland, was a white man from Alabama, where his birth occurred in 1828, but he was orphaned when a boy and was brought to Texas by an uncle, Thomas Poland, who located near Marshall, and there the lad became a man and eventually crossed over into the Choctaw Nation, where he married Miss Kezzie Pitchlynn, the youngest sister of the Choctaw statesman and jurist, Hon. Peter P. Pitchlynn, who died at Washington, D. C., while representing his people as a delegate. William H. Poland's wife died in 1858, leaving her son, William P. as her only surviving heir.

Mr. Poland's grandfather, Major John Pitchlynn, was a prominent man among the

Choctaws in the days of George Washington, doing active service against the British with his people. Also in the war of 1812, and later in General Munshuletubbu's detachment of the tribe of Choctaw Indians that served on a campaign to Pensacola, commanded by Major Uriah Blue, in the years 1814-1815. Again in 1817, Major Pitchlynn was of the field and staff of a detachment of Choctaws under command of Colonel John McKee, on an expedition to Black Warrior against the Creeks. His son, Peter P. Pitchlynn, prior to the emigration of the Choctaws from Mississippi in 1830, to their present home in the beautiful Indian Territory, was sent here by the Choctaws to investigate the lands with a view of purchase, and it can be said that Mr. Poland's ancestors were the first Choctaws who set foot upon this beautiful country.

In the early '30s (1830) the Pitchlynns, Fulsoms and LaFlores, closely related families and prominent among the Choctaws, removed from Mississippi to Indian Territory, bringing their cattle, stock and slaves with them. The traditions and trials of these early emigrants would make interesting reading. Mr. Poland was not old enough to be in the civil war, but his people were with the southern cause; Mr. Poland knows the conditions and wants of the Choctaw people as well as any man in the state, knows every part of the country, and is in a position to give sound advice to anyone wishing to cast their lot in this promising land.

A large family of the Pitchlynns and Fulsoms came here from their old home in Mississippi. Mr. Poland's father, after his wife's death, moved across the line into Texas, taking his son with him. Mr. Poland was there educated in the schools of Texas and later finished a commercial course in Soule College at New Orleans. In 1878 he married the daughter of Captain R. C. Garrett, an old Mexican veteran who entered the service from Tennessee when a boy of seventeen, remaining at the front until the last gun was fired in that remarkable war. Later he settled at Marshall, Texas, and enlisted in General Walter P. Lane's Texas Rangers and served throughout the Civil war. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Poland returned to Indian Territory and settled on the Washita river at Alex in the Chickasaw Nation, he having named the

town of Alex in 1883. He remained there for a number of years engaged in the cattle and mercantile business. In 1897 he moved to the young and growing town of Ardmore, where he engaged in the cotton exporting business. For the past few years his attention has been given wholly to the land business. By honesty and upright dealings he has won the confidence of all who know him. He has been the Choctaws' friend and champion, protecting them as much as possible against the grafters and he has charge of a considerable block of their lands for sale. Being well up in the laws, treaties, etc., Mr. Poland knows a valid title when he sees it, and is in position to protect both seller and buyer.

Mr. Poland has three children, Robert P. Poland, who married Miss Emer Grizby, Lucy G. Cook, who is the wife of Mr. C. H. Cook, and Raymond G. Poland, the younger son who is not married and all residents of Ardmore, Carter county, Oklahoma.

ROBERT H. LOVE. The late Robert H. Love was one of the ablest representatives of the honored Indian family whose name has been given to the Oklahoma county of which Marietta is the seat of government. As much as any other leader of the Chickasaw Nation, he was instrumental in negotiating the treaty with the Federal Government after the Civil war. His father, Henry Love, was an Irishman, and came with his Chickasaw wife from the state of Mississippi to the Indian territory when the tribe migrated westward to possess their new homes. Born near Holy Springs, that state, on the 19th of December, 1819, Robert H. Love was thirteen years of age when his family joined the exodus, and although he was naturally a studious and thoughtful youth his facilities for obtaining mental improvement were extremely crude when the Chickasaws first came to the territory in 1832. He reached manhood without the advantages of a collegiate course, but his mind was strong, active and absorbent and both stored and retained a wonderful amount of practical and readily available knowledge. He thoroughly mastered the language of the nation and in every other way prepared himself for the useful career which he afterward followed among his mother's people. His business was that of farming and stock-raising, and he was as successful in this field as in his civil

achievements. He early participated in politics, and before the era of the Civil war was sent to the Chickasaw Legislature as a delegate from the Oil Springs district, to which his people first came when they removed from Mississippi.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion, Mr. Love strongly advised the Chickasaws to avoid any participation in the conflict between the North and the South, saying to his people that "it was not an Indian war and no troops should be furnished either side for its prosecution." Notwithstanding his wise counsel not a few of the Chickasaws actively aided the Confederacy, which much injured their case when the nation applied to the general government, after the war, to protect their lands against the incursions of white settlers. Mr. Love was one of those selected by the Chickasaw Nation, in 1866, to negotiate a new treaty with the Federal Government at Washington, his associates being Dr. Carter, Holmes Colbert, Edmund Pickens and George Colbert. The deliberations of the committee lasted nearly a year and were on the whole successful, although the case of the Chickasaws, as of the other nations, was prejudiced from the first because of their Civil War record. As further evidence of Mr. Love's foresight—throughout the Washington conference, he pressed upon his fellow delegates the wisdom of asking for a division of the land in severalty, stating that as there was then no outside demand for it the government would not consider it of much value and would grant the request. This proposition was rejected by his colleagues, and the announcement of his policy created considerable hostility against him at home, particularly among the larger class of land owners. As conditions changed and white settlers commenced to invade the territory the wisdom of his proposal was seen by his enemies, his old-time popularity was restored, and he died secure in the confidence and affection of his nation. Up to the time of his death he also lent his strongest influence toward harmonizing the differences between the Chickasaws and the intermarried whites, which until the very formation of the new state was a source of constant friction. Mr. Love's first wife was also a full blood Chickasaw woman, so that aside from motives of good state policy this would have been his natural and manly course. As an

agriculturist, he improved farms in Addington's Bend for all his children, looked after their education in Gainesville, and Paris, Texas, and in 1870 fixed his family residence in Van Buren, Arkansas. There he purchased much property, and there lived until his family matured and most of his children married. Toward the close of his life he returned to his territorial home, and died at Addington's Bend on the 31st of January, 1887.

For his first wife, Mr. Love married Sal-lie Love, a Chickasaw woman and an adopted daughter of his brother, who bore him three children: Eugenia, wife of N. C. Decherd, of Marietta; Thomas, and Mrs. Lee King, both deceased. His second wife was Phebe Waterman, daughter of Simon and Anna (Hinman) Waterman, both natives of Erie county, New York, where the father passed his life as a lumberman. Mrs. Love came to the Chickasaw Nation in 1860, took a position in the government Indian schools and two years later was married to Mr. Love. The child by this union, May-belle, became the wife of J. C. Washington. The parents of Robert H. Love were Henry Love and "Mahota," a full-blood Chickasaw. Each had been married prior to this union, by which there were seven children, viz.: Henry, Isaac, Samuel, Sloan, Robert, Benjamin and Mrs. James Gaines, who all have families, and have given to Oklahoma many strong and notable persons.

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, a resident of the town of Marietta, has for more than thirty years been prominently identified with the cattle industry of the Chickasaw Nation, now in the state of Oklahoma, and as a member of the firm of Thompson & Rose is still extensively connected with the growing and shipping of fat stock. Born in Clay county, Missouri, on the 16th of March, 1856, William Henry Thompson was brought to Cooke county, Texas, in 1860, his father, R. W. Thompson, there spending the remainder of his long life. A tract of 700 acres, which he purchased at an early day, became his home, and, like nearly all the rural settlers of that time, he engaged in the cattle business, and closed his life as a successful farmer. During the Civil war he was in the Confederate service on the frontier, attached to Colonel Bowling's command, and at the conclusion of the Rebellion resumed the grazing and handling of native cattle.

The grandfather of William H. emigrated from Ireland, and first located in Virginia, thence removing to Kentucky, where the father was born in 1819. The Thompsons were associates of the band of pioneers led by Daniel Boone, and while R. W. Thompson was still in his youth they again transferred their homestead to Clay county, Missouri. There the son married Ella Myers, a Virginia lady, who died in Cooke county, Texas, in 1901. Their children were: Mary, who married John Hough and lives in Cad-do, Oklahoma; William H., of this sketch; J. R., of Marietta, Oklahoma; J. D., one of the leading farmers of Hereford, Texas; George A., of Tishomingo, Oklahoma; J. W., of Portales, New Mexico; E. L., of Stonewall, Oklahoma; C. E., of Jesse, Oklahoma; Lillie, wife of J. R. Webb, and Lula, wife of John Anderson, both residing on the old farm in Cooke county. The father of the family died June 8, 1901, his wife surviving until December 12th, of the same year.

William H. Thompson obtained his book training in the schools near Dexter, Texas, and the practical experience which was to advance him in life on the ranch owned by his father. When twenty-two years of age he joined his brother, J. R., and together they established a ranch on the open prairie about five miles south of Marietta, where, in 1876, they built a log cabin on land leased of A. B. Roff. They fixed their brand "B. T." on their bunch of 400 cattle and passed fifteen years in the successful development of a business which earned them both good profits and a substantial reputation as cattlemen. They then disposed of their stock and spent the succeeding five years on the trail, buying in Texas and selling to ranchmen of the Indian Territory. In 1897, Mr. Thompson resumed the old-time ranch business alone, and in 1905 formed a partnership with James E. Rose, the firm being the leading shippers of stock from Marietta and also prominent as growers and grazers. More than fifty cars of hogs and 1,500 head of fat cattle are annually marketed by the firm, and personally Mr. Thompson has land interests in Texas and Oklahoma and property in Marietta, where he resides. On April 28, 1880, he married Miss Irena E. Collums and their children are: Beulah, wife of Al-mus Stokes, of Hart, Oklahoma; Robert H., Claud E. and Irena, all living at home.

JAMES ALEXANDER MYERS, county treasurer of Love county, was born in Walker county, Alabama, on the 16th of October, 1843, and his father, Washington Myers, was born in Georgia, March 14, 1820, and when a young man went to Walker county, Alabama, passing the remainder of his life there. He died November 28, 1868. The paternal grandfather, John Myers, came from North Carolina, and, like his son, was a farmer of modest means and a man of small pretensions. Washington Myers married Nicy Price, in January, 1840. She was born in Walker county, Alabama, May 7, 1824, and still survives (aged eighty-five), and resides among her sons in Texas and Oklahoma. The children born to this union were: James A., of this notice; Houston, who was killed while in the Confederate service; Joseph L., of Travis county, Texas; W. Robinson, of Knox county, that state; George W., of Florence, Arizona; Elijah L., of McAlester, Oklahoma; Thomas, of Scipio, Oklahoma; Felix M., of Iowa Park, Texas; B. E., of Hill county, same state, and D. T. Myers, who removed to the state of Washington about 1879, and trace of whom has been lost.

James A. Myers enjoyed only a country school education, and while still a youth enlisted in the army of the Confederacy as a member of Company C, Nineteenth Alabama Infantry, Joseph Wheeler being his colonel, with General Weathers as division and General Pope as corps commander. His first engagement was at Shiloh, and he was wounded in the knee, somewhat painfully, at Corinth. Rejoining his company, he was with Bragg's army in its invasion of Kentucky, was in the battles of Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, and participated in the Atlanta campaign. He was wounded on the 28th of July, within two inches of his first injury, and disabled for service for the remainder of the war. After recuperating, he again engaged in farming, and a few years after the war removed from his old home in Walker county, Alabama, to Pontotoc county, Mississippi. In 1873 he located in Hill county, Texas, where he purchased land at from three to eight dollars an acre, and was finally driven out of that part of the state by the severe drouths. He came into the Chickasaw Nation in 1887, locating six miles east of the site of Marietta, where he farmed on leased Indian lands until his advent to Marietta in 1894,

when he engaged in the hotel business. In a political way, Mr. Myers has always been identified with the Democratic party, and while a resident of Hill county, Texas, influenced its local well-being in many ways. He was nominated for treasurer of Love county in the face of considerable competition, but was elected over his Socialistic opponent by a vote of 1,200 against 86.

October 13, 1864, Mr. Myers married Sarah Ann Rice, who was born in Walker county, Alabama, March 1, 1847, a daughter of James and Huldah (Cannon) Rice. The father, born in Georgia, April 7, 1797, and the mother in Tennessee, September 15, 1804. They were the parents of James P., George R., Melissa, R. J., who married Robert Burton, Elias, John, Mary E., married to David Maroney, Elijah J., Green S., Eli T., Doctor T. and Sarah Ann, who married Jas. A. Myers. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are the parents of an only child, Mahala, who is the wife of Joseph T. Coody, of Marlow, and the mother of Edward, Oma, Grover, Ellis, Ray and Jo Cecil Coody. Mr. Myers is a Chapter Mason, a Baptist, and altogether a man of pronounced worth and usefulness.

NATHAN GREEN DECHERD, a large property owner of Marietta, and one of the early and substantial settlers of Love county, is a native of Franklin county, Tennessee, where he was born on the 29th of July, 1844. His European forefathers were Germans and his American ancestors colonial settlers of Virginia, the Decherd's Rifles being a military organization which participated in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Decherd's father was a Virginian, who went to Tennessee when a young man, married there, became a wealthy planter and, in 1854, when the boy was ten years old, transported his establishment by wagon to McLennan county, Texas, and in 1860 to a more favorable location for his farming operations at White River, near Des Arc, Arkansas. The country schools of Texas and Arkansas, therefore, provided Nathan G. Decherd with his education, and in 1864, then twenty years of age, he enlisted in Fagan's division of the Confederate army. He was made Colonel Crawford's orderly, his superior commanding a regiment of Arkansas troops. Mr. Decherd's chief service was performed during Price's last raid into Missouri, when he participated in the twenty-seven days of incessant marching and fighting; but the

Confederates were driven back by the Federal troops into the Indian Territory, and the command to which he was attached was furloughed home without the formality of a written order, which terminated Mr. Decherd's military career. The war left the family without means and Mr. Decherd returned to farming pursuits. In 1881 he left Arkansas, came to the Chickasaw Nation and actively identified himself with his wife's people, having ten years before married a daughter of Robert H. Love, of the widely-known Chickasaw family by that name. He located in Addington's Bend on the Red River, improved a farm, entered the cattle business, and resided there until 1905. He then located in Marietta, where he owns much property and whence he supervises the cultivation of his family allotments in the Bend.

Peter S. Decherd, the father, was born in Abingdon, Virginia, January 8, 1808, but when a young man went to Franklin county, Tennessee and married in that state. He had been liberally educated and admitted to the practice of the law, but early in life abandoned his professional ambitions and became a planter. In the latter calling he acquired a large estate, including many slaves, and aside from the operations of his large plantation handled many business propositions. Among the latter was the contract for grading a portion of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, Decherd's Station on that road being located on his farm. In 1854, Mr. Decherd migrated from Tennessee, and while passing through the country with his train of nineteen wagons, which bore his family, slaves and personal property, naturally attracted considerable attention. He settled in McLennan county, Texas, on the Brazos bottoms, but as the dry climate of the locality was not favorable to farming, in 1860 he removed his establishment to White River, near Des Arc, Arkansas, and later to Van Buren, Arkansas, where he died in 1879. His experience, training and interests were all southern; he furnished several sons to the Confederate service, and during the war refugeeed back into Anderson county, Texas, in an effort to save his slaves from being run off by the Federals. While residing in Palestine his wife died, and is there buried. Returning to Arkansas at the close of the war, he maintained himself as a farmer until his death. Although having no formal connection with a religious sect, the deceased thoroughly be-

lieved in the good work performed by the churches generally, reverently acknowledged a Supreme Being, and passed from the world at peace with all. For his wife, Peter S. Decherd married Frances H. Holder, daughter of John W. Holder, a successful planter and a man of means, formerly from Kentucky, where his wife was born. She died October 28, 1867, at the age of fifty-eight, the mother of the following: Benjamin, who died at Van Buren, Arkansas, a prominent lawyer and ex-Confederate soldier; Dr. John H., who was a distinguished physician in Arkansas, until his health failing, he joined Nathan G. in Oklahoma, where he died in 1905; Catherine, wife of Dr. W. T. Black, of Alma, Arkansas; Sophia A., widow of Samuel Black; Lou, deceased, who married Effort B. Friend, also of Alma, Arkansas; Richard M., a Confederate soldier, who died at Van Buren, Arkansas; Jennie Penn, wife of J. A. Oakes, of Love county; Corydon E., who died in Alma, Arkansas, and Nathan G., of this review. On March 15, 1871, Nathan G. Decherd married Eugenia, daughter of Robert H. Love, one of the leading characters of the Chickasaws, whose biography is elsewhere published. Mrs. Decherd's mother was Sallie Love, a full-blood Chickasaw, born at Holly Springs, Mississippi, in the year 1825, and died at Oil Springs, Oklahoma, June 19, 1862. The other two children, Thomas and Mrs. Lee King, are deceased and buried in the cemetery of the Love family at the Springs. Mrs. Decherd received her education in Gainesville and Sherman, finishing in Paris, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Decherd had one daughter, Mahota, named for her grandmother, who was born October 13, 1877, and died February 6, 1892. She was a womanly girl, bright, talented and ambitious, and was taken away from a life of much promise and usefulness. The Mahota Memorial church at Marietta was erected by her parents to her memory, and presented to the Presbyterian congregation. Both parents are earnest members of the Methodist Church at Marietta, which had a good church, this being the reason of Mr. Decherd's present of the Memorial church to the Presbyterian congregation.

GEORGE A. STARRITT, of Marietta, is among the early white settlers of Love county and is also among its large and prosperous land owners. He is a son of Anderson and Nan-

cy (Greer) Starritt, the parents of whom left Buncombe county, North Carolina, and Barnesville, Ohio, and brought their families to Lawrence county, Missouri. There were reared the North Carolina boy and the Ohio girl, and there they met and married. In 1851 they joined a party bound for the gold fields of California, crossing the plains and driving through a herd of cattle with other members of the train. Stopping in the Stockton valley, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Starritt founded a home, the husband engaging there in the cattle business, with farming as a side issue. While residing in this beautiful valley of California, on the 2nd of October, 1859, was born their second child, George A. Starritt, of this sketch. The family remained in the Golden State for ten years, returning to their Missouri home in 1861. In that year the husband enlisted in the Federal army, joining the Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry, and served with that command through the Civil war. At the conclusion of the Rebellion he returned to his farm, upon which he died in 1872. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Starritt took her family to Texas, and, after residing in Cooke county for five years, removed to the Chickasaw Nation, her final home. There she died in 1886, seeing most of her children grown to maturity, as follows: George A., of this review; Alexander, now a resident of North Yakima, Washington; Elmira, wife of Abe Burtram, of Hagar, Oklahoma; Thomas A., of Ada, that state; and Mary, who married Thomas Tramble, of Shawnee, Oklahoma.

George A. Starritt was about thirteen years of age when his widowed mother removed with her family to Cooke county, Texas, and eighteen when the homestead was transferred to the Chickasaw Nation. Under the circumstances he secured altogether but a few months' schooling, although by the time he entered the Indian country he was skilled in everything which relates to the life of a cowboy. The family first settled on Overton Bend, near Willis, and there George A. found employment for years as a cattle "rustler" and in the superintendence of the land leased from the natives upon which was conducted rather modest agricultural operations. In June, 1885, he married Mattie Forest Askew, daughter of Mearl and Eliza Askew, citizens of the Choctaw Nation, and the issue of the union are Steadman, Clemmie, Sidney, Charles and

Thomas. He remained with his family at Overton Bend, near the locality of his first settlement, until 1900, when he removed to Marietta that his children might enjoy the public school advantages of the place. He allotted his lands in Love county, near Marietta, the old neighborhood where he married and brought up most of his children, and, save for a tract of 620 acres near Ada, the family is in possession of 1,800 acres in a body. In politics, Mr. Starritt is a Republican, was interested in the organization of the party in Love county, and has been modestly active in promoting its advancement. On the approach of statehood he was a delegate to the Tulsa and Oklahoma City conventions, and other strong evidences might be advanced of his substantial and honorable standing in the community.

WILLIAM ANDREW CULWELL, president of the Marietta National Bank, was for twenty-seven years a large figure in the agricultural and stock interests of Love county, and is still the owner of a considerable acreage near Burneyville, the management of which is one of the important features of his complex affairs. It was during the days of the republic of Texas that the grandfather, Hezekiah Culwell, came from Arkansas with his family and founded a home in Parker county, which was then on the very fringe of civilization. Amid frontier surroundings, with cowboys and Indians, Joshua Culwell, one of the sons, developed from boyhood to manhood, married, fought the battles of the Confederacy with bravery born of conviction, and after the Civil War was over, returned to the farm and the ranch where he has since remained. He is still a firm Democrat, is a Master Mason and a good man, husband, father and citizen. His wife is a native of DeKalb county, Missouri, and was known before her marriage as Poll Ann McMahan. The issue of the union of Joshua and Mary Culwell are: William A., of this review; Mary E., who married Robert Gibson and died in Parker county, Texas; James, and John, who died at Burneyville, Indian Territory, now Love county, Oklahoma; Thomas, a resident of Love county; Charles C., of Tom Green county, Texas; Wesley and Presley, twins, the former of Parker county, and the latter deceased; Frank and Robert, twins; and Fannie, now Mrs. Walter Hudson.

William A. Culwell obtained but a meager education in the schools of his home

community of Parker county, Texas, and remained at home until his marriage in 1877. He then ventured as a modest independent farmer, and within the following four years saved perhaps a thousand dollars. In 1881, with this small capital, he transferred his residence to the Chickasaw Nation, and engaged in selling goods at Burneyville, the firm being Culwell Brothers. The enterprise was a success and, after acquiring other interests in the locality, he sold the store and devoted himself to agricultural and live stock operations. He first leased about 2,000 acres of land from W. B. Burney, and sublet it to such advantage that the results put him far on the road to prominence as one of the largest farmers in the district. His cattle business also developed from modest proportions until it made him one of the largest handlers and feeders in Burneyville, at the height of his prosperity in that line his pasture embracing ten sections of land near Cornish, Jefferson county. In 1908 he closed out his leases, but he has become the owner of a considerable acreage by purchase near Burneyville, which he manages with characteristic energy and success. In January, 1908, he purchased an interest in the Marietta National Bank, succeeding J. C. Washington as its president. In the fraternal circles he is a Mason of high rank, belonging to the blue lodge at Burneyville, the Marietta Chapter and the Gainesville Commandery; is also identified with Odd Fellowship and the W. O. W. He is a Democrat, but has never aspired to be more than an intelligent voter, the development of his large private interests and its reflex action on the growth of the communities of which he has become a resident giving him a lasting claim to distinction, without a participation either in politics or public affairs. On April 24, 1877, Mr. Culwell married Annie Graham, daughter of John W. Graham, who was a native of Illinois, and emigrated, first, to Arkansas, and, in 1845, to Parker county, Texas. Springtown, that state, has been his home for years, and he has there conducted a modest but profitable farm. He served in the Confederate army, and reared ten children, born to him by his wife, nee Nancy Doake, who died in 1902. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Culwell are Burney, a daughter, and "Dr. Dym" Culwell.

ALEXIS EDDLEMAN, of the law firm of Eddleman & Graham, of Marietta, Love county, is a leading lawyer and Democrat, and from the time of his advent to Oklahoma, in 1890, until the attainment of statehood, in 1907, was among the most active promoters of territorial interests and advocates of an unrestricted commonwealth. He is a native of Rockwall county, Texas, and was born on the 23d of April, 1856. His ancestors were German, the great-grandfather being born on shipboard while the founders of the family were migrating to the United States from the Fatherland. James, the grandfather, one of three sons, married Cynthia Douhitt, whose father settled in Kentucky as a pioneer with Daniel Boone. Their son, James P. Eddleman, was of a family consisting of seven sons and three daughters, and was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, in 1829. He accompanied his parents to Tipton, Mo., where his father died and where his six brothers and three sisters were reared. The father came to Texas in 1852, where, as stated, Alexis Eddleman was born four years later.

Mr. Eddleman completed his education in the Christian College, at Bonham, Texas, and in 1877 began his law studies, abandoning them the following year, in order to engage in merchandising. With the failure of his business venture, he resumed his professional studies under the preceptorship of Potter & Potter, at Gainesville. He was admitted to the Texas bar in 1880, before Judge J. A. Carroll, and tried his first cases in Cooke county. The general practice of the law has since engaged his attention, and mention of a few noteworthy cases in which he has been engaged will not be out of place. The suit of Clark versus the G., C. & S. F. Railway was one for damages against that corporation, which by the building of jetties to protect its own property, had changed the current of the river and caused three farms to be washed away on the east bank of the Canadian river, at Purcell. Mr. Eddleman and J. F. Sharp represented Mr. Clark and won his case in the lower court. It was affirmed in the Indian Territory Court of Appeals, but was reversed in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The trial had been for the loss of one of the three farms, and a second suit was commenced, which, by agreement between the two parties, was made a test case. The judicial proceeding resulted as

in the first trial, and the issue is still unsettled. A case of more importance to Ardmore grew out of the incorporation of the city, in which Mr. Eddleman was a participant. Some of the taxpayers enjoined the collection of taxes, but Mr. Eddleman, employed by the city, assisted City Attorney Graham, and secured the advancement of the city from the second to the first class, under the Arkansas statutes, and not only ended the injunction proceedings, but placed Ardmore on a basis where its growth could not be impeded, at least by judicial processes. Quite a famous murder case defended by the firm of Eddleman & Graham was that of Lish Bradburn, of Cornish. The first verdict was that of manslaughter, with a ten-years' sentence, but that judgment was reversed in a higher court and, at the re-trial, the defendant was convicted of a lesser crime and his sentence reduced to five years, with credit for the time served under the first conviction. The Jim Cummings seduction case was one which resulted in a fierce legal battle, yet the case was handled so adroitly that a verdict of acquittal was rendered. Mr. Eddleman wrote the pioneer deed of assignment under Indian Territory practice, by which debtors were finally released after making assignment, instead of being held for the balance due the unpreferred creditors. Ever since his coming to Oklahoma, September 1, 1890, he has been a deep student and an active agent in the reformation of the prevailing laws of the commonwealth, as well as an earnest and forceful advocate of statehood. In November, 1905, he was a leader in the delegation which went to Washington in the interest of single statehood, and was, therefore, deeply gratified when Congress, at that session, passed the Enabling Act and cleared away the most serious preliminaries to the event of November 16, 1907. In that year he was a Democratic candidate for the nomination of district judge, but was defeated. Mr. Eddleman is one of the most prominent Masons in Oklahoma, having been master of Ardmore lodge three terms; deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory when the two grand bodies merged into the Grand Lodge of the State of Oklahoma, and in the new organization was elected senior grand warden; was a trustee of the Masonic Orphans' Home Fund of Indian Territory, from its creation by the order until his resignation

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at the Grand Lodge meeting in August, 1908, and belongs to the chapter, commandery and Shrine. He removed from Ardmore to Marietta in February, 1908, and is a member of the Christian church of that place.

James P. Eddleman, the father, married Eveline Shaw, of Texas, in 1855. She was a daughter of Sebron Shaw, of Kentucky birth, but who lived among the Mormons at Nauvoo, Illinois, and participated in the troublous episodes of that period and assisted in driving the Mormons from the state. Mrs. Eddleman died in Denton county, Texas, in 1867, the mother of Alexis and Eldon H. For his second wife, James P. Eddleman married Bettin Crawford, and their children were O. T. Eddleman, of Durant, Oklahoma; Mattie, wife of Edward Ralls, of Ada, that state; Bertie, who married Paul Van Horn, and Lee Eddleman, all of Ada, Oklahoma, where the father also resides. In his active life Mr. Eddleman was an active farmer. He left the family home, at Tipton, Missouri, in 1852, when he was twenty-three years of age, and came to Collin county, Texas, where he married his first wife three years later. While a resident of Texas he fought for the Confederacy, and in 1902 came to Ada, Oklahoma, his present residence. Alexis Eddleman, his son by the first marriage, was himself married in Gainesville, Texas, on the 4th of June, 1884, to Miss Mizzie Horne, who died in 1887, the mother of Irene, Verna and Alexis E. At Whitewright, Texas, on the 4th of March, 1901, he wedded for his second wife, Miss Laura Morgan, and they have become the parents of Morgan and James Clinton.

FRANK M. CULWELL, of the real estate and insurance firm of Butler, Smith & Co., and for some years identified with the mercantile interests of Marietta, was born in Parker county, Texas, on the 1st of October, 1880, and reached maturity on the farm of his father, Joshua Culwell, mentioned elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Culwell obtained his education in the country schools of his native county, left home at the age of eighteen, and located in the Chickasaw Nation. At Burneyville he became a clerk in the store of his brother, William A. Culwell, now at the head of the Marietta National Bank. In 1901 he came to Marietta and obtained a clerkship with the mercantile firm of J. R. Holland & Co.

He remained there for two years and, with S. Westheimer in the same capacity three years, and then engaged in the grocery business for a time. In February, 1908, he purchased an interest in the firm of Butler, Smith & Co., in which he remained until March 1, 1909, when he sold his interest and independent business in the same line, and besides his active participation in the development of its business, he owns farm lands in the county and is a stockholder in the Marietta National Bank.

On June 14, 1906, Mr. Culwell was married in Marietta to Josephine, a daughter of Judge Overton Love, one of the first men of the county, and in honor of whose family the county received its name. Mrs. Culwell was born in Love county, and is a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation. Mr. Culwell is a Master Mason, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Elks lodge of Ardmore. He is a Democrat in politics, and one of the most promising young business men and citizens of the city and county.

JAMES E. ROSE, of the prominent stock and ranching firm of Thompson & Rose, Marietta, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Cooke county, Texas, and also one of the first to become identified with the cattle industry of the Chickasaw country. His father, Thomas Rose, was a native of Illinois, who left home permanently when a youth of eighteen, was a figure in the Republic of Mexico and the Mexican war, and from 1849 to his death, in 1896, prosecuted his large cattle interests in Sivell's Bend, on the Red river, Cooke county. There was born James E. Rose, on the 20th of May, 1857, and although both his education and his training were primitive they produced a hardy youth and man. At the age of fourteen he left the little log school house at Sivell's Bend forever, and devoted his entire energy to the work of being a first-class cowboy for his father's herds, which were ranging over into the territory of the Chickasaw Nation. At the age of twenty-one he became an independent operator, and adopted as his brand, three parallel strips. When forced to pay for pasturage he rented land of the Chickasaws at twenty-five cents an acre, and eventually he became, like his father, one of the most extensive growers of stock in the country. While alone he handled from 1,000 to 1,200 fat cattle annually and the firm of which he is the junior partner does an equal busi-

ness. Mr. Rose owns a ranch eight miles west of Marietta, besides the old home in Sivell's Bend of more than 500 acres. He has built himself one of the most commodious and attractive homes in the city, and occupies a most substantial and honorable station in the community and the county.

Thomas Rose, the father, left his Illinois home about 1840, at the age of eighteen, and from that time all communication ceased with his family. The youth made his way to the republic of Mexico, first locating in Fannin county. In 1846 he joined General Scott's forces in the Mexican war, serving in a regiment which was immediately under General Taylor. He fought in the battle of Monterey and other engagements which led to the capture of Santa Ana and the reduction of the Rio Grande country. Soon after his return to Texas he located in Sivell's Bend, on Red river, Cooke county, where he resided for about forty-seven years, or until his death in 1896. The first quarter of a century of his stay there was replete with trouble and insecurity, for which condition both undesirable white men and raiding Indians were about equally responsible. In 1876, the red man made his last raid south of the Red river, and only three families braved the dangers in Sivell's Bend, one of them being the family of Thomas Rose. Engaging in the cattle business, Mr. Rose prosecuted his enterprise on the cheap land which he bought at an early day, on leased land on the free pasturage of the Chickasaw Nation, until forbidden by Chief Overton to graze in that territory without permission from Indian authority. His well-known brand was "R," and he was one of the cattle kings of the region at the height of his success. He sold his stock and brand to a Kansas ranchman eventually and closed his active life as a farmer, leaving a large estate at the time of his death when eighty-four years of age. In his religious belief the deceased was a Methodist. Thomas Rose married Elizabeth Cohee in Arkansas, his wife dying in Marietta in 1904, the mother of Benton, who died in Texas leaving a family: James E., of this review; Jennie and Jeff, both of Davis, Oklahoma.

On October 19, 1882, James E. Rose married Fannie Thornton, daughter of Green Thornton, an early settler from Alabama, who located near Fort Worth, where Mrs. Rose was born. The children of the mar-



W. S. Derrick

riage are as follows: Jessie, wife of Will Riley, of Marietta; Thomas, deceased; James, Martha and Frances.

REV. WILLIAM STEWARD DERRICK, president of the Madill National Bank, Marshall county, was identified with the religious and educational progress of the Indian territory for nearly three decades, and is now the oldest surviving member of the Oklahoma South Methodist Episcopal Conference, being still under "marching orders" should an emergency in church affairs require his further services. He is of the church militant in the best sense of the expression and his Civil war experience which directly led him to the work of the ministry is most significant. Born in Benton county, Missouri, on the 22nd of December, 1847, Mr. Derrick is a son of Harvey and Caroline (Feaster) Derrick, who settled in that county as pioneers from Tennessee. The parents were identified with agriculture in Missouri and Arkansas until late in life, when, with their children, they removed to Coke county, Texas, where they died within two years of each other, aged eighty-three years.

William S. Derrick was a student in the common schools of Missouri, when, at the age of sixteen, he enlisted in the Federal service, joining Captain William C. Montgomery's company of light artillery (Colonel Cole's regiment). During the Civil war he participated in the campaigns conducted through Missouri and Arkansas, and in the spring of 1865 his company, with another portion of the regiment, was sent up the Missouri river to Omaha, and thence marched into the country of the warring Sioux and Cheyennes. The Union force pursued and fought the hostile Indians in Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Montana and Idaho, and toward the approach of winter, hampered by short rations and assailing savages, returned to Omaha. In November of that year (1865) the soldiers reached St. Louis by boat, and were there honorably mustered out of service at Benton Barracks, November 20, 1865. Mr. Derrick then returned to the home farm in Missouri, and while engaged in the work connected with that life decided to devote himself to missionary work. After four years of theological training under the auspices of the Methodist church he sold his little farm in Benton county, Arkansas, where he was then living, and purchased property at Southwest City, making that place his

headquarters while arranging to conduct missionary work among the very race against which he had fought many a fierce engagement. Joining the Indian Mission Conference, in 1873, Rev. Derrick was sent into the Cherokee country by the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He was a stranger to the native language and was obliged to preach to the Cherokees through an interpreter, laboring under the same difficulty with the other tribes among which he worked. Eventually he made his headquarters at Vinita, now Craig county, but in 1880, when he was sent into the Creek and Seminole Nations, he resided at Okmulgee. His work in the field was so effective that his church appointed him presiding elder of those nations and of that portion of the Cherokee Nation south of the Arkansas river. In 1881 he accepted from the Seminole Nation a mission school erected for the Southern Baptists, who had failed to take charge of it. In behalf of his church, Mr. Derrick established a school of forty pupils in this building, which, in connection with his missionary work, he superintended for about four years. Leaving this field, after four years of useful work, he was transferred to the Chickasaw Nation, organizing a pastoral charge and school at Cedar Grove (now near Francis, Oklahoma), the school was called Rosebud. At the request of the native church he also went to Stonewall, where he conducted a school for a year, preaching at the same time. Under appointment from Governor William L. Byrd he then served as superintendent of the Chickasaw Orphan Home, at Lebanon, and although it was re-let at the end of that time by the Chickasaw legislature, by successive re-appointments he held the position for two other terms of five years each, receiving his reappointments under Governors Byrd, Mosley and Johnston. He, therefore, served this institution for thirteen years, making it one of the best of its kind in the southwest. The Lebanon school was conducted on practical lines, having not only a prescribed curriculum, including mathematics of the higher grades and Latin, but an agricultural department wherein was taught elementary and practical farming, and a military feature as seen in the uniforming and drilling of the boys.

Having completed his contract with the Chickasaw Nation and after twenty-nine years of labor as preacher and teacher, Mr.

Derrick became interested (rather accidentally) in banking. In 1897 Mr. Derrick organized the Merchants and Planters Bank of Marietta, of which he was president until 1900 when they liquidated the Merchants and Planters Bank and organized the First National Bank of Marietta, of which he was president until 1903, when he resigned his position, sold his interest and came to Madill, where, in 1902, he had organized the Madill National Bank and was elected its first president. In August, 1908, he organized the Madill State Bank, with \$50,000 capital stock and it was opened for business September 1, 1908. September 4th, three days after opening the Madill State Bank, they liquidated the Madill National Bank, practically the same officers taking charge of the Madill State Bank, as follows: W. S. Derrick, president; J. D. Arbuckle, vice-president; John L. Derrick, cashier; D. D. Whiting, assistant cashier. Mr. Derrick is a stockholder and a director in the Lebanon Telephone Company, a stockholder in the Mall-Millan Oil and Gas Company, and has farm holdings both in Oklahoma and Texas.

The above embraces the main facts of a remarkable career, composed of true patriotism, self-sacrifice in the furtherance of the higher life and a modest reward in the shape of material prosperity which will place the faithful worker above the harassments of an uncertain worldly future.

The children born to the parents of Rev. William S. Derrick were as follows: Mary E., widow of Edward Warren, of Iconium, St. Clair county, Missouri; Catherine, who died in Coke county, Texas, in 1907, as the wife of William Burr; Eliza J., also of Coke county, who was twice married—first, to Timothy Hurd, and secondly, to Daniel Burr, deceased; Nancy A., who married the late William Givens, of Benton county, Arkansas; Sarah, wife of Robert B. Ross, of Coke county; Dona, who died as Mrs. G. W. Lindsay, of Benton county, Arkansas; Levi F., of Oklahoma; William S., of this biography; and Asa H., also of Oklahoma.

On March 22, 1866, Rev. William S. Derrick wedded Miss Mary Elizabeth Butler, their marriage occurring in Benton county, Missouri. She was born in Murray county, Tennessee, August, 1848, and is a daughter of James S. Butler, of the county named. The children of the union are: John L., Cashier of the Madill State Bank who mar-

ried Miss Margaret Cumming and is the father of Elizabeth, Daisy and William Steward, Jr.; James Harvey, cashier of the First National Bank of Alpine, Texas, who married Lena Thomas and has Cecil Howard, Dorothy, James Harvey, Jr., and Lena Thomas Derrick; Marietta, the wife of J. W. Weaver, of Throckmorton, Texas, and the mother of Willie Vivian; Carrie J., who married Robert L. Davis, of Madill, and has William L. and Marvin W.; Willie Belle, who became the wife of C. J. Webster, of Sulphur, Oklahoma, and is the mother of Clay Bedford, Marydelle and Anabelle (twins). Fraternally Mr. Derrick is a charter member of Lebanon Lodge, No. 100, A. F. & A. M. He has served Madill as a member of the school board and as chairman of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal Church South of Madill, and also as supernumerary preacher.

JEROME WHITESEL, who is one of the old-time cattle men and merchants of this section, cast his lot among the natives of what was then Picens county, Chickasaw Nation, in 1876. He was then sixteen years of age, and as he had lost his father when he was an infant, his life has been self-reliant from a very early period. His pioneer home was at Woodville, now Marshall county, where he had a few friends and industriously performed the agricultural work to which he was accustomed in his earlier Indiana home. Having saved a little money he bought a few cattle, and in 1879 formed a partnership with J. F. Armstrong, still a leading citizen of the county. Mr. Whitesel first adopted the "flying 'W' bar" brand, and later the "W" bar, and while he was not numbered among the big operators, he was among the then prosperous growers, and when he finally closed out his business in 1907, he was in comfortable circumstances. A portion of the long period of his residence in Marshall county has been spent as a merchant in various lines. His first venture was in Lebanon, where, without previous experience or training, he engaged in the drug business. Eventually he disposed of his store and entered the familiar field of merchandising, with more pronounced success. Later he became a member of the Texas Mercantile Company, representing the concern and selling goods at Sulphur, now Murray county, Oklahoma, and remaining there from 1901 to 1903. He then returned to the farm, and in October, 1907, purchased

property in Madill and established his home there.

Jerome Whitesel was born in Preble county, Ohio, on the 7th of February, 1850, and was reared in Tipton county, Indiana, whither his parents had removed in 1852. His father, George Shidler Whitesel, was also born in Preble county, of Pennsylvania German ancestry, and, with his family and the paternal grandfather, Adam Whitesel, moved from Ohio into the heavily timbered country about Tipton. Adam Whitesel was not destined to see an improved and productive farm and a comfortable homestead in this frontier land, for he died of cholera in the year of his settlement, leaving the rugged pioneer work to the widow and other hands. George S. Whitesel and his brothers, David and Henry, were faithfully reared in the Dunkard faith by the surviving widow (nee Susanna Shidler). George S. Whitesel married a Miss Clawson, who bore him the following children: Jerome, of this review; Mary, who married John Nevins and died in California; Sarah J., of Tipton, Indiana, who became the wife of Edward Paul, and Clara E., now Mrs. Butler. Mrs. Whitesel married for her second husband William Jackson, and two daughters were born to this union, one of them, Irene, now being Mrs. John Bunting of Kansas.

In 1878, Jerome Whitesel married Mary E. Stubblefield, whose mother was a Miss Willis and one-eighth Chickasaw Indian. The children of this union are: Lydia Caroline, wife of S. D. Long, of Madill; Katie May, Mrs. Edward L. Ingle, of that place; and Frederick Jerome, Willis and Zula. The family are members of the Christian church. In politics, Mr. Whitesel is a Democrat, and in Masonry has advanced to the Shriner's degree. Mr. Whitesel is a director and vice-president of the Lebanon Telephone Company. His family allotments were taken near Lebanon, consisting of 640 acres and 560 acres six miles south of Madill and 90 acres in the Washita bottom, near Woodville.

SUMMERS HARDY, senior member of the law firm of Hardy and Franklin, leading practitioners of Madill and Marshall county, is one of the ablest young lawyers in the state. Outside of his profession he is known as a leading Democrat, an earnest supporter of fraternalism and a strong Prohibitionist. He is also deeply interested and practically active in the furtherance of educational mat-

ters, and his prominence in the work of the Methodist church consistently maintains the family record in that regard.

Born in Van Buren county, Arkansas, on the 23rd of May, 1875, Mr. Hardy is the son of Henry Hardy, a native of Mississippi and a man of remarkable versatility and strong moral character. In early life he engaged in farming and in prosecuting his trade as a blacksmith. He also joined the Methodist church in boyhood and his absorption in its work so deepened that he finally entered the ministry as a local preacher. While residing in Arkansas his Democratic friends sent him to the legislature, and soon after completing his term in that body, in 1885, he removed to Montague county, Texas. There he continued his labors for the church, again entered politics and was twice elected county judge for terms of two years each. He afterward removed to Ardmore, Oklahoma, where he died in 1895 at the age of forty-three. He was a member of a large family of children, two of his brothers being business men of Carter county; John is a resident of Berwyn, and Reuben, who lives at Ardmore, is one of the men of wealth and property in that locality. Rev. Henry Hardy married Martha A. Underwood, who resides in Ardmore and is the mother of the following: Cornelius, a lawyer of Tishomingo, Oklahoma; Summers, of this notice; Hattie, wife of A. J. Henderson, a Kentuckian; Minnie and Nettie, living in Ardmore; Carrie, now Mrs. L. A. Huff, of Quannah, Texas; Reuben, a resident of Guthrie, Oklahoma, and Willie and Abbie, young ladies of Ardmore.

Much of Summer Hardy's youth was spent on a farm, and his earlier education was both of a public-school and commercial nature. He became a clerk in the Ardmore postoffice and spent a portion of his small salary in the completion of a course in stenography, applying this accomplishment in his office work for Garrett and Hardy, lawyers of the place. At the same time he took up the study of law, and continued it with his brother Cornelius until his admission to the bar in 1897. He then practiced for a time with Mr. Garrett, but later formed the co-partnership of Hardy, Franklin and Slough, which has since become Hardy and Franklin, having since 1900 been a progressive lawyer and citizen of Madill. In the former capacity, Mr. Hardy has proved conclusively that he has both a thorough know-

ledge of the law and, buttressed by splendid office preparation, possesses unfailing ability to present his causes in the best light to either court or jury. Much of his experience in the first years of his practice was obtained in connection with the "citizenship cases," in which work he brought immediate success and permanent popularity to his firm. While his practice has been of a general character, civil suits have appealed to him most strongly, and those involving Federal questions have proven to be the most noteworthy and profitable. That long litigation known as the "government farm case" (*Archards versus McGahey, et al., No. 1*) which was consolidated with twenty others, which was fought for years before the Commission of the Five Tribes and the United States court and finally carried to Washington, was perhaps the most noted in which the firm has been engaged. The decision, which went in favor of Hardy and Franklin was a notable triumph for the able young attorneys of Madill, and especially for the senior member. As stated, although a strong Democrat, Mr. Hardy is a stalwart Prohibitionist. In the campaign of September, 1907, he was one of the speakers selected by the Democratic state committee to explain to the people of the Territory the proposed constitution and urge them to vote for its adoption. For years he has been a member of the executive committee of his party, was chairman of the Democratic county convention of 1907, and a member of the executive committee of Marshall county and recording district, and a member of the Democratic state central committee. Mr. Hardy has been a delegate to every Territorial and State Democratic convention since his 21st birthday.

In his fraternal relations, he is a member of the Sons of Veterans and was the first brigadier general of the Chickasaw brigade. He has served as a delegate to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, belongs to the order of Rebekahs and has served a term as Grand Messenger in the Grand Lodge. He is a Master Mason and a Woodman of the World. In his civic and church relations he is a steward in the Methodist denomination, has served as president of the board of education of Madill and is a stockholder in the Madill National Bank. His wife, to whom he was married in Ardmore, Oklahoma, July 29, 1900, was formerly Miss Laura Scrivner, of Hill county,

Texas, a daughter of John J. and Medora (Weathered) Scrivner. The mother was born in Hill county, Texas, a member of one of the pioneer families of the Lone Star State. Mrs. Hardy was one of the most accomplished and popular young ladies of central Texas, and since her marriage has been an incentive as well as helpmate to her husband, and has aided materially in building up the popularity enjoyed by Mr. Hardy. There is one surviving child of their union, Calla May, born April 23, 1905.

JOHN I. WEBB, sheriff of Marshall county, was born in Dade county, Missouri, on the 22d of February, 1846. He is a son of George W. Webb, who was born in Tennessee, in 1812, moved to Illinois with his parents, and, as a young man, located in Dade county, Missouri, where he married Jane, a daughter of William Penn, an early settler of that state, and, like the Webbs, a tiller of the soil. In 1860 the father left Missouri with his family and became a citizen of Van Buren, Arkansas. There he resided until the close of the war, after which he resided in Columbia county and at Louisville, Arkansas. In 1866 his wife died at the latter place, and he himself passed away in 1883, at Nevada, Texas. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Webb resulted in three children, all of whom reached manhood: John I., of this sketch; W. H., who served in the Eleventh Arkansas Regiment, Federal troops, and Sim, who was a sutler's clerk in the employ of Colonel Lamb, also of the Union army.

The Webbs were unpretending farmers, and the parents of John I. were able to provide the boy with only the most modest education. His parents were strong Unionists, but John I. supported the Confederacy, and in August, 1864, enlisted in the Eleventh Regiment of Arkansas Confederate troops, under Colonel John L. Logan, of Price's army. In November following he was captured at Princeton, Arkansas, and imprisoned at Alton, Illinois, until March, 1865, when, with others, he was forwarded to Richmond, Virginia, and exchanged April 3, 1865.

During the war Mr. Webb married, and when he returned from military imprisonment he commenced farming at Atlanta, Arkansas, and after being thus engaged for a number of years removed to Collin county, Texas, where resumed that calling. There, also, he became identified with the politics

of the county, serving with credit as constable and deputy sheriff. In the latter capacity he served eight years under sheriffs Gabe Beck and Scott Phillips, and at the conclusion of this long and signal service he established his agricultural homestead at Lebanon, Oklahoma. But although he was an industrious and faithful tiller of the soil, his heart was in the performance of other work, that of an executive and administrative nature connected with the public affairs of the county. He continued to farm at Lebanon with indifferent success until the coming of statehood to Oklahoma, when the Democrats put him forward as a candidate for the office of sheriff of Marshall county. His fine Texas record as a peace officer followed him, and he was elected over his Socialistic opponent by a vote of almost five to one, assuming office on the 16th of November, 1907. Mr. Webb makes a most popular and efficient sheriff, as he has always been a faithful and useful citizen. He has been three times married and is the father of nineteen children. His first wife, whom he married in 1864, was Harriet M. Abney. She died in Louisiana, which had been the family home just prior to Mr. Webb's advent to Texas, and was the mother of the following: Bettie, who married J. T. Crimes and died at Lebanon, Oklahoma, in 1903; Sue, wife of A. L. Dale, of Marshall county, and Ida, now Mrs. S. H. Weatherall, of Dallas county, Texas. In Claybourne parish, Louisiana, Mr. Webb married his second wife, Sigourney Montgomery, who died in Collin county, Texas, in 1890, the mother of Eva, wife of Clinton Lacy, of Celeste, Texas; Eustace, of Lebanon, Oklahoma; Eugene, also a resident of Lebanon; Lottie, now Mrs. Charles Dunn, of Oak Cliff, Texas; Velma, of Madill, and Jessie, wife of George Scribner, of that place. In 1893, Mr. Webb married Miss Mary Trantham, his present wife, who has borne him Earnest, Ethel, Homer and Willis, all alive.

LYMAN F. BEARD, postmaster of Madill, is an ex-Rough Rider of Cuban fame and a Republican of influence. He was born in Wilson county, Kansas, on the 1st of August, 1873, and when he was seventeen years of age his parents left Fredonia, their home town in that state, and settled at Oklahoma City. With only a common-school educa-

tion at his command, Lyman F. there commenced the serious work of the world, spending his first year as a water hauler. He then obtained employment on a farm near town, and continued in that employment until the call for troops for the Spanish-American war. He at once enlisted at Guthrie, in Troop D, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, afterward known throughout the country as the Rough Riders, and, with other members of the command, rendezvoused at San Antonio, Texas. The troops were ordered to the front under Colonel Leonard Wood, who, with Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, commanded them in the Cuban campaign. The part they played at Las Guasimas, El Caney and San Juan is a bright chapter of American military history, in which Mr. Beard was one of the gallant figures. Santiago de Cuba surrendered to the American troops in July, 1898, the peace protocol was signed in August, and in September the Rough Riders were withdrawn from the island, sailed for New York and were most honorably mustered out of the service in September, at Montauk Point.

Mr. Beard then located at Shawnee, Oklahoma, and for a year was occupied with the recuperation of his health, which, in common with his other brave comrades, had been seriously affected by the enervating conditions of the tropics and the bad sanitary conditions necessarily prevailing as a result of the sudden and unexpected occupation of Cuba by the American army. He finally located at Ravia, Oklahoma, where he conducted a hardware store until July, 1905, when he sold his business, settled in Madill and became identified with the Mall-Millen Oil and Gas Company in the work of prospecting leases in Marshall county, Mr. Beard and father owning a one-fourth interest in the company. His acquaintance with the Rough Riders, some of whom became men of influence in Oklahoma politics, and the natural favor with which they were all viewed by President Roosevelt, induced Mr. Beard to apply for the postmastership of Madill. He also received the endorsement of such men as Governor Frantz, Charley Hunter and Cash Cade, and in March, 1907, received his commission. Through his uprightness, promptness and substantial ability the town is being provided with a thorough postal service.

As a Republican, Mr. Beard served as a delegate to the district convention at Coal-gate, and to the Oklahoma City convention of 1908 for the selection of delegates to the National Republican Convention. Fraternally, he is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married August 8, 1899, to Buda, daughter of Ella McCormick, a Massachusetts lady, but a settler from Missouri, Mrs. Beard having been born at West Line, that state. The issue of this marriage are Teddie, Henrietta, Mildred and Teresa.

Governor Robert Maxwell Harris, of Tishomingo, ex-governor of the Chickasaw Nation, an extensive farmer and representative of one of the pioneer and leading Indian families of the state, was born April 1, 1851, near Emet, in Johnston county. This family was founded by Daniel Harris, a grandfather of Governor Harris, who was born in Georgia, of Scotch parents, moved to Mississippi in early life and there married Elsie Perry, a Chickasaw Indian woman. They came to the Indian Territory in 1842 and passed their lives as farmers and growers of stock. They now lie buried in the cemetery at Emet, near the place of their final settlement. Their children were: Joseph, Sally, who married Henry McKinney, and died at the home community; Bettie, married John Pytchelyn, and died on Red River, opposite Clarksville, Texas.

Joseph Harris was born in 1827 and was a youth of fifteen summers when his parents joined the exodus of the tribe toward their future home in the Far West. The family first located near Doaksville, some twelve miles north of Fort Towson, but remained there only a few years until their final removal to the Blue, near Emet, where the remainder of their lives was spent. At that place Joseph Harris grew up surrounded by Nature's rich contribution, learned the essentials of farming and acquired the principles of a rural Indian education. He grew to be strong and vigorous in body, slightly under six feet, and possessed a weight of three hundred pounds. His brain was massive and powerful and as active as was his body. His wife was Catherine Nail, a Choctaw, who also came over from Mississippi. Mrs. Harris died in 1853, the mother of Elizabeth, who married W. H. Morris, and died in Roff, Oklahoma, in 1907; Robert M., of this sketch; Frances, married Ben Harris; Joseph Harris married Martha Colbert for

his second wife and she bore him twin daughters, Ida, who married James McCoy, and Ada, who became Mrs. Thomas McCoy. Both died leaving families.

Joseph Harris early took an interest in Chickasaw politics and was himself urged by his countrymen for public office. He proved a popular and highly competent official and was promoted from time to time, until the governorship itself seemed almost within his grasp. He served as county judge, treasurer of the Nation, delegate to Fort Smith, and as a member of the treaty of conference in 1866, regarded as one of the most important affecting the welfare of the Five Nations among the civilized tribes. He was often a member of the national legislature and was finally an unsuccessful candidate for governor of the Chickasaw Nation. As a farmer, he was extensive and successful, being a slave owner, and when the Civil war came on he sided with the South and was commissioned colonel of the Chickasaw Battalion, which organization was used for the protection of the frontier against encroachments of the wild Indian tribes, his duty requiring much of his time around Ft. Sill. He died in 1884.

Governor Robert M. Harris was educated in the Indian schools of his time and in Shilo College, at Paris, Texas. He engaged in the stock business as a young man and, in 1882, purchased the improvements of Alexander Rennie, adjoining Tishomingo, and moved his family hither. This place he has since made his home, improved and cultivated and also allotments near Emet, where the scenes of his youth were enacted. While the governor has devoted his rural activities to the production of cotton and the various cereals, their importance promises to be eclipsed by natural and subterranean resources, recently found and opened up, though almost totally undeveloped yet. Prospecting for minerals which might be present within the bowels of the earth, the presence of granite was discovered on his farm, and when a quarry was opened and the product tested and put to actual use as a building stone it was found to be unsurpassed. Samples of the stone were entered at St. Louis World's Fair and the Harris of Indian Territory exhibits were awarded second prize, the Vermont granite only exceeding it in superiority. The construction of the Chickasaw capitol and the Harris Building, of Tishomingo, are striking

examples of its utility in a commercial sense. Its development only awaits the advent of capital.

Governor Harris, like his illustrious father, became interested in Indian politics on approaching middle life, and his official career began with the office of constable. He was then elected county clerk, county judge, was sent to the lower house of the legislature a few times and, in 1896, was elected governor to succeed Governor Wolfe. As governor, Mr. Harris was chairman of the Chickasaw delegation to Atoka to formulate in conjunction with the Dawes Commission, the "Atoka Agreement." During his administration the Chickasaw capitol was built, under his supervision. The people having elevated him to the highest position in the gift of the freemen and he having acquitted himself with entire satisfaction to his fellow-countrymen, with the termination of his services as governor Mr. Harris abandoned politics. He retired to his farm, where he has devoted ten years continuously to its cultivation and to the rearing and education of his interesting family. He is not a member of any church or fraternal society, but politically, an ardent supporter of Democratic principles.

He was first married in what is now Bryan county, in 1872, to Lucy McCoy, who died in 1894, the mother of Lula, wife of Charles Harkins, of Emet, leaving the following children: Robert, Lucy May and Edwin, Emma, married Hamp Willis, of Kingston, Oklahoma, and has one daughter, Helen; Nettie, wife of Ed. Bradley, of Emet, her children being Harris and a daughter not yet named; Mamie, Mrs. Shema Boyd, of Tishomingo, has a daughter, Inez; and Tommy and Lucy, young ladies of the family home. For his second wife, Governor Harris married, in October, 1894, Jennie Wiatt. Dixie, Hallie and Robert are the children born of this union.

JOE NEWBERRY, tribal superintendent of the Chickasaw schools, with headquarters at Tishomingo, Oklahoma, is especially adapted by education, ancestry and temperament to fulfill the duties of his position. Born near Durant, on the 6th of October, 1865, he is a son of Lewis and Lucy (Hawkins) Newberry, his father, who was a native of Mississippi, coming to his new home in Indian Territory with many other members of his tribe. He was afterward sent

back east to be educated and, while he did not complete the designed curriculum, he acquired a thorough mental equipment, of which he made practical use in after years for the advancement of the best interests of the Chickasaw Nation. Primarily, his vocation was that of a farmer, but his intelligence and honorable character soon made him a public leader and for many years he rendered his people splendid services in their home legislature, as well as a representative of their interests before the United States Congress at Washington. As a public speaker he was regarded as one of the most eloquent and effective of the Chickasaw Nation, and in his young manhood was almost equally noted as an athlete, his expertness as a ball player giving him a wide reputation. He died at his farm, near Durant, in 1886, aged about sixty years, his wife (nee Lucy Hawkins), who was also a native of Mississippi, surviving him until 1907. Of their five children, only three reached maturity, viz.: Martin; Frances, now the wife of Christian Krause; and Joe Newberry, of this sketch.

Joe Newberry attended the Chickasaw schools only, and was trained to farming pursuits and has always pursued agriculture as the main business of his life. As a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation, he selected his allotments chiefly in the Red River valley, not far from Denison, Texas, and not only successfully developed his agricultural interests in that vicinity, but served his people as a member of their legislature—five years in the lower house and two years in the senate. At various times he was also a member of the local school board and always manifested an active interest in the education of the Indian youth. The consequence was that, although never a school teacher, his character and general tendencies marked him as an admirable superintendent of the schools of his nation. In 1903 he was elected to that position by the Chickasaw legislature, receiving his commission from the governor. Since that time he has evinced marked ability in the administrative affairs of his office, as well as in the delicate and diplomatic work of dissipating the prejudice of his people against the schools created for them, after the management of the educational fund was assumed by the federal government. One of the duties of his office is to act jointly, make a quarterly report of the schools

under his immediate supervision to Fredrick H. Unhalty and to Mr. John D. Benedict, superintendent of the Five Tribes, at Muskogee, and his papers have been considered from the first as remarkably suggestive and valuable chapters in the educational progress of the Indian race.

In October, 1889, Mr. Newberry was married, in Denison, Texas, to Mary Ferguson, daughter of James Ferguson, member of a well known southern family of white blood, and the children of their union are Franklin, Calvin, Bernie, Mattie, Wilson, Frances and Inez.

CICERO A. SKEEN, who is at the head of the Wapanucka Trading Company, a pioneer of the Chickasaw Nation and for a third of a century identified with the educational and material upbuilding of this goodly land, was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, August 25, 1853. He was reared midst the scenes of country life along the banks of the Uwharie river. He attended school, obtaining his education like the man in the story, who "got his education by teaching." His father, James C. Skeen, was born in North Carolina, in 1832, and received a fair education, serving as captain of infantry in the Confederate army, and when a young man was a teacher. Later, he became a merchant and finally a farmer. James C. Skeen's father was Allen Skeen, who was a slave holder and a native of North Carolina. He was a man of local prominence, took part in the Democratic politics and was sent to the legislature from North Carolina. He married Nancy Harris and reared a large family.

James C. Skeen married Emily Thornburgh, a daughter of Jesse Thornburgh, once a member of the North Carolina legislature, whose son, William L. Thornburgh, was a captain in the army of Northern Virginia during the Civil war. James Skeen passed away in 1883 and his wife died several years later. Their children were, besides Cicero A., Walter L., who died in North Carolina, where he returned after a stay in the Indian Territory, where he had accompanied his brother, Cicero A., of this biography; Callie, married Frank Newby, and died in the old home state, leaving a family; and Dr. M. P. Skeen, of Artesia, New Mexico.

Cicero A. Skeen took up the profession of teaching among the Indians when he joined his fortunes with them, away back in 1873,

and was identified with that work for a period of fifteen years. His contract of employment was with the officials of the Chickasaw Nation and his educational efforts were concluded with service as principal of the Wapanucka Institute, one of the well known Indian schools. Having acquired age and much useful experience, together with some capital, Mr. Skeen engaged in mercantile business at Boggy Depot, where he passed several years; he was also in business at Jesse before going to Wapanucka, in 1899, where he joined E. J. Ball in the organization of the Wapanucka Trading Company, since which date he has devoted his time to its development and general upbuilding. This "Company" is essentially a department store with immense stocks of general merchandise and is one of the important enterprises of the sprightly little city. Its proprietors have demonstrated unusual capacity for domestic commerce in building up and maintaining such an emporium of trade. Mr. Skeen is also a farmer and fruit grower.

While carrying forward his extensive mercantile pursuits and managing his farms he has also found time to counsel and act with his friends in the Democratic party in many matters looking to the welfare of that political organization and his people. Being a citizen by marriage, he early got into Indian politics and was elected to the legislature, being first a member of the lower house, and later of the senate of the Chickasaws. He actively identified himself with the Statehood movement, favored single statehood and in campaigning for Floterial Representative from Johnston and Coal counties himself, he advocated the adoption of the constitution and, of course, the election of the Democratic ticket. Having been elected to the first legislature, Mr. Skeen was assigned to the committee on schools, good roads, agriculture, primary elections, privileges and elections and was chairman of the committee on federal relations. He actively favored the "Jim Crow Law" and gave much time to the subject of education. He labored for the establishment of state schools, for a uniform system of text-books, and supported the movement for the establishment of an orphans' home.

Mr. Skeen is a thirty-second degree Mason; chairman of the board of trustees of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows; has served several times as a delegate to the Knights

of Pythias lodge, of which he is an active member, and is a very prominent speaker at dedicatorial services for the Woodmen of the World and delivers addresses on any and all occasions when placed on the program by his friends. He was once active in promoting the interests of the Confederate Veterans, having been honored with the office of Commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department of that organization. He is six feet and six inches in height and weighs two hundred and fifty pounds. He walks erect, and looks as fresh and rugged as a man of thirty years. He is commanding in presence, alert in business, as industrious as a man well can be, withal, possessing the elements of a distinguished citizen.

Mr. Skeen was united in marriage, December 20, 1877, to Matilda Folsom, daughter of Col. Sampson Folsom, a Chickasaw Indian, whose parents were among the first settlers of the Nation and from Mississippi. The children of this union are: James Walter, a partner in the Wapanucka Trading Company; Fannie, wife of J. O. Surrell, a druggist of Wapanucka, and Cora, who married Claude M. Heflin, also a Wapanucka druggist.

NEWTON H. SIMMONS, of Tishomingo, sheriff of the county of Johnston, was born in Williamson county, Tennessee, January 22, 1863, a son of Newton C. Simmons, a farmer, born in the same county and now a resident of Ft. Worth, Texas. The latter brought his family from Tennessee to Texas in 1872 and first located fourteen miles south of Waco, Texas, where he was a tiller of the soil until 1898, when he moved to Ft. Worth. He was the son of a farmer, his father being Garrett Simmons, who settled in Williamson county, Tennessee, as a young man and there spent his years. Newton C. Simmons married Laura Turner, daughter of a farmer, who died in Louisiana while on a trading trip into that state. Mrs. Simmons bore her husband a large family and died near Lorena, McLennan county, Texas, May 20, 1885. The issue of their union was: Price, of Ft. Worth, a member of the firm of Cook & Simmons, dealers in mules; Newton H.; Robert L., of Garvin, Oklahoma; Dock, of the same place; Thomas, of Pottawatomie county, Oklahoma; Texas, wife of Fred Davis, of Decatur, Texas.

Newton H. Simmons, of this memoir, remained at home with his parents until twenty-five years of age, when he commenced an independent career as a farmer in McLennan county, Texas. He resided there until 1897, when he decided to cast his lot in the Indian country and settled, first on Red River, just south from Willis, and there remained two years, when he removed to a point near Tishomingo, where he was engaged in stock farming, and only abandoned it when he was called to assume the duties of the office of sheriff of his county. He offered himself as a candidate for sheriff as a Democrat, as his ancestors show a long line of adherents to that political creed and he follows in their footsteps. He made the race for the nomination against nine candidates and having won he was made his party's candidate. The result of the final election revealed a normal Democratic majority of nearly two thousand in the county and he kept pace with the ticket and was an easy winner.

December 15, 1886, Mr. Simmons was married, in McLennan county, Texas, to Julia Rowan, a daughter of James Rowan, who married Louisa Stovall. The children of the Rowan union were: William, of San Angelo, Texas; Mollie, wife of George Ashcraft, of Rogers, Texas; Ella, wife of Jesse Harris, of Temple, Texas; Dollie, married Gus Kinnard, of Killeen, Texas; Julia, Mrs. Simmons, and Clemmie, now Mrs. Peavyhouse, of Rogers, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons have the following children: Lillie, born October 22, 1887, wife of Will J. Potts, of Johnston county; Clarence, May 1, 1891; Tina, February 8, 1901; Claude, March 27, 1902, and Vivian, November 5, 1903.

Mr. Simmons is identified with the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, as well as holding membership in both orders of the Woodmen. He possesses farm lands in Johnston county and is modestly and unassumingly conducting the affairs of his office, meeting the requirements of his position and surrounding himself with such aids as do much credit to the sheriff's office.

JAMES H. ARNOLD, one of the leading merchants of Millcreek, and who for nearly a quarter of a century has been identified with that domain now known as Oklahoma, was born in Douglas county, Georgia, December 16, 1869. His father was Anderson Arnold, a native of the same county, and born in 1830. The latter took the vocation

of his own father, that of farming, for he had a large plantation and a mill, and he also owned slaves. Anderson Arnold was one of the sons furnished by his father to the Confederacy for its struggle with the Union, in the terrible conflict between 1860 and 1865.

The wife of Alston Arnold, grandfather of James H., was Nancy Thompson, who died in November, 1907, at the advanced age of one hundred and three years. Their children were: Mart, who was killed in the Confederate cause; Abijah, who lost his life in the same war; Benjamin, died in Georgia; Polly, married Charles Baggett, and died in Georgia; Abbie, became the wife of Jesse Prickett, of Sand Mountain, Alabama; Imo, who married Thomas Sellman, of Douglas county, Georgia, and Anderson.

Anderson Arnold engaged in the mill and tanning industry in Georgia, after the Civil war. He left the state in 1883, intending to locate in Texas, and stopped in Eastland county for a time, but decided to return east and settled in Sebastian county, Arkansas. He remained there until 1886, when he followed his son to the Chickasaw Nation, dying at Millcreek in 1903. He married Mary Parish, a daughter of J. J. Parish, a native of North Carolina. She died at Mead, Oklahoma, in 1901.

The issue of Anderson Arnold and wife was: Imo, of Rock Creek, Oregon, wife of Stephen Meskimens; Sallie, wife of Lee Onstott, of Portland, Oregon; Frank, of Tupelo, Oklahoma; Benjamin, who died in Millcreek, Oklahoma, and left a family; James H., of this sketch; Robert, of Oconee, Oklahoma; and William, of Shawnee, Oklahoma.

James H. Arnold was reared in the country and acquired the elementary principles of an education almost by picking it up. When he took "French leave" of the family in Arkansas, in 1885, sought his fortune in the new and wild country within the Chickasaw Nation, where he was only able to do hard manual labor. He had spent a few years in Arkansas, where he located by mere chance, and the surroundings were not suited to his tastes and he suddenly and unceremoniously started life for himself. He was conscious of the value of time and money, and he demonstrated great industry on the farm as a common hand. When he had gotten far enough from home, he

stopped, being then at the mouth of the Washita river. Cotton picking was going on then and he took part in it and thus secured money sufficient to support himself. After two years of farm work, he went to Ardmore and there worked for wages for a time, farmed and secured a small capital, with which he put in a limited stock of goods at Provençe. He prospered as he had hoped to there. He was postmaster four years at that point and in 1900 left for Millcreek, in which place he purchased the first town lot offered for sale. He erected his store house in the tall and tangled grass and weeds of the main street and began his business career there. The next year he erected his stone business house, the first of its kind within the place, and has continued to take an active interest in the more substantial things of the town. He was one of the organizers of the Millcreek Savings Bank and also of the Merchants and Planters National Bank, which was its successor, and one of the directors of this financial institution. He owns his residence and much other property within the sprightly inland city in which he makes his home.

In his political choice, Mr. Arnold favors the Democratic party and has been in favor of Statehood from the first agitation of the question, and was a delegate to the state Democratic convention which nominated the first State ticket of the Democratic party. He was also delegate to the county convention and has served his town four years as an alderman. In his fraternal relations, it may be stated that he holds membership with that most excellent fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Arnold was married near Provençe, Oklahoma, March 31, 1892, to Mattie Miller, daughter of James Miller and wife, Mary (Shear) Miller, of Mount Vernon, Missouri. The issue by this union is: Goallie and Katie.

DR. JOHN H. SIMMONS, of Millcreek, widely known physician and surgeon, and one of the first citizens of the town, was born at Townville, South Carolina, November 13, 1854, in which state his ancestors settled in the early history of the Palmetto state. They were of Irish origin and his grandfather, James Simmons, was born in Virginia. He married Elizabeth De Armond, whose Irish ancestors were of the first settlement in the Old Dominion state. The unsettled estate of the last De Armond has lain in the Irish treasury for many years

and awaits a just claimant, who can establish his relationship to the female branch of the family and thereby his right to the fortune still undisturbed. James and Elizabeth Simmons were planters of the old time type and owners of slaves. They died near Townville. Their children were: David, who died in Cass county, Texas; James, who passed away in Mississippi; John, who died in Hope, Arkansas; Charles, father of the doctor; Thomas, who died in Culbertson, Texas, and Edna, who died at Bright Star, Arkansas, as Mrs. William Hardin.

Charles Simmons was born in Lawrence district, South Carolina, his calling being that of a farmer. He was in the state's service in the Confederate cause, during the Civil war and went to Texas in 1870. He located at Linden, where he died in 1887, aged seventy-four years. He was also a slave owner and accumulated a valuable estate prior to the outbreak of the Rebellion. He voted the Democratic ticket and took a pardonable part in the success of his party, although not an office seeker, or with ambition for any political preferment. He married Mary West, daughter of William and Bettie West. Mrs. Simmons died in Linden, Texas, the mother of Elizabeth, who married Charles Simmons and died in Van Alstyne, Texas; William J., who was in the Confederate army and died at Orange Court House, Virginia, while in the same service; Edna F., married S. H. Cromer, of Cass county, Texas; Mary E., wife of W. S. Gilbert, of White Mound, Texas; Dr. John H., of this biography; and Susan C., wife of E. C. Cramer, of Jefferson, Texas.

Dr. John H. Simmons obtained a good primary education in the rural schools at Townville, South Carolina, and passed his early years on the farm. For his life's work he chose the medical profession and prepared himself in the medical department of the University of Tennessee. He began his medical study at Linden, with Dr. W. K. Sturdevant, and when ready to engage in practice, opened his office in that town. Subsequently, he took a post graduate course in the New Orleans Polyclinic of Tulane University, and when he sought a wider field for his professional career, he located in Sherman and went from that city to the Chickasaw Nation, in 1898. While in Texas, he was identified with the County Medical Society and with the North

Texas Medical Association. He assisted in the formation of the Chickasaw Medical Association and is a member of Johnston County Medical Society.

In his political relations to his state, Dr. Simmons always manifests the interest of a sincere and prudent citizen. He was anxious for the Territory to be made a state and when statehood finally came, he supported the adoption of the constitution, with a state-wide prohibition of spirituous liquors, and he also supported the general Democratic ticket. The doctor is broad-minded and clear in his conclusions on all public questions. As a physician, he takes advanced grounds, reads all the latest medical works and keeps in touch with the more recent discoveries in the science of medicine, this making him a thoroughly up-to-date doctor, who easily copes with the most stubborn diseases which may prevail in the great southwestern country where he practices in a most successful manner.

Concerning his domestic relation, it should be said that he has been thrice married. First, to Lucy Harris, at Linden, Texas. She died leaving him one daughter, Nellie, now wife of George Boyd, of Montague, Texas; and two sons, Floyd, of White Mound, Texas, and Perry, of Jefferson, Texas. By his second marriage, Dr. Simmons has one daughter, Emma. For his third wife, he married in Sherman, Texas, Miss Mollie Dixon, by whom he has one son—Earl Simmons.

EDWARD J. BALL, president of the Peoples National Bank of Wapanucka, and one of the pioneer settlers and business men of Johnston county, first located at Emet, in 1877, when a youth of about nineteen years, going there from Meigs county, Tennessee, where he was born, December 29, 1858. His father, William H. Ball, who died in Wapanucka, in 1906, was also a native of Tennessee, being born in 1828, a son of David Ball, who was born and reared in that commonwealth. David Ball was not far removed from the Englishman who founded the family in the United States, and reared a family of nine children.

William H. Ball served his time as a blacksmith and was pursuing that vocation in Tennessee when the Civil war broke out. He enlisted in the Confederate army and on account of his trade was detailed and spent all of his time smithing for the army. He married Annie, daughter of John Andes, of

Virginian ancestry, who married in Tennessee, Mollie Harvey. To the union of William H. Ball and wife were born, Edward J., of this sketch; Landon C., of Wapanucka; Thomas J., of Lehigh, Oklahoma; and John D., of Wapanucka. Mr. Ball brought his family into the Chickasaw Nation along with the first immigration that settled there after the close of the Civil war. After farming on a leased tract of land three years, near Emet, he concluded to engage in merchandising in company with his son, Edward, and with a capital of \$500 started in such pursuit. Mr. Ball had secured the establishment of a postoffice at Emet, which then was a place with but little more than a name, and the frame shack which housed the office also contained their little stock of goods, which they sold under the name of W. H. Ball & Co. This firm did business there four years and then moved to Boggy Depot, a place of much more importance, and it was one of the firms of that historic town until 1896, when the final move was made to Wapanucka, then a new town, with some promise of railroad communication.

The firm of Skeen & Ball here succeeded the old Ball firm, during the first six years being located in Old Wapanucka, and it was one of the first firms to identify itself with the new town on the east side of track. It was about this time that Mr. Ball purchased his partner's interest. After an interim of three years, they resumed partnership, organizing the Wapanucka Trading Co., of which Mr. Skeen secured the entire control three years later. Mr. Ball retired and then organized the Ball Company, a mercantile concern with a capital stock. With this he was actively identified until 1905, when he organized the Peoples National Bank and has given his personal attention to this ever since. The Peoples National Bank has a capital of \$25,000 and is officered as follows: E. J. Ball, president; E. O. Loomis, vice president, and S. L. Barnes, cashier. Its official board comprises, besides these officers, C. S. Cobb, of Denison, Texas; William N. Dunn, of Olney, and F. M. Jackson, J. B. Farris, M. A. Butts and B. Staler, of Wapanucka, and R. R. McLish, of Ardmore. William H. Ball retired from active business when he moved to Wapanucka, where he died in 1906, his faithful wife having preceded him, in 1903.

Edward J. Ball acquired a very limited education. He took the western fever while young and it was that which ultimately induced his father to bring the family out to Oklahoma. Through active connection with the worlds' affairs, the training of Edward J. Ball equipped him efficiently and the sphere of his operations has developed him into a full, rounded and complete, first-class business man. Politically, Mr. Ball is a supporter of the Democratic party, and in his religious belief favors the Baptist church.

He was united in marriage in February, 1879, to Miss Emma Harrell, a daughter of J. B. Harrell, who married Miss Martha Johnston and reared five children. The Harrells were emigrants from Missouri. The family of Mr. Ball consists of Robert T., who is a merchant and married Lillie Reed; Lula, of the Ball Co.; Dora, wife of J. B. Smith, of Wapanucka; and Nora Ball.

W. SHERMAN WYRICK, of Wapanucka, one of the promoters of the Ball Company, the largest department store in the little city, of which concern he is the secretary and treasurer, was born in Marion county, Tennessee, November 23, 1869. The Wyrick family is among the oldest in the United States and of German origin. Its foundation was laid in New York state during the pioneer days of the state, and it was there the father of the first Martin Van Buren Wyrick, the grandfather of W. Sherman, was born. Martin Van Buren Wyrick, Sr., drifted down into Wayne county, Virginia, during the first years of our national independence and there Martin V., Jr. was born, his birth occurring in 1798. The latter was a blacksmith and moved his family into Marion county, Tennessee, about 1830, where he died ten years later. He first married Jane Riggle, who bore him, John D.; David and James, all of whom passed away in Tennessee. His second wife was Sarah Griffith, a daughter of Andrew Griffith, and she died the same year in which his death occurred. She was the mother of George, who died young; Caroline, who married William Doss, residing near South Pittsburg, Tennessee, and Martin V., the father of W. Sherman, of this memoir.

Martin V. Wyrick (3d) was born September 20, 1840, and was left an orphan in his babyhood days, both parents dying. He was reared amid scenes of true rural life and acquired little more than the rudiments of

an education, until reinforced by a long life in business. In 1863 he joined the Union army, becoming a member of Company M, Tenth Ohio Cavalry, and was sent to the front at once and continued until the close of the war. His regiment was a part of Kilpatrick's famous cavalry division and his first fight was at La Vergne, Tennessee. He participated in the series of engagements around Chattanooga, and on to Atlanta, and in its reduction and capture. He witnessed the famous "March to the Sea" by Sherman, the return of the victorious army, and the surrender of General Johnston, at Goldsboro, North Carolina. He was honorably discharged at Cleveland, Ohio, in the summer of 1865, and returned to Tennessee. For several years he followed farm life, but subsequently, engaged in merchandising, at Jasper. He went west in 1893, and located in Wilbarger county, Texas, from which state he came to Oklahoma in 1904, and became associated with the Ball Company, at Wapanucka. He married Dorcas Doss, daughter of George Doss, and their children were: James B., a business man of Wilburton, Oklahoma; W. Sherman, of this sketch; Pauline E., wife of Bunyan Hatchett, of Vernon, Texas; Minnie, wife of Willott Castlebury, of McKinney, Texas. Martin V. and wife still reside in Wapanucka, Oklahoma.

W. Sherman Wyrick, one of the proprietors of the Ball Company, acquired his education in the public schools and in Sunnyside Academy. His marriage followed closely upon the conclusion of his education and in 1893 he left Tennessee and settled in Texas, where for two years he was engaged in farming, near Vernon. He had learned how to till the soil under the direction of his father, but the seasons in that portion of Texas in the early nineties were not the most successful and he joined his brother in the cotton gin business, at Housley, in Dallas county. His capital was in itself insignificant, but in conjunction with that of his near relatives, two gins were built and successfully operated for a time. The firm of Wyrick Bros. disposed of their Housley interests and established a saw mill near Mesquite, made a success of it and sold it and opened a larger business in the lumber line near McKinney, Texas. Later this business was disposed of, the firm dissolved, and in 1903 Mr. Wyrick came to Wapanucka, Oklahoma, where he joined E. J. Ball and

others in the organization of the Ball Company with a capital of forty thousand dollars, he having secured control of nearly one-half of the stock. In addition to his mercantile interests, Mr. Wyrick owns and operates near Wapanucka, a hardwood lumber mill for the manufacture of lumber and insulator pins for telephone and telegraph use.

The Wyricks are Republicans, and W. Sherman is treasurer of the Wapanucka school board. He is connected with the Masonic and Elks fraternities, and is a Master Mason, being a member of Wapanucka Lodge, No. 125. Mr. Wyrick was united in marriage in Tennessee, January 15, 1889, to Ida L. Cox, a daughter of George W. and Tabitha (Pearson) Cox. Mrs. Wyrick is one of thirteen children. Mr. and Mrs. Wyrick are the parents of the following children: Jennie E., Ralph, Alva B., Martin Edwin, and William Layton.

WILEY Y. CHITWOOD, a leading druggist of Millcreek, Oklahoma, who is one of the active business factors of his town, is a native of Allen county, Kentucky, born August 12, 1859. His ancestors were among the early settlers of that state and his father, Robert Chitwood, was born in Barron county, in 1826. The family was founded by Matthew Chitwood, an Irishman, who died in Barron county before the Civil war. He was a farmer and an extensive stock raiser. Among his several children, was Robert, the father of Wiley Y., of this biography.

Robert Chitwood moved from Barron county over into Allen county, Kentucky, and died there the first year of the war of the Rebellion. He was a breeder and grower of fine horses—drivers and roadsters—in which business he proved his good management and business sagacity and capabilities. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Young Logan, for fifty years a primitive Baptist preacher and a representative of one of the worthy families of the Blue Grass state. Mrs. Chitwood died in 1883, leaving these children: Wiley Y., of this memoir; Stephen D., who died at Chico, Texas, and left a family; and R. G., who married E. L. Crowder, of Denton, Texas. By her second husband, Richmond Payne, there were the following children: Joseph G., of Elk City, Oklahoma; John R., of Proctor, Texas; and Edna, wife of James Eaves, of Ardmore, Oklahoma.

Wiley Y. Chitwood was reared in the country and there obtained the first rudiments of his education. The high school furnished his mental equipment and his work was completed on the farm, where such manual labor well developed his constitution, making him a man strong and robust. It was in the month of October, 1875, that he left his native state and sought Texas, where, in Denton county, he first located. There he resumed farming, remaining there six years, spending some time in Wise county, but finally removed to Comanche county and followed his favorite calling. He decided to study medicine and did read with Dr. Eargle at Proctor enough to discover the immensity of the science which had hitherto interested him, to the extent that he abandoned it. He then engaged at well drilling for two years, after which he took up the grocery business at Chico, Texas, after having first worked at the gin business a couple of years in Comanche county.

A recurring desire to engage in some one of the commercial pursuits, caused him to study pharmacy, at his spare hours and during evenings, in the office of Dr. Lanton and Dr. Yeakle, in Chico, Texas. After fitting himself for a druggist, he engaged in that line of trade at Chico. In 1887, he went to the Chickasaw Nation, first locating at Ardmore, where he opened a drug store. One year later, he disposed of this business and identified himself with Daugherty, Oklahoma, where he embarked in the same business calling. After three years of successful business at that point, he sold out and returned to Texas and established himself in the same business at Jacksboro, but neither the surfeit of business, nor the rich history and romance of that town were a sufficient inducement to hold him there long and consequently he retraced his steps to Oklahoma. After a year and a half, he became clerk in a drug house owned by W. Frame, located at Davis, from which point he came to Millcreek in 1904, and purchased the J. F. Sturdevant stock of drugs, since which time, he has steadily advanced, until he now occupies a high standing among the more prosperous business men of the enterprising town. He now owns an excellent business house, a residence and other valuable property within the place. That he is recognized as a man of stability and public value to the community is shown by his election to a seat in the city council. Po-

litically, Mr. Chitwood is a Democrat of no uncertain type, and as such has been sent as a delegate to county conventions, etc. He is inspector of precinct elections, and he comes from a long line of Democratic forefathers. In his religious faith, he is a Protestant, and a member of the Christian church. He carries certificates in both the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Woodmen of the World.

He was married in November, 1885, in Comanche county, Texas, to Martha J., daughter of James E. Groome from Graves county, Kentucky, who married Edna Day, their issue being: Mrs. Chitwood and John T. Groome of Millcreek. Mrs. Chitwood was born in 1865, and is the mother of three children: Ethel E., wife of Samuel E. Kelley, of Millcreek, who has a son, Bruce; Myrtle M. and Robert E.

DR. S. EDGAR CUMMINGS, of Ravia, who is the oldest active practitioner of medicine in the village, came to Oklahoma in 1894, at first locating at Durwood, Carter county, where he established a graded school. He had passed a brief period as a teacher in Palo Pinto county, Texas; had found the profession agreeable and went to the Chickasaw Nation, that point offering a better field for educational effort than the old state. He also had a mind filled with thoughts concerning a different profession for a life's calling, and when he finished his first year's work at Durwood, he entered the Fort Worth Medical College and took lectures preparatory to becoming a physician and surgeon. When he finished his course he opened an office at Ravia, in 1896, and has been continuously identified with the place ever since, save for the time spent in Hospital Medical College at Memphis, Tennessee, and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at St. Louis. He completed his work in the last named institution in 1906.

Of his parentage and early life, it may be said that Dr. Cummings was born in Benton county, Arkansas, November 30, 1869. His father, Theophilus Cummings, a farmer near Lipan, Texas, left Arkansas in 1873. He spent a few years in Denton county and then settled in Hood county, his present home, and it was in these counties that the doctor received his early training in the public schools. Theophilus Cummings married Ellen Gordon, a daughter of Seth Gordon, of Hamilton county, Ohio. Mrs. Cummings went west to Arkansas, while yet a



J. G. Riley.

young woman and there married Mr. Cummings, their children being: Henry and Theophilus, twin brothers, the former of Lipan and the latter a resident of Erath county, Texas; Ella, wife of S. D. Windsor, and John, both of Lipan, Texas, together with Dr. S. E. Cummings. The paternal grandfather, Joseph Cummings, was from Louisiana. He settled in Sevier county, Arkansas, before the great Civil war, and there he died. He married Sabie Hickman and their children were: Dock and Henry, who died in Arkansas; Theophilus and Rosa.

Dr. Cummings is an Odd Fellow; is past grand of his lodge and has served as district deputy grand master. He is a worthy member of the Oklahoma State Medical Society, the Johnson County Medical Society and is a partner in the drug firm of Pitman Drug Co., of Ravia. Besides his farming interests, he has for several years been somewhat known as a dealer in Oklahoma lands.

The doctor was married in Ravia, Oklahoma, February 14, 1900, to Ella, daughter of D. H. and Nannie (Crabb) Courtney. Mr. Courtney died in Ford county, Texas, and by his wife, Nannie Crabb, was the father of Mrs. Cummings, born in Tarrant county, Texas, February 17, 1879, and Idella Courtney, of Ravia, Oklahoma. Dr. Cummings and wife are the parents of two children: Idella, born December 27, 1903, and Ruby, born February 27, 1907.

JOHN G. RILEY, of the firm of Riley Bros., of Wapanucka, has been identified with Oklahoma since 1901, when the general merchants, Riley Bros., opened their store. The commercial interests of the town are worthily represented by this firm and they provide a market for cotton and the products of the forest and thus add to the importance of the place, making it a trading center of much value to Johnston county.

Of Mr. Riley's birth and earlier career it may be stated that he was born December 31, 1869, a son of William Riley, who is a farmer near Coleman, Texas, and who was a native of Virginia, born August 18, 1844. He was taken from his parents when but seven years of age, by an older brother and received only a limited education, reaching man's estate in Tennessee, where he married Mary A. Morris, daughter of John Morris, a farmer. During the rebellion, Mr. Riley served as wagon-master in

the Confederate army and at the close of the war resumed civil pursuits and accepted the results of the war as a final settlement of the question at issue. The children born to William and Mary A. (Morris) Riley were: John G.; Jo W., of Riley Bros.; William A., of Taylor county, Texas; Andrew J., of Coleman county, Texas; Nancy A., wife of J. C. Holder, of Ellis county, Texas; David L. and James T., of Coleman county, Texas; Emma, now Mrs. H. A. Dees, of that county; Robert L. and Granville, who also reside in the same county; Berene, wife of David McNeely, and Miss Virginia, residing with her parents, in Western Texas.

In 1882, he brought his family out to the Lone Star state and settled on a farm in Ellis county, Texas. Subsequently, he engaged in mercantile pursuits with his son, the firm being William Riley & Son. This firm was dissolved, when the son decided to establish himself in business in Oklahoma, and the father soon afterwards moved to Coleman county, Texas, where he still resides.

John G. Riley was educated at the country schools and his brother, Jo W., of the above mentioned business firm, and himself were especially prepared for a commercial career, by a business college course. However farming claimed their time and attention during their earlier years, while the mercantile adventure of William Riley & Son, in Ellis county, Texas, gave him his first experience behind the counter. The present immense business of himself and brother, is the outgrowth of a very humble beginning. Their two-story brick, fifty feet foot front building, is completely filled with goods, but only represents a portion of their resources and indicates in a substantial manner the progress of this enterprising firm since 1901. Mr. Riley was reared a Democrat in politics, but has come to believe in Socialism, while his brother, Jo W., supports the Republican party. John G. Riley is an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, and belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and Woodmen of the World. In church faith, he is of the Christian denomination.

He was happily united in marriage in Milam county, Texas, December 7, 1895, to Alice Dees, daughter of Mrs. Jennie Dees, old Texas people and formerly from Fort Bend county. Mark A. Dees was Mrs. Riley's father and her mother was a daughter

of John Hibbard. Mr. and Mrs. Riley, of this memoir, are the parents of: Ruby, Pauline, Roy and Jewell.

JOHN PAUL OWENS, of Millcreek, well known as a business factor and able Republican politician, was born in Hart county, Georgia, May 2, 1867. His father, William A. Owens, a farmer, was born in Spartanburg, South Carolina, in 1827, a son of Thornton Owens, a native of the same county, who removed to Georgia in 1851. They were modest farmers and during the conflict of the dark years from 1860 to 1865—known as the Civil war period—they remained loyal to the Union in sentiment and in consequence, William A. Owens was ostracized by his neighbors, the Confederates, for a number of years after the war. He became a Republican in politics and lived a plain unassuming life, within his means, never having contracted a dollar's worth of credit during his long lifetime. He died in 1908. His mother was Rebecca Massey, and he was one of fourteen children. For his wife, he chose Mary McLeard, a daughter of William McLeard. Mrs. Owens died February 16, 1904, the mother of Albert J., of Canon, Georgia; Elva, wife of J. R. Brown, of Hart county, Georgia; Alfred, of Millcreek, Oklahoma, and John P. of this memoir.

John Paul Owens passed his boyhood days on his father's farm and obtained his education in the rural schools. When he was able to teach, he obtained money in this way to sustain himself, while gaining a higher education and preparing himself better for citizenship in after years. He followed teaching and farming, alternately, until 1895, when he took an interest in a cabinet shop and was connected with it for five years. During this period he was elected justice of the peace and in 1901 resigned his office and went to Oklahoma, settling first in Caddo county. He was a contractor and builder there, remaining until 1903, when he came to Millcreek, then in the Chickasaw Nation, where he again became an agriculturist.

Politically, Mr. Owens is a firm defender of the general principles of the platform of the Republican party, and is known as one of the party workers of Johnston county. He was appointed postmaster of Millcreek, August 14, 1908, to succeed John F. Sturdevant. In the campaign of 1907, for statehood, Mr. Owens opposed it on the ground of lack of preparation for it, but

avored single-statehood when it should come. He was a delegate to the congressional convention at Coalgate in 1908, and in his contest for postmaster, he won out against the combined opposition of the "big fellows" in his party in the county. Mr. Owens is a Master Mason and in church connection, is of the Universalist denomination.

He was married January 14, 1904, to Hattie, a daughter of Josiah Lewis, whose wife's maiden name was Matilda Harris, both members of the Chickasaw tribe of Indians. Mrs. Owens was born in the nation April 25, 1884, and was educated in Bloomfield Academy, one of the efficient Indian schools of the nation, and under supervision of the well-known Indian instructor, Professor E. B. Hinshaw, of Durant. She taught a term of school after graduation and was soon afterward married. She is the mother of Helen Pauline and Juanita. The family allotments were taken adjacent to and near Millcreek, where Mr. Owens carries on his work of farming.

HULINA A. MARTIN, of Ravia, who has been identified with Oklahoma, since 1888, located on the Washita river in Johnston county near Mannsville, and was a farmer there for ten years. Having accumulated a small capital, he established a ranch near Ravia and operated the same for two years, when he engaged in merchandising in the new town of Hickory, finally bringing his stock to Ravia, and after two years sold it and resumed farming nearby. Seeing an opportunity to engage in the cotton gin business, with a prospect of good profits, Mr. Martin erected a three-stand seventy-saw Munger plant, which he operated a while and then sold out. Later, he operated a four-stand of the same pattern, the only gin now in operation at Ravia and which he is managing for the Birge-Forbes Co., of Sherman, Texas.

Since uniting his fortunes with the sprightly town of Ravia, Mr. Martin has erected the largest residence in the village, in which home he has ample room for the accommodations of his family and guests. This spacious house stands upon a full block of ground which he owns. Mr. Martin came to Oklahoma from Gainsville, Texas, in 1888. He was born in New Salem, Rusk county, Texas, October 15, 1858, his father being William H. Martin, a farmer, born in Lewisburg, Tennessee, and who went to

Texas in 1856, settling in Rusk county. He entered the Confederate army and died while in service, of measles, at the close of the war. He was born in 1828, the son of Henry Martin, who died at Caney Springs, Tennessee. Henry Martin, was an extensive farmer on Duck river, where he possessed many slaves. He was the father of twenty-three children by his three marriage unions. The descendants of some of these reside in Tarrant county, Texas, at this time.

William H. Martin, (father of Hulina A.) married Martha J. Barron, a native of Mississippi, the daughter of William Barron; she was one of seven children born to her parents. After the death of Mr. Martin, his widow moved her family to Cooke county, Texas, and married E. H. Quade, but finally returned to Rusk county and died. The Martin children of whom she was the mother are: William H. E., of Boies, Oklahoma; Hulina A. of this sketch; and James C. O., of Denver, Colorado, a farmer. None of the Quade children survive.

Concerning the personal history of Mr. Hulina A. Martin, it should be narrated in this connection that he was reared and educated in the county of his nativity, attending the country schools. At the age of sixteen years he commenced to work for wages, as a common farm hand, but it is related of him that he never realized the value of a dollar until several years after he had taken to himself a wife. He was married in Cooke county, Texas, October 14, 1880, to Alice Miller, daughter of Joseph Miller and wife, Louisa (Brazier) Miller. Mrs. Martin was born in Texas, December 23, 1863, and is one of two surviving children of Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Jane Sharp, of Ravia, being the other.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin have the following children: Mattie, J., Lula B.; William E.; Ada, wife of R. E. Neal, of Oklahoma City; Willis, Houghton, Byron and Frances S. Politically, Mr. Martin is a Democrat and favored single statehood. He is a member of the Masonic and Woodmen of the World orders.

Dr. FRANK J. BAUM, of Walters, was born near Holly Springs, Marshall county, Mississippi, August 3, 1870. His boyhood was passed in his native state and his youth and early manhood in Lonoke, Arkansas. His parents moved from Mississippi to Whitesboro, Texas, in 1882, and he remained a year with them before going to Lonoke,

Arkansas. He graduated from Lonoke high school at the age of nineteen years, at which date he entered the medical department of the Arkansas Industrial University and completed his course with the class of 1891. He was then made second assistant physician of the Arkansas Lunatic Asylum, at Little Rock, serving there twenty-eight months. Desiring further and more extensive training and special equipment, he went to New York City and entered the Polyclinic of the New York Medical College, finished his course and spent two years in hospital work, in the various hospitals of that city.

Having finally fitted himself for his profession, he set out for a location in Oklahoma, and made brief stays in Ardmore, Lehigh and finally located in Reagan, and remained there in the drug business and in active medical practice for five years. When Ravia sprang into existence, on the line of the railroad, he removed his stock of drugs and building to the new town and afterward built the first drug store in Ravia, remaining there until he came to Walters.

Concerning the parents of Dr. Baum, it should be stated that he is the son of Hugh Baum, of German ancestry, who resides in Leonard, Texas, and is a farmer. He was born near Holly Springs, Mississippi, about 1840. He was a farmer's son and entered the Confederate army, at the commencement of the Civil war, and was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga and carries the minnie ball in his right shoulder still. Hugh is the son of Moses Baum, who migrated to Mississippi from Alabama and whose children by his wife, nee Mary Farr, were: Hiram, John, Moses, Mary, who married William Flowers and Hugh, all of whom save John, made their final homes in Texas. The last named died in Mississippi. Hugh Baum, father of the doctor, married Mary J. Puckett, daughter of Woodson Puckett, whose wife was Margarette Farr. The children of this marriage were, Dr. Frank J. Baum, of this memoir and Henry D., who died in Fannin county, Texas, and left a family.

Dr. Baum was united in marriage at Reagan, Oklahoma, December 16, 1898, to Lucetta Lowry, daughter of Green Lowry, a farmer formerly from Missouri. One son was born to Dr. Baum and wife, Garland, born November 2, 1899. Politically, Dr. Baum is a Republican. He was a delegate to the Statehood convention at Oklahoma City.

He is a member of the Odd Fellows order and has passed all the chairs of the local lodge and represented it in the grand lodge, at Checota. He is also a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Woodmen of the World, of which camp he is the physician.

Gov. WILLIAM L. BYRD, of Ada, is truly a unique character and one of the pioneers of the Chickasaw Nation. All but three months of his eventful life have been spent within its boundaries. What he has achieved, and his accomplished results coming without the aid of influential friends, save from among his own people, are events to be spread on the pages of the annals of his state and well worth preserving. Governor Byrd was born in Marshall county, Mississippi, August 1, 1844, and the same year his father brought his family out to the Indian Territory and established for himself a home at Doaksville, in the Choctaw Nation. The Chickasaws had not yet established themselves as a nation, nor did they for some years, when they bought an equal interest of the Choctaw country and shared with them the same government until 1855 when they established a government of their own.

John Byrd, the father of the governor, was a white man and married Mary Moore, a daughter of John B. and Deliah (Love) Moore. Mrs. Moore was a sister of Hon. Robert Love. Her father, John B. Moore, died in Marshall county, Mississippi, and her mother died near Fort Washita in the Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma. They were Chickasaws and came formerly from about Holly Springs, Mississippi, and were among the original settlers of the Indian Territory. John Byrd was born in Alabama and reared and fairly well educated in Mississippi. His wife was educated at Tusculum, Alabama, and died at Stonewall, Oklahoma, in 1883, while her husband passed away during the Civil war. Their children are: Hattie, widow of Judge Overton Love, of Marietta, Oklahoma; William L., of this narrative; Jennie, wife of Simon James, of Jesse, Oklahoma, and Ben Franklin, of Franks, in Pontotoc county. The history of the Byrds reveals its ancestors to have occupied ancient and honorable places among the colonists of Virginia and gave patriots to the army which won the cause of our national independence. This family was founded by an Englishman, Commodore Byrd, who set-

tled near the home of George Washington and who built Byrd's Castle on the Potomac and known in Virginia history. Jane Byrd associated with General Washington in history, was his daughter and Michael the grandfather of Governor Byrd was his son.

Governor Byrd passed his early youth with his father in farming near Doaksville and was attending the Chickasaw Academy at Tishomingo when the Civil war broke out. He enlisted in Colonel Sampson Folsom's regiment and was made adjutant of it while yet a boy. Under the terms of the treaty between the Confederacy and the Indians only one regiment of troops was to be raised and it was to serve within the limits of the Territory, but instead, the Choctaws raised two regiments and the Chickasaws one, and while Colonel Folsom's regiment held itself chiefly in the west portion of the Territory, its enthusiasm and patriotic valor led it to violate its compact with the South and in the battles of Newtonia and Poison Springs it was present and in them Governor Byrd had a good taste of real warfare. When the war had ended, Mr. Byrd returned to Doaksville and engaged in merchandising for the first five years. In 1875 he moved to Stonewall, Pontotoc county, where his commercial interests were important for a period of thirty years and where the chief financial and political events of his life were achieved. The building of the Frisco Railroad and the founding of Ada caused him to change his location to the future metropolis of the county and in 1902 he established his home here. He has varied interests in the county, farming and stock-raising, and interests in banking and in much property in Ada. He was one of the promoters of the Farmers' State Bank in February, 1908, with a capital of \$15,000 and is its president and a director.

In politics, Governor Byrd started early in the Chickasaw Nation and filled many positions of responsibility which demonstrated a capacity for large affairs and won the confidence of his people. He was a delegate to Washington many times caring for the interests of his own people before the Department of the Interior. He was made financial agent of the Chickasaw government and served also as superintendent of the schools of the Nation. He was delegated to serve with the Dawes Commis-

sion as a member of the Citizenship Commission and in various positions prepared himself for still greater honor at the hands of his people. He was first elected governor in 1888 and re-elected in 1890 and again in 1892, but his title to the office was disputed by Governor Mosley and the Federal authorities finally seated the latter. In Odd Fellowship, the position of noble grand and district grand has been filled by Governor Byrd, and he was one of the seven charter members of the grand lodge of Masons at Caddo, in October, 1873, he being grand senior warden of the meeting.

Of the governor's domestic affairs it may be stated that he was married January 1, 1863, in Doaksville, to Susan, a daughter of Colonel David Folsom, first chief of the Choctaws after the establishment of their Republican form of government. He was a half Scotchman and half Choctaw Indian and came from Mississippi. There is no issue by the governor's marriage.

FRANK HUDDLESTON, a young farmer who has attained prominence as a citizen of Ada and whose character, standing and ability have won him the confidence of Pontotoc county, is a native of the state of Oklahoma, and is a product of her Indian citizenship and of her public schools. He was born in old Pickens county (now Garvin county), Oklahoma, January 31, 1879. The Huddleston family was founded in Oklahoma by James Huddleston, father of Frank, and who was born in the vicinity of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1820 and identified himself with the frontier in early life. He sought the gold fields of California in 1851, crossed the "Great American Desert" and crossed back again, after passing many months in searching for and digging the precious metal. He returned during the fifties and lived in the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois and finally reached Kansas in his gradual migration toward the setting sun. He was a citizen of the Sunflower state when the Civil war came on, and he enlisted in the Sixth Kansas Regiment under Colonel Tom Moonlight, whose regiment was attached to the Federal army serving west of the Mississippi river.

The war over, Mr. Huddleston drifted down into the Chickasaw Nation and here married Sina, daughter of William Smallwood, a half-blood Choctaw, whose people came from Mississippi originally along with

the first emigration of the tribe to this Territory. The first few years of his married life he spent near the Washita river, but subsequently, moved to Pontotoc county, near Allen, where his family grew to maturity and where he finished his career as a farmer and stockman and died in 1898. His widow survived until 1903 and was the mother of : Frank, of this sketch ; Eliza, wife of Charles W. Floyd, of Ada ; Lucy, who married J. B. Roberson, of Allen, Oklahoma ; and Miss May, of Ada.

Frank Huddleston made his home with his parents until he had passed his majority and in acquiring his education, spent three years in Haskell Institute, at Lawrence, Kansas. Being reared a farmer, he has himself engaged in this all his life, save for two years when he was a merchant at Allen. Losing his stock by fire, he resumed the vocation of a farmer and has continued it ever since. In 1905 he moved his family to his allotment, adjoining the townsite of Ada, and has made himself a splendid and valuable estate.

Mr. Huddleston adopted the Democratic policies for his own when he drew party lines for himself, and was nominated at the primary election of 1907 for representative to the legislature. He was elected in September and while a member of the first legislature was on the committees on revenue and taxation, prohibition enforcements, canal and drainage and was chairman of the committee on relation of the Five Civilized and other Oklahoma Indian tribes. While he maintained an alertness commendable for a new and young legislator, he was mainly concerned with the subject considered by the committee on revenue and taxation and its work in the body so commended itself to his party as to win him a re-nomination and re-election in 1908. During this term of the legislature he was instrumental in securing a State Normal School for Ada. He is a consistent member of the Christian church and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

September 24, 1902, he was married to May, a daughter of W. V. Smith, a lady of white parentage and a native of Franklin county, Alabama, her birth occurring in 1884. The issue of this union is: Frank, Jr.; Nora; Gladys and Bryan.

JAMES C. CATES, treasurer of Pontotoc county, Oklahoma, for twenty years a cit-

izen of the county, was born near Decatur, Meigs county, Tennessee, October 7, 1840. His father, Daniel Cates, settled on the farm adjoining Decatur in 1815, a settler from southwestern Virginia, where his birth occurred in 1790. Daniel Cates married Emma Elder, a daughter of Robert Elder, of Irish parents. Daniel died on his farm near Decatur in 1858, and six years later his widow passed away. Their children were: Joseph H., Alfred, and Noah, who passed their lives in Meigs county; Samuel H., who died in Chattanooga where he was a minister; James C., of this narrative; Newton J., who died in Goshen, Arkansas; Sarah married David Womack and died in Meigs county, Tennessee; Mary J., married James Cox and resides at Decatur, Tennessee; and Lou, who became the wife of William Lockmiller and lives in Sewee, Tennessee.

The schools of his home community, free and public, gave James C. Cates his knowledge of books and he was at the point of trying the examination for a teacher's certificate when the Civil war cloud first made its appearance on the national horizon and this interfered with his calculations. Able bodied men were needed for the army and he joined Company D, Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, Col. McKenzie's regiment, and served first with the command of General Kirby Smith and finally his regiment was attached to Jo. Wheeler's command. Mr. Cates was in the engagements at Shiloh, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and the campaign to and around Atlanta. After the fall of Atlanta he became sick and was not able for duty again until the Federals had secured control of the South, when he returned home and prepared to resume civil pursuits. Having spent almost four years in the service of the Confederate army, Mr. Cates welcomed the close of the war, if he did regret the results of it.

When he looked about him for an opening wherein he could support the new wife he had just taken to himself, everything seemed desolation and destruction about him. He yielded naturally to the seductive influences of the farm and proceeded to plant a crop with what might be termed an improvised team, and as the seasons rolled by he added to his resources gradually and became more and more substantially equipped for real farming. In 1875 he left the state to join the great throng

then pouring into Texas. He located on the line between Wise and Denton counties, where he prosecuted his vocation for thirteen years. In 1888 he came into the Chickasaw Nation and located at Overbrook and carried on farming and stock-raising taking up merchandising too, after two years, and he carried on both industries for about eight years. He finally sold out and moved to Conway, Pontotoc county, where he followed farming on a leased tract taken from one Blue, an Indian, and here he passed about eight years, when he sold out his property holdings and located at Stonewall.

Upon going to Stonewall and identifying himself with its affairs, Mr. Cates became a promoter, director and stock-holder in the First National Bank of that town. As an active citizen of the town he traded and dealt in real estate and bought cotton until the approach of Statehood, when he launched his candidacy for county treasurer, defeated his two opponents in the primary and also in the election in September. He was finally sworn into office November 17th, and took up his residence in North Ada, (just before assuming the duties of his office) where he has a convenient and commodious house. In his political affiliations, Mr. Cates has ever espoused the principles of the Democratic party and when Statehood was being agitated, he took an active part for single Statehood and in the campaign which followed ultimate Statehood, he was a delegate to and assisted to name the first corps of State officers for the new-made state of Oklahoma. He is a Master Mason and has served as both secretary and treasurer of his lodge.

August 11th, 1865, Mr. Cates was united in marriage to Mary, daughter of Lindsay Triplett, of McMinn county, Tennessee. The children resulting from this marriage union were: Alice, wife of L. J. Green, of Paul's Valley, Oklahoma; Tullie, who first married Dr. Crume, and is now the wife of M. F. Burton, of Purcell, Oklahoma; Harlan P., of Ada; Ida, wife of J. W. Westbrook, who is deputy treasurer of Pontotoc county.

THOMAS J. SMITH, sheriff of Pontotoc county, now a resident of Ada, but known as the builder of the town of Roff, is a Kentuckian by birth. His native place is Bowling Green and the date of his birth,

April 22, 1863. He is a son of James Smith, a resident of Ardmore, Oklahoma, who was also born in the same county as his son. The father was born in 1833 and was fairly educated for one of his period and surroundings. He was reared on his father's farm in Warren county and passed his entire life as an agriculturist, both in his native state and in various localities of Texas and Oklahoma. After leaving Kentucky he located in Cooke county, Texas, in 1877, and in 1879 located on a farm northeast of Ardmore, Carter county, Oklahoma, where he still resides. James Smith was united in marriage to Miss Jane Perrin a daughter of Thomas J. Perrin, who was of an old and well known Kentucky family. The children of their marriage are as follows: Fannie, who married D. D. Flow, of Ardmore, both being now deceased; William S. and Perrin, of the same city; Thomas J., of this sketch; Euphemia, now Mrs. H. Harvey, of Lamar county, Texas; and Carrie, who married B. J. Thompson and is deceased.

Thomas J. Smith remained in his native state until 1877 when his parents removed to a farm in Cooke county, Texas. He therefore received his education in Kentucky, Texas and Oklahoma, as the family removed to the Chickasaw Nation in 1879. On a leased tract of land twelve miles northeast of Ardmore, was established the family homestead and a few years thereafter, Thomas J. abandoned the farm to become a clerk for Flow and Pettyjohn. After a year and a half with that firm, he associated himself with a builder of Ardmore, of whom he learned the carpenter's trade. In July, 1892, he removed to Yukon, Oklahoma, and resided there until 1894 when he located at Claremore, where he remained for three years, then spent two years in Ardmore and finally settled at Roff, working at his trade in all these places and becoming well known as a skilled and honest builder. In fact, the business so developed at the latter place that he has been called the builder of the town of Roff.

When he seemed to have accomplished all that was best in this line he decided to enter politics and as both he and his father had been active workers for the Democracy, he secured the nomination and election to the office of sheriff of Pontotoc county in November, 1907, and organized the first working force of the county in that

office. Although inexperienced as to the actual duties of his office, he has not been without public experience, for he had served as mayor of Roff, had been a member of its council and had also been for four years on its school board. He had in every way co-operated with the best citizens of the little metropolis who advanced its educational and governmental interests. He has therefore been a builder of Roff in many ways besides that of actual construction. He owns considerable property, both at Roff and Ada, in the latter place having one of the most attractive homes.

September 7, 1884, Mr. Smith married Cynthia E. Mitchell, who was born in Trigg county, Kentucky, March 22, 1869, a daughter of Thomas Mitchell, a native of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have five children: Carrie L., Mrs. Evart Deakins, of Roff; Clara, Mrs. Homer Leeper, of Roff; Thomas F., Carl F., and T. J., the last three being at home. Fraternally Mr. Smith is a Royal Arch Mason and in the I. O. O. F., has passed all the degrees and has been a member of the grand lodge for ten years. He is also a member of the K. of P., the W. O. W. and the M. W. A.

WILLIAM E. LITTLE, of Stonewall, and since a very early age a resident of the Chickasaw country, is widely known throughout the Red river country for his bravery and success in connection with his duties as a deputy United States marshal. He is a native of Sevier county, Tennessee, born June 24, 1857, his father, Dr. H. Thomas Little being a Georgian by birth. The latter married Miss Jane Floyd and just prior to the Civil war moved from Tennessee to Arkansas where Mrs. Little died in 1860. Two of the children of their marriage reached maturity—James S., of Amarillo, Texas, and William E. of this sketch. Following his wife's death, Dr. Little located in Webster county, Missouri, and enlisted in the Confederate army as a surgeon and at the conclusion of the Civil war again located in that county and resumed his private practice. In 1869 he removed with his family to Indian Territory, living for a time in the vicinity of Prior Creek, then the Cherokee Nation. There he married for a second wife, Sarah Pickel, and afterwards returned to Webster county, Missouri, where he died in 1892. His children by his second marriage were: Serena, who afterward married

a Mr. Shoemaker of Duncan, Missouri; Ida, who married George Garner, and now resides in the same county; Thomas, now a resident of Oklahoma; and Pearl, also married and still resides near the old home-stead.

William E. Little was educated near Prior Creek and in the country near Ardmore where he also lived as a youth. He left home at the age of sixteen and thereafter became entirely self-supporting. Naturally he engaged in ranching, spending several years of youth as an employe and finally became a ranchman himself. Among the old time ranchmen with whom he was associated were Williams and Murray, well known among the Chickasaw Nation. After he had become familiar with the duties of the business, Mr. Little collected a few cattle with his brother and held them near the Red river and around Leon and Elk. In 1887 he discontinued this business being offered a position in connection with the police department of the federal government.

It was during the year mentioned that Mr. Little was appointed a posseman by Heck Thomas, then United States marshal of the district. His duties were performed with such energy, bravery and good judgment that after two years he was promoted to be first deputy marshal of the forces under Marshal R. S. Reagan, the district in which he served embracing all of eastern Texas. He continued in this service for fourteen years during which period his superiors were, J. J. Dickerson, J. S. Williams and Leo Bennett, the conclusion of his service in the marshal's office being at Muskogee. The position which he thus held and honored was by no means a sinecure for during all those years he was literally on the "man-hunt" and such an experience requires in the highest degree the qualities of courage, bravery and thorough judgment of a criminal nature. For a time after his retirement from the government service, Mr. Little represented a clothing house as its traveling salesman and after being thus employed for a few months was appointed on the police force of Coalgate. While the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and the Oklahoma Central railroads were pushing their lines through Pontotoc county he secured the contract for furnishing fence posts along their right-of-way. In 1904 at

the completion of his work he located at Stonewall with whose interest he has since been identified. He is now chiefly engaged as a dealer in live stock, real estate, and in wholesale and retail flour and feed, being also a notary public, in which capacity he executes conveyances and other legal papers, and realizes a considerable outside income. In politics Mr. Little is a Republican and although popular has never been chosen to any elective office.

May 16, 1905, Mr. William E. Little married at Stonewall, Mrs. Frances Bourland, widow of Hampton Bourland and a daughter of William Harrison, a well known member of the Chickasaw Nation. In view of her nativity, Mrs. Little secured an allotment of land which embraced the now town-site of Stonewall, and she disposed of this property very advantageously to the town-site company and realized a handsome profit. She reserved the home residence which occupies a slightly location overlooking the town from the west. Mrs. Little herself is a native of the Chickasaw Nation and was born in 1864, having passed her life amid the scenes of her childhood. By her first marriage she is the mother of four children: Ellen, who died at Stonewall, as the wife of Jack Hatcher; Lillie, wife of Robert Hatcher, of Beebe, Oklahoma; Stella and Norman, (twins), the former the wife of James Vincent, and both residing near Stonewall. Mr. Little is a member of Ardmore Lodge No. 9, I. O. O. F., and Myrtle Lodge No. 107, K. of P., of Ardmore.

CROCKETT C. HARGIS, register of deeds of Pontotoc county, a citizen of what is now Oklahoma since 1889 and of the county since 1900, was born in Cooke county, Texas, October 30, 1872. The Hargis family moved to Texas in 1868, headed by Samuel H. Hargis, father of Crockett C. He was from the state of Arkansas, where he settled in Benton county before the Civil war. Mr. Hargis, Sr., was born in Alabama, in 1845, and his days in the country schools of Arkansas were scarcely over when he enlisted in the Confederate army and served four years and fifteen days, or until the final dissolution of the Confederate government. He was under Albert Sidney Johnston at Shiloh and after the death of General Johnston, he was in the army of General Hood. Having grown up a farmer's son, Mr. Hargis devoted his life to toil on the farm. He was

JOE L. THOMAS, a native son of Oklahoma, now residing at the town of Roff, was born in Love's Valley, now within Love county, September 18, 1865. His father was Thomas Thomas, a white man who was reared in the Indian Territory and was born in Arkansas, while his mother was a Chickasaw Indian, Susan Love, a daughter of Judge Overton Love, widely known throughout the Chickasaw country as an Indian statesman and financier, and whom the citizenship everywhere delighted to revere with the sobriquet of "Uncle Sobe." Mrs. Thomas, a child of Judge Love by his first

wife, who was a Miss Guest, died in 1870, and Joe L. Thomas is the only surviving issue. Thomas Thomas then married Martha Jones, a white woman, and two children of this union still survive: Ed., a farmer of Pontotoc county, and Jennie, wife of J. W. Cook, of Texas. Mr. Thomas, the father, died in 1877, in Love's Valley, where he had passed the years of his domestic life, farming and raising stock.

Joe L. Thomas was bereft of parental protection at an early age and grew up in the household of Overton Love. He was sent to Tishomingo, the Chickasaw capital, for his education, and attended Carter's Academy, founded by the father of Congressman Carter, of Ardmore, who was a Cherokee Indian. After leaving school for good, Mr. Thomas devoted himself to ranching in Love county until he reached his majority, when he came to Pontotoc county and selected, soon afterward, a fine body of land, east of Roff, where, subsequently, he was allotted seven hundred and seventy-seven acres, and which he improved and lived upon until 1906, when he moved his family to Roff and there engaged in the real estate business. He is a member of the firm of Thomas, Partain & Co., real estate and insurance business, who are now arranging to influence desirable immigration to this county to settle and improve the cheap and fertile lands for which the community of Roff is so widely known.

Mr. Thomas has not only identified himself with the country about Roff in a substantial manner, but with the general growth and development of the town as well. He has erected business property on one of the prominent corners on the main street and splendid residences, also; thus indicating his real interest and faith in the future of the place. Politically, he is a Democrat, and attended the Tulsa convention as a delegate in 1908. December 6, 1886, Mr. Thomas was happily united in marriage to Mattie Bassett, a daughter of J. A. Bassett, formerly of Tennessee. Fraternally, Mr. Thomas is a chapter degree Mason, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

WILLIAM E. MOONEY, president of the First National Bank of Stonewall, and for the past eleven years identified with the business and financial interests of Pontotoc county, was born in Smith county, Texas, June 30, 1868. He enjoyed a thorough mental training at the Pontotoc Male Acad-

emy and at the Banner College and the State University of Mississippi. With this substantial foundation for any intellectual pursuit, he adopted the educational field as a profession and first taught in the schools of Mississippi. He afterward came to Oklahoma to continue this work and conducted his career as an educator in Ardmore, Oklahoma. In 1898, from the school-room he passed to the accounting department of a mercantile establishment in the town of Center, Oklahoma, which was then the chief center of trade in Pontotoc county. He first became bookkeeper for Duffy & Keel of that place, and when leaving there became connected with financial matters as bookkeeper in the Ada National Bank. Three years in that capacity earned him a substantial position in the banking community and he was sent to Stonewall as cashier of the First National Bank, this institution being organized by the interests which controlled the Ada National Bank. The first National Bank of Stonewall was chartered in 1903 (capital of \$25,000), with Tom Hope as president, W. E. Mooney, cashier; and R. E. Chambers as vice president. On the first of January, 1908, Mr. Mooney was elected president; I. H. Strickland, vice president; and J. W. Fuller cashier. In July, 1908, \$10,000 was added to the capital of the bank and it has paid sixty-eight per cent in dividends in four years and has still a surplus of \$8,750. In politics, Mr. Mooney is a Democrat, but has been without aspirations in this field, being content with fulfilling his duty as a voter. He has served, however, as treasurer of Stonewall and in everything which promotes the just interests of his locality has always been energetic and influential. He is a substantial property owner, both of residence and business houses.

The father of William E. Mooney was Golden Mooney, a son of Rev. Arthur M. Mooney, of South Carolina, and of Scotch and Irish ancestry. The paternal grandfather mentioned was a college graduate and a Presbyterian clergyman and a man of strong southern sentiments. He married a Miss Gaston and among his children were four sons who served in the Confederate army during the Civil war. From South Carolina he migrated to Georgia and still later to Pontotoc county, Mississippi, where he died at the age of seventy-six years. Golden Mooney reached

manhood in that state and served in General Lee's army during the war of the rebellion, participating in all the hardships of the army of northern Virginia, and at the conclusion of the rebellion modestly resumed his avocation as a farmer. He made his home in Mississippi until 1867, when he removed to Tyler, Texas. There he remained for three years and then returned to his old home and died there, in 1901, at the age of sixty-five years. Golden Mooney married Miss Carrie Foster and the children born to them were: Lizzie, wife of C. M. Patterson, of Pontotoc county, Mississippi; William E., of this review; Judie, who married S. B. Owens, of Pontotoc county; Mary, now Mrs. L. S. Walker, of LaFayette county, Mississippi; Minnie, who died unmarried, and Jennie, who married Rev. J. R. Taylor, and resides at New Roads, Louisiana.

On December 5, 1900, William E. Mooney, of this sketch, married, in Pontotoc county, Oklahoma, Miss Annie E. Sprouse, a daughter of J. L. Sprouse, formerly a resident of California, Missouri. Their children are, Thelma, Florence, Grace and Golden.

JOHN D. RINARD, chairman of the first board of county commissioners of Pontotoc county, and one of the active and progressive business men of Ada, was born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1869, a son of Dr. John S. Rinard by his last wife, Mary Smith, of Meigs county, Ohio.

Dr. Rinard was born in France, in 1805, and when a small child was brought to the vicinity of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He was educated liberally and prepared himself for the practice of medicine. He followed his profession there and in the states west to his final place of residence in Camden county, Missouri, where he died in 1874. His first wife was an Irish lady, who bore him Adam and Frank, of Fairfield, Illinois; a daughter, Margaret, who married Judge Watts, and died in Illinois; Mary, who became the wife of Mr. Maxwell, and died in Nashville, Illinois. By his second marriage, Dr. Rinard was the father of Ben Rinard, who is a bachelor, residing in California. By his last marriage, Dr. Rinard had John D., of this article; and Charles A., of Ada, Oklahoma. Some time subsequent to the Doctor's death, Mrs. Rinard married Sanford Jeffries, and died in Miller county, Missouri, in 1886. The children by this union were: Albert H., and Cora E. Huddleston, of Miller county, Missouri.

Very little education was acquired by John D. Rinard, as about only a month in the year his presence graced the schoolroom, but at fifteen years of age he left home and his stepfather and began the battle of life for himself. He found his first work in Laclede county, Missouri, on a farm, at six dollars a month. The next season he raised a crop on shares in Miller county, and having an opportunity to go to Texas that autumn, in company with an emigrant from the neighborhood, he sold his crop prospects and followed the wagon on foot. His companion's outfit was so laden as to prevent even an extra person riding, and after several days' tramping young Rinard proposed to pay the freight to destination on as many pounds as he himself weighed, but as the man refused the offer, Mr. Rinard continued on and accomplished the journey to the Lone Star State, at a cost of two dollars and a half.

In Texas, Mr. Rinard stopped at Collinsville and "picked cotton and chilled" that fall and winter. The next year he did some farm work and also herded sheep and, having another attack of the wanderer's fever, he went to Phillips county, Kansas, and spent two years there as a farm hand. Again, he roamed the prairies, this time to Denver, Colorado, and finally drifted back to Texas. Working in different places enough to keep himself well above want, he remained in that state until 1888, when he first entered what is now Oklahoma. He crossed the Red river to Ardmore that year and passed the remainder of it working a lease at wages. In 1889 "Old Oklahoma" opened with a horse race and he entered it, starting out from Choctaw City and taking a course for the North Canadian bottoms, but as he passed on to his destination, the "sooners" were so numerous and the desirable land so nearly all settled that he abandoned the chase and worked around Kingfisher until the Kickapoo country opened, when he got a claim six miles northwest of Shawnee and held it until he deeded it. He spent four years in a dug-out while fulfilling the government requirement for a patent and sold the land for a fair price and brought his money to Ada, where he began the investment which placed him among the substantial men of the city. He put up a stone storeroom, later built a wagon yard and engaged finally in the feed and grocery business. He has considerable tenant property.

Mr. Rinard was nominated on the Democratic ticket for county commissioner in 1907, and was made chairman of the board on its first organization and also re-elected to the same position at its reorganization in January, 1908. The question of good roads and bridges has occupied the minds of the board and some substantial work has been accomplished along this line. Mr. Rinard is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has advanced to the Scottish Rite degree. He was married, January 3, 1906, to Ermine Keirse, a daughter of L. D. and Mary Frances (Hinds) Keirse, formerly of Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Rinard have one daughter, Edith R., born November 23, 1906.

JOHN C. ROFF, for the past sixteen years identified with the cattle interests of Pontotoc county on a liberal scale, is a representative of the worthy family whose name is attached to the brisk town which lies so picturesquely on the highest rise of land between Galveston, Texas, and St. Louis, Missouri: He himself was born near Chillicothe, Missouri, on the 25th of December, 1851, and is a son of Major Charles and Bettie (Crawford) Roff. The father, who was a native of Virginia, removed to north Missouri prior to his marriage, the mother dying near Chillicothe in the late fifties. Later, the family removed to Grundy county, and thence, in 1860, commenced the long overland journey to the Texas plains, locating first in Cooke county. Although advanced in years, Major Roff enlisted in Colonel Bourland's regiment and saw Confederate service in the Trans-Mississippi department, while his son, Alva, joined the famous Eleventh Texas and participated in much of the hard fighting of the war east of the Mississippi river. After the war the father purchased land on Hickory creek, where for many years he was known as an active farmer and stockman and where he died, in 1904, aged eighty-six years. The children born to Major Roff and his wife were as follows: Alva, died October 31, 1908; Andrew, who was killed, May 1, 1886, while a member of a posse engaged in the pursuit of outlaws; Joseph, of Tishomingo, Oklahoma, the founder of Roff, who married a Choctaw woman and became the father of Andrew (a resident of Owl, Oklahoma); William (of Roff); Pearl (Mrs. Clay Jones); Bettie (Mrs. Thomas

M. Suddath), and Roy, who died in infancy; James, who also lost his life, May 1, 1886, while fighting a band of desperadoes in Oklahoma; and John C., of this sketch. For his second wife, Major Roff wedded Eliza Evans, and by her became the father of Charley, a resident of Wayne, Oklahoma; Jennie, now Mrs. Lon Brawley, of Shamrock, Texas; and Will, living in Loco, Oklahoma.

John C. Roff, of this sketch, necessarily received an imperfect education, but even as a youth became a sturdy and a thoroughly-posted farmer and ranchman and quite familiar with a large expanse of the Red river country, both on the Texas and the Oklahoma sides. Several of the brothers became owners of an extensive ranch in Carter county (then old Pickens), but when John C. removed to the Chickasaw country he located near his brother, Joseph, who, several years before, had occupied the land which afterward became the site of Roff. In this locality the former leased a ranch of several thousand acres, not only raising stock, but buying and shipping it. Here he also erected a commodious residence, and in every way has been recognized as a substantial and progressive citizen. In politics, he is a staunch Democrat, and in Masonry has reached the chapter degree. On December 22, 1881, in Cooke county, Texas, he was united in marriage to Miss Annie Clary, daughter of John Clary, a native of Ireland and an early settler of Missouri before he became an emigrant to the Lone Star state. Two children were born of this union—James and Chloe Roff, who still live at home.

ABEL HUGHES ROBERTS, superintendent of the Roff Oil and Cotton Company's plant, and since 1901, a resident of that little metropolis, was born in Denbighshire, Abergeley, Wales, October 18, 1868. His parents were from along the line of Welsh ancestry and were farmers near the little town of Abergeley. In 1883, they decided to emigrate from Wales to the United States, and sailed from Liverpool, England, aboard the steamship, "Arizona," of the Guion line, and after an uneven voyage landed at New York. They were bound for the Lone Star State and within a few days from their departure from New York they were set up in their new home in Grayson county, Texas, near the city of Sherman. There they resumed their vocation as farmers, and in

1887 the father died, at the age of fifty-eight years. In after years the widow and mother removed to Sherman, where she is passing her declining years.

Thomas Roberts, the father of Abel H., of this sketch, married Elizabeth Hughes, born at Gover, in Denbighshire. The issue of this marriage union was Abel H.; William K., of Sherman, Texas, a carpenter; John and Thomas J., of Sherman, the latter in the electrical industry; Elizabeth, wife of Robert Ledbetter, of Shreveport, Louisiana; Edward, of Ft. Worth, Texas; Mary K., now Mrs. Roy McElreath, of Chickasha, Oklahoma; Ellen, wife of Lee Agnew, of Paul's Valley, Oklahoma; Margaret, who married Arthur Simpson, and Miss Martha, of Sherman, Texas.

In the Welsh schools and in Austin College, at Sherman, Texas, Mr. Roberts acquired his liberal knowledge of the common branches and, after spending a few years on the farm, he secured a position with the Sherman Oil and Cotton Co., shoveling seeds. He rose by successive steps to the lint room, cake room, where cake is sacked for export, and finally, to the electric light plant, leaving them after a term of ten years and, being then an expert in the operating and equipping of an oil mill. About this time (1900) the plant at Roff was built and the company owning it sent him to Roff to install the machinery. This was so effectually accomplished that the next year he was himself installed as superintendent of the plant. This company has a plant at this place with a capacity of eighty tons of cotton seed daily, and operates a gin in connection. Its general manager is W. W. Birge, of Sherman, and its local manager, William McWhirt, Jr., of Roff. This is the chief industry of Roff and adds materially to the importance of the town, as a market center of activity during the autumn and winter seasons of the year.

While the time of Mr. Roberts is occupied with the affairs of his employers, yet he finds time in his hours outside such duties to display his mechanical genius, chiefly in the adorning and furnishing decorations of his own home. His bent for mechanics is strongly marked and, although without the experimental training of the apprentice, he possesses by intuition, as it were, the skill and experience of a rare mechanic, and the work that he does in wood cabinets surpasses anything seen at the average factory. Anything from an ornamental center

table to a typewriter desk with drop top, to a folding bed furnishes him amusement in "playtime," but his prize piece is a maple-mahogany stand and checkerboard top, the whole made up of nine hundred different pieces of wood. Mr. Roberts has served as an alderman of Roff and is well known as a Republican. He is the friend of labor and insists that labor have employment at reasonable wages.

Mr. Roberts was married at Sherman, Texas, August 16, 1903, to Miss Rosa Sticht, a daughter of John Sticht, a German who came from Alabama to Texas. Mrs. Roberts was born in Alabama and is the mother of Thelma Elizabeth the only child of this union. Mr. Roberts is a member of the Royal Arch Masons and the Maccabees.

DR. GEORGE ROBINETT. In an account of events which form the history of Seminole no name appears more frequently or figures more prominently in connection with its leading events than that of George Robinett, the founder of the town and its first postmaster. He is also one of its most prominent physicians and surgeons, an important personage in its progress and advancement.

He is a native son of Missouri, born in Camden county, October 7, 1868, a son of Robert and Cynthia (Hayes) Robinett, the former a member of an old Missouri family and the latter from a prominent old family of Virginia. She died at the age of forty-nine years, a faithful and earnest member of the Baptist church. Robert H. Robinett was born in Virginia, and for four years he served as a valiant soldier under the stars and stripes of the Civil war, a member of the Eighth Missouri Regiment, and he now lives at Brumley, that state. George Robinett was one of their nine children, six sons and three daughters, and was reared on a Missouri farm and received a common school education. He later became a student and in time graduated from the St. Louis School of Medicine, and for seven years, from the age of twenty, he was successfully engaged in teaching. From Missouri he finally moved to Ada, Indian Territory, and later to Coalgate and Sapulpa, that territory. From Indian Territory he came to Oklahoma and first settling at Tidmore, the old county cross-roads town, two miles west of Seminole, where he was appointed the postmaster in June, 1906, and the office now has two star routes, one to Muskuskey, four miles away, and the other

to Thrace, eight miles south of Mekuskey, the home of the Indian boys' school. On the 6th of February, 1907, he was appointed the postmaster of Seminole.

On the 23d of December, 1892, Dr. Robinett was united in marriage to Ellen Kingkendall, who was a teacher before her marriage. Her father, Jacob Kingkendall, was born in Kentucky and died at the age of sixty-three years, after serving valiantly as a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war. Her mother died at the age of forty-three, and in their family were nine children. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Robinett: Dalton Rizebeldt and Marjorie Lee. The Doctor staunchly upholds the principles of the Republican party, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 193, and of the Woodmen of the World, at Seminole. Mrs. Robinett is a member of the Church of God, and belongs to the Rebekah Lodge, No. 128, Maud, Oklahoma. July 12, 1908, Mr. Robinett became a believer in Christianity, though he is not affiliated with any church organization. Previously, he had led an entirely opposite life.

CHARLES S. CROUCH is the highly efficient county treasurer of Seminole county, Oklahoma, and also a hardware and furniture dealer, doing an extensive business at Wewoka. He was elected to his office at the Statehood election in November, 1907, is the first treasurer the county has had, and is filling the position with much credit to all concerned. He was born in East Tennessee, October 30, 1867, reared on a farm and attended the common schools of Texas, his adopted state. His education is of that practical type which tells in filling such positions as those to which he has been elected.

He is the son of Joseph and Margaret (King) Crouch, both of Tennessee, where they were united in marriage. Joseph Crouch was a son of a prominent slave owner. The children of his immediate family were: Elijah, Jesse, Joseph, James, Hester, Josephine. The parents were members of the Baptist church. Joseph Crouch, father of Charles S., was born in Tennessee, where he married and settled down on a farm, remaining until 1872, when he then moved to Texas. He enlisted in the Confederate army, from Tennessee, and went to the front and did his duty unflinchingly, remaining until the termination of that bloody civil strife. He was

on many a weary march and participated in many a hard fought field of battle, and though he escaped wounds, he was taken prisoner and saw his share of army hardships. Returning home, he began farm life. Before the war he had owned a merchant flour mill, which the Federal army burned, leaving him financially crippled. When he removed to Texas, he located in Parker county, farmed there four years, then removed to Palo Pinto county, where he purchased land, improved the same and remained a successful agriculturist until his death, in September, 1895. He was an uncompromising Democrat, well posted in state and national affairs, but cared not for public office.

He was a worthy member of the Missionary Baptist church. His faithful wife survived him one year, dying in 1896. She was a daughter of George King, born in Tennessee, of Irish ancestry, who remained all his life in Tennessee, where he was an extensive farmer and slave holder. His children were: John, killed while serving his native Southland; Jane, Margaret (Mrs. Joseph Crouch), Mattie, and George. The issue of Joseph and Margaret (King) Crouch was: Henry, a farmer, George, farming in Old Mexico; John, a railroader; Charles S., of this sketch; Cicero, a farmer; Robert, a motorman; Florence, Mrs. Barnett; Susie, Mrs. Stover; Nora, Mrs. Matthews; Josie, Mrs. Speight.

Charles S. Crouch remained at home with his parents until he reached manhood, then engaged in railroading, which he followed six years, then went to coal mining and, in 1891, married. In 1896 he removed to Indian Territory, locating in the famous Chickasaw country, where he leased lands and improved a farm of his own. He followed agriculture for seven years, producing cotton and corn and raising some stock. In 1903 he moved to Wewoka, and there embarked in the hardware and furniture business, in which he has been highly successful ever since. He purchased a business house and erected a good residence. He is able to superintend both the county treasurer's business and that of his own personal affairs, assisted by a corps of competent clerks. Politically, he is a Democrat who "can give a reason for the hope within him." As treasurer, he assisted in laying the foundation stones of the new county in which he takes no unjust pride. He is well

known and it goes without saying that he is held in high esteem by his fellow countrymen.

Mr. Crouch was united in marriage, in Texas, to Miss Beulah Carruth, born in Texas, March 12, 1876, a daughter of Lee and Lou (Coggins) Carruth, both natives of Georgia and early settlers in the Lone Star state. The father of Mrs. Crouch entered the Confederate army from Texas, serving through the Civil war. He now resides in Taylor county, Texas, where he conducts stock farming. He is a worthy member of the Christian church, as is also his good wife. Their children are: Beulah, now Mrs. Crouch; and Thomas, a cattleman. The children born to bless the home of Charles S. Crouch and his estimable wife are as follows: Jesse, Ethel, Joe, Coleman, Robert, Lou, Gus, and Beulah May. This family of interesting children are all at home at this writing. The mother is a devoted member of the Christian church. Fraternally, Mr. Crouch is a member of Seminole Lodge, No. 147, A. F. & A. M., and Wewoka Lodge, No. 193, I. O. O. F.

HON. THOMAS S. COBB, the first man to hold the office of county judge in Seminole county, Oklahoma, elected as the territory was admitted into the Union, in the autumn of 1907, was born in Limestone county, Texas, December 27, 1873, and was reared at Gainesville, Cooke county, of that state. He, in common with other boys of that town, attended the public schools and gained a good education in the elementary branches. He is a son of Joseph B. and Lizzie (Hardin) Cobb. The father was a native of Tennessee and the mother was born in Texas, where they were united in marriage. The grandfather was Thomas C. Cobb, an honored pioneer in Texas, going there in 1852, from his native state, Tennessee. He first located in Fannin county, Texas, where he engaged in farming. He served as a soldier in the Mexican war, from Tennessee, and held the rank of major, and was ever after known by such title. He followed farming in Texas and died in that state.

Joseph B. Cobb, son of the above, and the father of Thomas S., was reared in Texas, married and settled there on a farm, but later engaged in the mercantile business, at Gainesville. He continued to trade there many years, but finally retired and now resides at Denison, Texas. In politics, he is a Democrat. He made a popular merchant

and was prominent in the Methodist church. He was connected with the Masonic order and also the Odd Fellows. His children were as follows: Thomas S., Joseph B., of Shawnee, Oklahoma; Mattie O., Mrs. G. B. Cato; George E., a railroad man; James H., a railroad man; William G., a business man; Robert L., a student; Earl, a student and at home; Fred, also at home and in school.

Thomas S. Cobb remained at his parents' home until he was eighteen years of age, when he engaged in the railway mail service, during which time he studied law and, in 1896, was admitted to the bar at Gainesville, where he opened an office and practiced his profession until 1901, when he moved to Lawton, Oklahoma, taking up his profession there, where he continued until 1904, when he went to Wewoka. He has always been a party worker in the Democratic ranks, and in consequence, received the nomination for county judge, to be voted for at the first statehood election, November, 1907. He was successful at the polls and set about, with others, to organize a good county government. First of all, the county had to be bonded for \$24,000, to run the county until the taxes could be levied and collected. The Seminole capitol building was used for a courthouse temporarily. The judge takes much interest in the affairs of the county and has invested in lands and now holds three good farms, which he leases out. The products of these are mostly cotton and corn, which are sure crops in this section.

Politically, Judge Cobb has been a champion in the Democratic party; chairman of the committee for the eighty-first district in 1906, and was in the highest councils of his party. He engaged in the land business at Wewoka and thus became an important citizen of the county. Both he and his estimable wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is connected with the Odd Fellows and Elks fraternities.

Judge Cobb was married in Texas, in 1895, to Miss Lillian L. Smith, born in Red River county, Texas, in 1878. She is a lady of culture and refinement and also possesses rare business qualifications and assists her husband much in his affairs. She is the daughter of W. B. B. Smith, now of Ft. Worth, Texas, a popular real estate man. He is a sound business man and is an honored member of the Odd Fellows order. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith

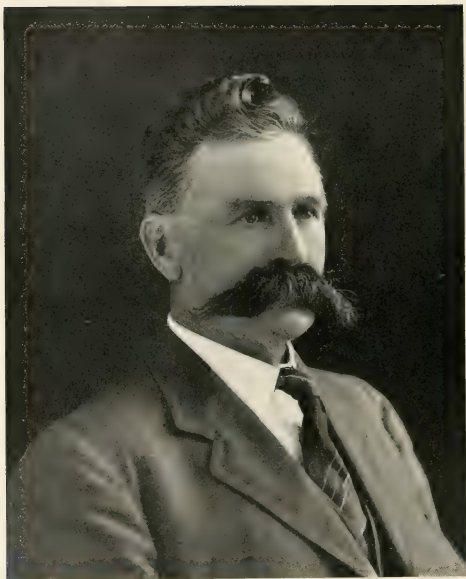
are: Lillian, Mrs. Cobb; William A., a railroad conductor; Birdie, Mrs. J. B. Sugall; Lona, Mrs. H. Walker; Wallace B., a physician; Vera, unmarried. The judge and wife are parents of one child: Randall S., born July 8, 1897.

TOM D. DOTSON, high sheriff of Seminole county, Oklahoma, the first to fill such office after Statehood was effected, is a native of Mississippi, born, January 13, 1864. He is the son of William and Sally A. (Greer) Dotson, both natives of Mississippi and from old and highly honored Southern families. William, was a son of Thomas Dotson, a large land owner and slave holder, who was prominent at the opening of the Civil war in 1861. He raised a regiment of which he was made colonel and four of his sons were in his command. The entire family possessed much bravery and the father was promoted for his gallantry and bravery to the rank of general and was placed at the head of a brigade and was always on duty and at the head of his troops. He participated in many hotly contested battles, and marched through numerous long and trying campaigns. He was at Shiloh, where he fell, as did three of his sons, all giving up their lives in defense of their rights as citizens of the Southland. The son William, who served in the same regiment, was the only one of five in the family who returned home when the bloody contest was finished. He was taken prisoner at Shiloh and imprisoned at Alton, Illinois, where he was held a long time but finally made his escape by digging out, and then joined Quantrell's band, with whom he remained a year when he started to join his old regiment and was again captured and taken to the Rock Island prison, where he remained until the war ended, which was over two years later. His long confinement and poor care impaired his health and arriving home in June, 1865, he died in July of that year. Prior to the war, he was a prominent and successful planter. Politically, he always supported the Democratic party and was well informed in state and national affairs. Thus the heads of five Southern families were wiped from the face of the earth by a Civil war, both sides of which honestly contended for their supposed rights. Five years later, William Dotson's widow married J. F. Greer, a blacksmith, and they removed to Texas, remained there three years and then went to Arkansas, in which state

he followed his trade for twenty years, when his health failed and in 1894, Tom Dotson brought both him and his wife to Indian Territory, locating at Center, where Mr. Greer lingered an invalid for eighteen months and died in 1896. His wife, also an invalid, survived until 1902, when she was released by death.

Tom Dotson's manhood never forsook him, but he kindly cared for his invalid mother and step-father, during all the trying years of their suffering and gave them a Christian burial. Tom was the only child born of the Dotson marriage and he was born while his father was a prisoner of war. The Greer marriage had for its issue: Sally, Ida, Molly, all dead now, and one son, Benjamin, is now a business man of Wewoka.

Tom D. Dotson assisted in the blacksmith's shop of his step-father and obtained a good common school education. He continued at home until twenty-four years of age, when he moved with his step-father and mother to Arkansas, where he aided the former at blacksmithing, and there mastered the trade at the anvil and glowing forge. At the age of eighteen years, he went west and was employed on a large cattle ranch in Colorado, where he was a genuine cowboy, working on a salary until 1886, when he returned to Arkansas to care for his mother. He remained there and carried on farming. He was married in 1891 and in 1894 he removed the families to Indian Territory, where he kindly cared for the mother and step-father until their death. He followed farming here also and was successful. Later he engaged in clerking and collecting for a Center firm, following this for two years, when he made general collecting his special business. He also became interested in the cattle trade and finally succeeded in gathering about him one hundred head of cattle. He finally exchanged his cattle for land which he leased, after which he engaged with W. C. Bellow, an extensive merchant, of Ada, he looking after collections and assisting in the credits, notes and mortgages. After two years at this, he in 1905 went to the Seminole country and located at Konawa and there engaged in the real estate business, with a partner and continued successfully until Oklahoma became a state, in 1907, when he was elected high sheriff of Seminole county. During his last year at Konawa, he was city



W. F. Burryard

marshal and there he had his first political experience.

After his election in the autumn of 1907, he went to Wewoka and assisted in the organization of the county government. He has made an excellent sheriff, and always does his duty fearlessly and in keeping with the dignity of his important position. He has had in his keeping from one to twenty-seven prisoners ever since he held the sheriff's office. His prisoners have among their number the worst type of criminals, including those whose sentence is ten years, and many who are yet to be hanged for the crimes they have committed. Mr. Dotson has been active in the saddle and otherwise in bringing to justice the many lawless characters in his section of the new state. He has around him a strong force of competent deputies, seven in number generally. Aside from his official duties, he has bought, sold and handled considerable land, including tribal lands. He has a goodly tract of land himself, which is becoming more and more valuable.

One of the important steps in this man's career was his marriage in Arkansas, to Miss Cora Lee Mauldin, born in Mississippi in 1869. She is a lady of culture and refinement and a faithful helpmate for her worthy husband. Her father is H. M. and her mother Molly (West) Mauldin, both natives of Mississippi. The father entered the Confederate service, serving through the long Civil war period and went to Texas, from which state he moved to Arkansas and in 1893 to Indian Territory, locating at Healdton, west of Ardmore, where he engaged in ginning business. In 1894 he removed to Pontotoc county and resumed ginning of cotton. Later, he sold out and went to Pottawatomie county and purchased a farm, remained two years and in 1906 moved to Seminole county, where he remained until his death, December 23, 1907. Politically, he was a staunch Democrat. He was an alderman at Wewoka and a worthy member of the Christian church, as was his family. His widow resides at Konawa. Their children are: Malissa, Mrs. Joseph Ramage; Joe, a salesman in Kentucky; Cora Lee, Mrs. Dotson; Lora, wife of J. Sloan; Maggie, Mrs. Duncan; Jesse, a drug clerk; Lutie, unmarried; Dick, a salesman. Mr. and Mrs. Dotson have children as follows: Clarence, born February 26, 1898; Jewell, September 8, 1902; Fay, November 8, 1905. Both par-

ents are exemplary members of the Christian church. Mr. Dotson is connected with the Masonic order and Woodmen of the World.

WILLIAM F. BUNYARD, who was the first commissioner of Seminole county, Oklahoma, and who helped to finance the new county at its organization, was born in Mississippi, May 13, 1859. He was reared to farm labor and taught the science of good farming. He obtained a good common school education and started out in life about on an even footing with the youth of his native country. He is the son of Isaac R. and Elizabeth (Butler) Bunyard. The father was a native of Dallas county, Alabama, and the mother of Mississippi. The grandfather, James Bunyard, was of North Carolina, and a prominent agriculturist. He moved to Mississippi and remained there until he was eighty-five years of age, when he went to Arkansas where he died a Missionary Baptist, well known and greatly beloved.

Isaac R. Bunyard was reared in Alabama where he married and settled on a farm and raised much stock. He thus continued to successfully operate until the Rebellion came on. He served in the war during the last two years, on reserve duty, guarding Yankee prisoners. At the termination of the war he resumed farming and has continued in that line of operation ever since. He now resides within three miles of where he settled sixty-seven years ago. Politically, he is a lifelong Democrat, well posted regarding all state and national matters, and he has never cared to hold public office, but is known as an honest, upright farmer. He belongs to the Missionary Baptist church and in fraternal matters is a Mason. His good wife and his companion for so many years, died in the month of June, 1904. She was the daughter of William Butler of South Carolina, who became a pioneer in Mississippi. He was a prominent planter and highly respected, and he passed away in Mississippi aged eighty-six years. Isaac Bunyard and his wife, Elizabeth Butler, were the parents of the following children: George W., served through the Civil war and was a war prisoner for a time, but soon was exchanged; Mary, Mrs. J. Hughes, whose husband served in the Confederate army; Sarah, Mrs. W. Hayes; Celesta, Mrs. T. G. Ramie; Henry M., a Baptist minister;

William F., of this notice, and Larkin J., a farmer and blacksmith.

William F. Bunyard remained at home until nineteen years of age. While his father was engaged in the service of the Confederacy, he with a brother was his mother's main support. They farmed and kept the family together, although both were quite young at the time. When nineteen years old, his father gave him his time and he set forth for himself, choosing farming and when twenty years of age married, continuing on the farm for fifteen years, after which period he embarked in mercantile life. After a few years he resumed farming and in 1899 he removed to Texas, where he rented a farm in Williamson county, and continued to till the soil until he moved to Oklahoma in 1902. He located at Oklahoma City and there engaged in railroad construction work which he followed until the autumn of 1903, when he removed to Seminole county and leased an Indian farm, near Wewoka. In his two leases he had one hundred and fifty acres under cultivation, besides a pasture and some meadow land. He continued three years at successful farm work, raising diversified crops and some stock. He produced more vegetables than he could find ready market for. He raised cotton to the amount of three-fourths a bale per acre the first few years and had an average of fifty bushels of corn per acre. He then changed his lease to a farm containing four hundred acres, more than half being under fine cultivation. Since then he has paid special attention to the production of cotton. The poorest season being that of 1907, when he had sixty-five bales of cotton and over three thousand bushels of corn. He raises cotton and corn in great abundance. He is thoroughly posted about the great possibilities of this wonderful farming section and sees for the new state a great and prosperous future.

Politically, he is a Democrat. He has never cared to hold public office, but consented to hold the position of county commissioner in the interests of good county government. He was appointed by the governor at the opening of statehood, in November, 1907. His administration has been one of credit to himself and his fellow county-men. His motto is "Truth and honesty must prevail." The first stroke of finance made in the newly formed county was the bonding for twenty-four thousand dollars,

which carried the county through until taxes could be levied and collected. Bridges and road-making and a temporary courthouse all had to be provided for. At present the Seminole capitol building is used free of charge for county purposes. Mr. Bunyard is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. He belongs to the Woodmen of the World and in all his dealings is broadminded and honest.

Of his domestic affairs, it may be added that he was happily married to Miss Martha P. Culpeper, born in Mississippi in 1860. She is a lady of refinement and intelligence, a daughter of Owen J. and Nancy (Raynor) Culpeper. The father was born in Georgia and the mother in Tennessee, but reared in Mississippi. The Culpeper family was one of much prominence. Owen served through the Civil conflict, dying soon after coming home. He voted the Democratic ticket and was affiliated with the Missionary Baptist church, where he had charge of the singing. His faithful wife survives him and resides with her son, of this notice. The children of this union were: Allen J., a merchant of Alabama; Theodosia A., unmarried and living with Mrs. Bunyard; Martha P., wife of Mr. Bunyard. Mr. and Mrs. Bunyard were parents of these children: Two died in infancy and the others are—Nancy E., Mrs. Marion Gossett, of Texas; Lanora, Mrs. L. P. Wind; Alma, Mrs. E. P. Bridges; Clarence J., at home; William C., at home; Olive, Mrs. R. Cagil of Georgia; Carl W., at home; Mamie, Lucille and Willie L., all at home. Death invaded the home circle and separated the devoted mother and wife from her husband, November 21, 1902. She was an exemplary member of the Missionary Baptist church and died in a triumphant faith.

JOHN M. DENNIS, a pioneer farmer in the Choctaw Indian country and who became an early settler in Seminole county, where he is now serving as deputy sheriff, is a native of Texas, born in Cooke county, March 20, 1871. He was reared on a farm and obtained a good common school education. He is the son of Harper L. and Isabell (Cummins) Dennis, both being natives of Texas. Harper L. Dennis was the son of John Dennis, a pioneer in Texas, and a prominent agriculturist and slave owner. He was too old for military duty during the Civil war. He was twice married, the issue by his first union being William, Jesse, Yants, all of



W. W. Lucas

whom served in the Civil war. By the father's second marriage the children were: Harper, Joseph, Samuel, Albert, Allen.

Harper L. Dennis was born and reared in Texas and united in marriage there. He settled on a farm in Saddlers Bend, Red River country, where he still resides, being now the possessor of large tracts of land, and a successful farmer and stock raiser. He has amassed a good fortune and is accounted one of the financially solid and influential men of Texas. In politics, he is a Democrat and active in local politics, but has kept aloof from the cares and annoyances of holding public office. He stands high as a gentleman of integrity and manhood. His first wife died in February, 1885, and in September, 1886, he married again. The children born of the first union were: John M., of this memoir; Eli, a farmer, near the father; Robert, a farmer; Amanda, married Mr. Jackson; Minnie, died at the age of ten years; Andrew, married and lives on the old homestead; Alice, wife of Mr. Monroe. By the second marriage there was no issue.

John M. Dennis remained at home with the father until he had reached manhood, and in 1887 married and had charge of his father's cattle one year, then engaged in farming, continuing until the autumn of 1890, when he moved to the Chickasaw Indian country, where he rented land and followed farm pursuits, raising corn and cotton. The first two years he was highly successful, his land producing three-fourths of a bale of cotton and forty bushels of corn per acre. The next few years, on account of dry weather, he did not have as good a yield. In 1895 he moved to Seminole county, locating ten miles north of Wewoka, where he rented land and farmed, raised corn and cotton. He continued there for seven years having excellent crops each season. In the fall of 1902 he moved to Wewoka, then a small hamlet, near which he followed the corn and cotton raising and during the next five seasons he had three extra crops, with two years of fairly good ones. He has also raised hogs and cattle and all the supplies needed for his family.

With all of his experience in the past, he believes in the richness of the soil here and sees in his mind a great and prosperous future for Oklahoma. He has signally prospered and is in the possession of a handsome competency as a reward for his painstaking and

excellent management. He has erected a commodious residence in Wewoka and is surrounded with all of the comforts of modern life on a farm which produces all that tends to make glad the heart of a true tiller of the soil, besides having all the advantage of a life in a new and growing town. He has also bought and sold much realty. Mr. Dennis was reared a Democrat and has supported this party, though he never sought nor held office but in July, 1908, he accepted the appointment of deputy sheriff for Seminole county, which position he is filling with much credit.

He was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Gibson, born in Texas in 1869, a daughter of Bradley and Frances (Smithart) Gibson, who were early settlers in their section of Texas and prominent farmers. Later they moved to Indian Territory where they both died. Their children were: Joseph, James, Clinton, Forrest, Elmer, Lee, Alice, Frances and Maggie, wife of Mr. Dennis. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis are: Jesse, born 1892; Elmer, 1893; Minnie, 1896; Alice, 1897; Geneva, 1904; and Vera, 1907. The mother is a devoted member of the Christian church and the father is connected with the Woodmen of the World.

WILBURN W. LUCAS, the first man to hold the office of register of deeds for Seminole county, Oklahoma, was elected at the Statehood election in November, 1907, and hence had a hand in laying the corner-stone of the county government of Seminole county. Mr. Lucas is a native of Madison county, Arkansas, born October 10, 1878. He was reared to farm labors and obtained his education primarily in the district schools, later attending the State University. He is a son of Mark D. and Mary (Counts) Lucas. The father was born in Tennessee and the mother in Arkansas. They were united in marriage in Arkansas and settled on a farm. The father was prominent in his county for many years, politically, being a Democrat and filled offices of public trust and honor. He served as a state senator and was county judge two terms, in Madison county, Arkansas. He was also a minister in the Christian church. At the time of the great Civil war, he enlisted in the Confederate army, serving throughout the war. He escaped without a wound and was never taken prisoner. He saw much of the true army hardship and fought as he believed to be right.

Both he and his good wife, still remain on the old homestead and enjoying life and worshipping around the same altar. The children of their home circle are: Susan, Mrs. McElhaney; Laura, Mrs. Hall; Fannie, Mrs. Harrison; Emma, Mrs. Carter; Lizzie, unmarried; Wilburn W., of this memoir; George, a farmer.

Wilburn W. Lucas, remained at home with his parents until he reached manhood. He received a good education, after which he taught school and also carried on farming. When twenty-one years of age, he was married and in 1903 moved to Oklahoma, locating at Little, in Seminole county, where he engaged in merchandising and continued successfully at this until 1907. At that date the state held its first election and at that time he was elected register of deeds, when the Seminole tribal relations were dissolved and Wewoka made the county seat for the time being, hence it fell to the lot of Mr. Lucas, to assist in the establishment of the Seminole county government. After his election, he closed out his business and moved to Wewoka and proceeded to open the first set of books for record within the new county. The more than two hundred and fifty instruments filed for record each month are no easy task but he has proven himself the right person in the place and has ably conducted his important position. He is of course aided by a competent force of men who understand the details of the office.

September 17, 1899, he was married to Miss Gussie Smith, born in Arkansas March 27, 1881. She is the daughter of Thomas and Lavina A. (Buchanan) Smith, both natives of Arkansas, where they were married and first located on a farm. Later Mr. Smith engaged in merchandising, continuing until 1907. At the last date named, they removed to Wewoka, Oklahoma, where he is actively engaged in the real estate and loan business. Politically, he is a stanch Democrat, but looks for no office as he desires none. He belongs to the Woodmen of the World. Both he and his wife, are members of the Christian church. Their children are: Gussie, Mrs. Lucas; Andrew G., a merchant of Oklahoma; Thomas H., a student; Katie, who died aged three years; Edward, Foster, Carl, and Jennings B., these last four being in school. Mr. and Mrs. Lucas have two children: Mabel, born September 29, 1900, and Mark H., born September 12, 1906. Both

parents belong to the Christian church and Mr. Lucas is a member of Seminole Lodge, No. 147, A. F. & A. M. and Little Camp, No. 402, W. O. W.

W. F. VARNUM, the popular and capable cashier of the First National Bank of Wewoka, Oklahoma, was born May 27, 1868, in Michigan, and reared partly in town and partly in the country. He gained a good common school education and commenced life's conflict about as most boys of his station in life do. He is the son of Rev. Joseph B. and Marva E. (Vibbert) Varnum. The father was born in Canada and the mother in New York state. This worthy couple was married in Michigan. The father belonged to the Methodist Conference of that state, but later, on account of failing health, removed to Iowa, where he engaged in farming. After ten years there he moved to South Dakota and took advantage of the homestead act, securing free government land, which he proceeded to improve and upon which he lived until 1896, when death overtook him. Politically, he was a stanch Republican, and served as a member of the first legislature in South Dakota. He was a worthy member of the Masonic order and had the universal respect of all in every community in which his calling located him, whether as a minister or an agriculturist. His wife passed away at Wewoka, Oklahoma, December 4, 1908, being seventy-three years of age. Four children blessed their marriage union: Olen B., a merchant, of Wewoka; Lelia, unmarried; W. F., of this sketch; Nettie, who died unmarried.

Accompanying his parents to Iowa and later to South Dakota, where he managed farms for the family, W. F. Varnum subsequently engaged in mercantile pursuits for three years. In 1898 he became general manager for the Herreid Milling Co., of South Dakota, continuing at that three years, and in 1905 went to Wewoka, where he engaged at general merchandising business. He successfully operated this until February, 1908, when he took the position of cashier of the First National Bank of this place. Politically, he is a defender of Republican party doctrines and has held positions of trust and honor. At Gale, South Dakota, he was postmaster four years; six years a member of the legislature in South Dakota—four years in the lower and two years in the upper house. In each and every



Theo. Shackelford

public position he has proven himself true and manly in the discharge of every known duty. Mr. Varnum has full charge of the interests of the bank of which he is the cashier. It was the first bank organized within Seminole county, the date being 1902. A state bank, under Arkansas laws, with a capital of \$10,000 was opened and nationalized later in the same year with a capital of \$25,000. The present discounts and loans are \$52,000, and the deposits are nearly \$50,000. This is accounted one of the safest and most solid of the many good financial concerns within the new state of Oklahoma.

Mr. Varnum was married, October 24, 1895, in South Dakota, to Miss Eliza Pollock, born in Kansas, in 1872. She is a lady of refined tastes and an excellent companion for her husband. Her father was Robert Pollock, the mother being a Miss Young before marriage. Both parents are natives of Scotland, where they were made man and wife, emigrating from that country to America in 1870, and locating in Kansas. Later they moved to South Dakota. The father was a farmer and Presbyterian minister in Scotland, and in this country, a farmer and local preacher in South Dakota, where he yet resides. He is a Republican and had the honor of having the town of Pollock named for him. His children were as follows: James, vice president of the Pollock State Bank; Archibald, farmer; Maggie, unmarried; Eliza, Mrs. Varnum. The children of Mr. Varnum and wife are: Joseph E., born 1896; Robert D., 1898; Evelyn L., 1901; and Alice V., 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Varnum are exemplary members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally Mr. Varnum is a member of Seminole Lodge, No. 147, F. and A. M., and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, of Des Moines, Iowa.

In conclusion, it may be stated that Mr. Varnum has descended from among the first families in this country. The original Varnum family came over in the Mayflower, landing at Plymouth Rock on the "stern and rock-bound coast" of New England, and their offspring have been prominent in many ways in building up this great nation. Joseph Bradley Varnum was a member of the American Congress from 1795 to 1817, and speaker of the house from 1807 to 1811, and member of the senate from 1811 to 1817, being president pro tem of the senate in 1813.

PROF. THEODORE SHACKELFORD, the highly competent superintendent of the graded schools of Konawa, is a pioneer of that place and has been an important factor in the organization and upbuilding of that section of the great and ever changing southwest. He was born in Benton county, Missouri, and reared in Chariton county, of that state. The date of his birth was December 16, 1854. He obtained a good common school education and attended Central College and the State University, after which he engaged in teaching in Missouri, being principal of schools in some of the smaller towns and a popular and capable instructor in Missouri for a number of years. He married in his native state, March 24, 1881, and continued to teach there until 1894, when he removed to Oklahoma, locating at Tecumseh, where he was employed to take charge of the city schools, as the principal, which place he filled for four years, after which he taught at Moore, Cleveland county, and at Asher, Pottawatomie county. In all he taught about twenty years.

When the railroad was built to the southeast and Konawa was platted, Prof. Shackelford was the first settler there. This was July 4, 1904, and when he went to the post-office on the first day of its service, he received the first letter delivered from the office. He had the distinction also, to establish the pioneer lumber yard of the new town and thus furnished the lumber for the first buildings erected. He was also elected the first mayor of the place, and he has been a dominant, praiseworthy factor in all the many business enterprises which have started since the railroad entered this section. In 1907 he accepted the position of superintendent of the graded schools of Konawa. His school building had four rooms and 250 pupils were enrolled. More room being demanded, bonds were issued for the erection of the same, under Professor Shackelford's management, and the educational affairs are progressing so the attendance may be quadrupled in a short time. Mr. Shackelford has bought and sold much realty and assisted in building up the town, including the churches. He has erected a commodious residence and has rented properties. In church choice, he is of the Methodist denomination, and active in church and Sunday school work.

He has been twice married, first in Missouri, to Miss Willie Harris, a native of

Missouri, descendant of a prominent family, who died September 13, 1898, leaving no children. Her death occurred in her native state to which she had returned on a visit. She was a devout member of the Christian church. January 14, 1906, Prof. Shackelford married his present wife, this being the first wedding within the town of Konawa. Mrs. Shackelford was the widow of Mr. Black. She was born in Texas, a daughter of John Hoffman and wife, who were early settlers in Texas and prominent farmers. The father served through the Civil war, after which he resumed farming in Texas, in 1902 moving to Oklahoma and locating in Cleveland county, where he engaged in farming. He is a Democrat in politics. His children were five in all, four girls and one boy, the next to the youngest being Tip, the wife of Prof. Shackelford. Mr. and Mrs. Shackelford have two children: Leoti Dora, born November 22, 1906, and Mary, born January 21, 1909.

Of the parents and ancestry of Prof. Shackelford it may be subjoined that his father was William C., and his mother Mary Kennedy Shackelford. The father was born in Tennessee, November 28, 1812, and the mother in Kentucky, December 4, 1821. They were united in marriage in Missouri. In his early manhood, William C. Shackelford was a merchant, and later a farmer of some prominence. He owned a number of slaves and was descended from a prominent family of wealth in Tennessee. Both he and his good wife were members of the Methodist church and both died in Missouri. They had children as follows: Agnes C., Mrs. B. Newsome; James T., a farmer; William C., a farmer; Mary, wife of George Newsome; Martha J., wife of C. Newsome; Ellen, wife of D. Eads; Josephine, wife of W. J. Newsome; Theodore, of this sketch; John F., a farmer; Benjamin G., a professor at Cape Girardeau, Missouri; Madora M., Mrs. G. Britt; Cora L., Mrs. Whittall; Edward S., in the lumber trade in Oklahoma. The family are all members of the Methodist church.

CHARLES T. HARRIS, M. D., head of the firm of Harris & Harris, physicians and surgeons at Konawa, and president of the school board of that city, was born in Alabama, February 17, 1870, but was reared on a farm in Texas from the time he was seven years of age. He attended the common schools, gaining his elementary education,

after which he attended Union Hill Academy and Union Hill Normal. He then engaged in teaching school. In 1892, having chosen the medical profession as the one he wished to follow, he commenced the study of that science with Dr. S. Anthony, of Decatur, Wise county, Texas, as his preceptor, and with him young Harris made visits in his extensive practice, thus obtaining valuable information. He continued thus for two years and in 1895 attended medical lectures at the Medical College of Ft. Worth, Texas, working at the carpenter's trade in the summertime in order to secure funds to continue his studies. Thus Dr. Harris took three full courses and commenced practice April 1, 1898, in Indian Territory, continuing for two years, after which he attended lectures at Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he was graduated in 1901. In 1906 he took a post-graduate course at New Orleans, and another similar course at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1907. He is now an up-to-date physician and surgeon, who thoroughly understands the treatment of diseases, and no man stands higher in his profession in central Oklahoma than Dr. Harris.

In 1898 he came to Belton, in the Chickasaw Nation, remained three years and in 1902 went to Pottawattamie county, locating at Violet, a mile and a half from where Konawa was afterward located. In 1904, he moved to Konawa when the railroad was put through and the town platted. Dr. Harris had two years successful practice at Violet, where he encountered about the same class of diseases as he had been accustomed to in Texas and other localities. In his new location the doctor finds few fatal diseases, the climate being favorable to most cases and those coming there from the older states find speedy relief under his care and special treatment. The doctor is the county health officer, also examiner for all of the old line life insurance companies, as well as the beneficiary fraternal societies, both he and his brother, jointly, conducting the examinations. They are also members of the County, State and American Medical associations. Dr. Harris possesses a complete library of ancient and modern books relating to the science of medicine and he is a great reader of medical publications having a well equipped office.

He is connected with the Masonic fraternity; also a worthy member of the Odd Fellows order, Knights of Pythias and the



Chas. J. Harris M.D.
Tulsa Okla.



Woodmen. He was one of the organizers and stockholders of the Konawa National Bank.

Dr. Harris was united in marriage, November 4, 1888, to Miss Sabra R. Thaggard, born in Mississippi, August 13, 1871, a daughter of T. S. and Eliza (Lee) Thaggard, both of whom were born in Mississippi. They were prominent farmers and emigrated from that state to Texas in 1882, locating on a farm in Wise county, where they lived until 1890, when they went to Greer county, locating near Olustee, on a farm where the father was very successful. He has retired from farm labors and is now located at Lockney, Texas, where he is engaged in the banking business, having followed it twenty years. In his early life he was a school teacher. He is a radical Democrat, but has not cared to hold public office. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. The children of T. S. Thaggard are: Sabra R., Mrs. Dr. Harris; J. E., C. W., Thomas W. and Henry, all farmers. The issue of Dr. Harris and wife is as follows: Bertha L., born May 4, 1891; Jesse T., May 4, 1897; Trester, October 17, 1903; Leona, Easter Sunday, 1907. This family are all members of the Methodist church.

Concerning the ancestry and parentage of Dr. Harris, it may be briefly stated that he is the son of Jesse E. and Artie L. (Germany) Harris, both natives of Georgia. Jesse E. was the son of Bradley S. Harris, a native of Ireland, who came to America when a young man, married and settled in the South. He became prominent as a slave and land owner and politically, he always supported Democratic party principles and was well posted in state and national affairs. At the date of the Civil war he was in sympathy with the Confederacy, but was too far along in life to become a soldier in that cause. His children were: William A., a farmer; Jesse E., father of Dr. Harris of this memoir; John, Thomas, Lee L., Walter, Joe, Jack and Victor B. The father was of an old and highly respected family in Ireland.

Jesse E. Harris was born in Georgia, March 8, 1844, married and settled on a farm in his native state, but subsequently moved to Alabama. At the age of sixteen years, he entered the Confederate army, serving until the great civil conflict had ended. After the close of the strife, he settled down on a farm and in 1876 moved to

Texas, locating in Wise county, where he successfully farmed for fourteen years, then moved to his present place and engaged in banking. Politically, he is a staunch and ever loyal Democrat. He is an enthusiastic church worker, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal denomination. He also takes much interest in school and all educational matters. He is now sixty-four years of age. His good wife died in November, 1893, aged forty-four years. Their children were: Charles T., of this sketch; Edward M., his brother, partner in the medical profession; Conah L., Mrs. Samuel King; Lela, Mrs. Pyatt; Jesse M., a physician in Seminole county, Oklahoma; Laura, unmarried; Pandora, unmarried; Luther, a registered druggist of Texas.

J. R. McCANTS. The business interests of Seminole county place J. R. McCants among the leaders in industrial circles, for he has attained both prominence and success and at the present time occupies an enviable position among the prominent contractors. He is also a justice of the peace, where his duties are similar to those of a judge, and he is a man of wide acquaintance in Seminole county and throughout the state.

He was born at Little Rock, Arkansas, fifty years ago, a son of a farmer and a Civil war officer, Captain W. P. McCants, now deceased. His mother was Cynthia Stearnes, also deceased, and she was the mother of eleven children, three sons and eight daughters. He grew to manhood on an Arkansas farm, and his first business venture was as a farmer, but a little later he accepted the position of deputy sheriff, this being in 1885, and while in that office he had many rough characters to deal with, but he inherited the courage of his soldier father and manfully stood the test. He was in that office in all twelve years, six years under Sheriff R. W. Worthern and the same length of time under Sheriff Anson Mills. At the close of that period, Mr. McCants left Little Rock for the Choctaw country, and from there he came to Seminole county, Oklahoma, five years ago and entered upon his successful career as a contractor for railroad ties. In this time he has shipped from Seminole to the United States government four hundred thousand ties, the most of which were shipped to Oklahoma City for the interurban line. Steadily and persistently he has been advancing until he now occupies a leading

place in the business circles of Seminole county, but at the same time he is honored by all for the straightforward methods he has ever followed.

In his native city of Little Rock, Mr. McCants was united in marriage to Eliza Renfro, who was born and reared in Wayne county, Illinois, and their three children are: Robert F., of Shawnee; Katy Belle Mason; and Effie Delle Caffay, of Seminole county. Mr. McCants votes with the Democratic party. He is a member of the fraternal order of Masons and of the Woodmen.

M. M. TURLINGTON, M. D. Among those who have attained success in the practice of medicine and surgery in Oklahoma, and whose success has come as the result of thorough knowledge and skill stands Dr. M. M. Turlington, the popular physician of Seminole. He was one of the first residents of Seminole, arriving here October 2, 1906. He has some business property in the town. The doctor has made deep and careful research into the sciences of medicine and surgery, to which he is devoting his life, and attended the Fort Worth Medical College being a member of the class of 1896.

Dr. Turlington was born in Dale county, Alabama, in September, 1868, a member of a prominent old southern family of that state. His parents, James M. and Harriet (McLendon) Turlington, died respectively at the age of sixty-three and sixty years. The father served throughout the Civil war in the Confederate army, under the command of Generals Bragg and Johnston, and his death occurred at Hawkins, Texas. The family were of the Baptist faith. The Doctor was but a lad of seven at the time of the removal of his parents to Texas, and there he attained to a useful and successful manhood and received his literary education in Henry College at Campbell, Texas. Moving to Lexington, Oklahoma, in 1891, he taught school for some years and then returned to Hunt county, Texas, from whence in 1897 he went to Grand Saline, that state, and eighteen months later to Turlington, Texas, that town having been named in his honor. There he lived for seven years, and in the meantime, in 1900, he was there married to Mrs. Lulu Leddon Hill, the widow of J. M. Hill, formerly a well known and prominent merchant there. Mr. Hill died when but thirty-seven years of age, leaving two sons, Grady and James. Mrs. Turling-

ton's father, A. M. Leddon, was a Civil war veteran of the Confederate army, a member of Company G, Sixth Alabama Infantry.

Mrs. Turlington was for seventeen years a popular and successful teacher, and to the Doctor and his wife have been born four children, Marcellus, Bob Williams and Bibb Watson, the last two being twins. The twin of Marcellus died at birth. The Doctor gives his political allegiance to the Democratic party, and fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 231, and of the Woodmen of the World, of which he is physician of Seminole Lodge. He is also a member of the board of examiners of the state hospital for the insane at Ft. Supply, Oklahoma. This is the first board appointed by the governor under the state management. Mrs. Turlington is a member of the Methodist church.

GUS POOL. When Oklahoma was admitted into the Union in 1907, Gus Pool was elected clerk of Seminole county and was instrumental in laying the foundation of a new sub-division of this new commonwealth. Mr. Pool was born in Hopkins county, Texas, February 14, 1883. He is the son of James P. and Betty (Pierce) Pool, who were married in Texas. The father was from Alabama and was the son of Napoleon Pool, of that state, where he was prominent among the early settlers. The mother was a native of Hopkins county, Texas, being a descendant of an honored pioneer family of that section of the Lone Star state. After their marriage, the parents of Gus Pool settled on a farm and subsequently the father engaged in contracting and building, which he followed with much success, beginning at Mt. Vernon and later removing to Sulphur Springs, where he died in May, 1908. His wife preceded him in death, dying in 1904. Both were worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was connected with the Masonic fraternity and stood for all that was good and pure in society. The children of James P. Pool and wife were: Gus, of this narrative; Birdie, unmarried, living at Sulphur Springs; Cody B., also of the last named place.

James P. Pool entered the Confederate army at the time of the Civil war in which conflict he served four and a half years. He was once wounded and sent to the hos-

pital, but soon rejoined his command receiving an honorable discharge on account of disability. He was in the thickest of the great battles of that bloody war and endured much hardship and exposure.

When Gus Pool was eight years of age the family moved to Mt. Vernon, Texas, where he obtained a good elementary education at the common and high schools. Later he attended Calhoun Business College. He remained at home until he had reached his majority, coming, in 1904, to the Indian Territory. He first stopped at Sulphur, where he engaged as a bookkeeper for a hardware company for a year then went to Konawa, in the Seminole Nation, engaging also there as a bookkeeper and continuing thus until he was elected clerk in November, 1907. He made the race on the Democratic ticket and secured the largest vote cast for any candidate in the county. He came to Wewoka, in November, 1907, that being the temporary county seat. There he opened the first set of books within the newly organized county.

Mr. Pool was united in marriage, in 1908, at Durant, Oklahoma, to Miss Mae B. Wright, who was born in Texas and with whom he had been acquainted in his childhood days. She is the daughter of Frank Wright of Hunt county, a prominent cattle ranchman, who has had a varied career and many years experience both in Indian Territory and Texas. He moved his family to Durant, Oklahoma, at one time but later returned to Texas. In 1907 he again moved to Durant where he is now settled on a farm and where he deals in registered stock. He always votes the Democratic ticket. He belongs to the Methodist Church, South, and is widely known and highly respected within all the communities in which he has chanced to live. His children were: Lilly, Mrs. Barr; Mae B., wife of Mr. Pool; Lonnie, Fay, and Lavina.

BENJAMIN F. HARMAN, the highly efficient treasurer of Okfuskee county, Oklahoma, was born in Washington county, Missouri, April 12, 1866, a son of Reuben and Vernetta (Kimberlin) Harman. The father was a farmer by occupation and a man who had the confidence and respect of all who made his acquaintance. He was a native of Ohio, of German descent, while the mother was of English ancestry. They remained in Washington county, Missouri, during the

remainder of their lives, the mother dying May 1, 1890, and the father in March, 1903.

Obtaining his education in the common schools, Benjamin F. Harman followed farm life at home, assisting his father in his pursuits as an agriculturist, and later taking up farming on his own account in Washington county, Missouri. Eventually, Mr. Harman drifted into the mercantile business at Anthony Mills, Missouri, where he conducted a store four years, from 1894 to 1898, handling general merchandise. He then came to the southwestern country and opened a general store at Stroud, Oklahoma, operating there four years and in 1902 moving to Okfuskee county when that county was known as District No. Nine, Indian Territory. There he established a business under the firm name of Harman and Edwards, the junior partner being J. C. Edwards. In 1906 the firm name was changed to Harman & Hicks—the partner being M. E. Hicks. Mr. Harman still retains his interest in the firm.

He was married May 1, 1887, to Miss Susan M. Summers, of Washington county, Missouri, born February 9, 1867, a daughter of William H. Summers and wife. Four children have blessed this marriage union: Edwin R., born February 7, 1890, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Okemah; Mary Edith, born November 24, 1894; Nettie Pauline, born July 11, 1898; and Neil, born October 18, 1902.

Politically, Mr. Harman is a Democrat and in 1907 he was elected county treasurer of Okfuskee county. He took his official seat on Statehood day, November 17, 1907. He still looks after his farm interests and though his lands are leased, he ever takes an interest in looking well to the management of the same and makes the improvements necessary to keep pace with the times in which he lives. He has just completed a modern residence in Okemah, which he expects to make his future home. Mr. Harman is a member of Okfuskee Lodge No. 204, I. O. O. F., of Okfuskee and the Modern Woodmen of America, Okfuskee Camp No. 11175. Mrs. Harman is a member of the Baptist church of Okfuskee.

SAMUEL LAFAYETTE O'BANNON, one of the prominent attorneys practicing at Okemah, Oklahoma, was born in Oktibbeha county, Mississippi, September 23, 1872, a son of William C. and Mary A. (Moore) O'Ban-

non. His father was a farmer and by birth a South Carolinian. The family is of Irish lineage and they were settlers in South Carolina at a very early date. On the maternal side, the family is of Scotch ancestry, but the mother was born in Alabama.

Samuel L. O'Bannon, of this biography, was educated at the common schools of his native county, after which he attended the Meridian Normal College, preparatory to entering West Point Military Academy, at West Point, Mississippi. After that, he took a two-year course at Bethel College, at McKenzie, Tennessee. Later, he was graduated from Missouri Valley College, at Marshall, Missouri, in the academic course, with the class of 1900. He next attended the Law School of the University of Mississippi, and was admitted to the bar before the courts of the state of Mississippi, by Chancellor Longstreet, in 1902. He then began the practice of law in the city of Starkville, Mississippi, the county seat of Oktibbeha county. At first, Mr. O'Bannon was associated in the office of Bell & Daniels, but later went to the great southwest, locating at Okemah, Oklahoma, where he devoted his time to law and as a teacher in the subscription school. He was one of the first educators in the Creek Nation of the Indian Territory. Subsequently, he became associated with T. T. Doyle, under the firm name of O'Bannon & Doyle. Since the elevation to the bench of the partner, Judge Doyle, Mr. O'Bannon has followed an independent law practice.

Politically, Mr. O'Bannon is a supporter of the Democratic party. His only public office has been that of town recorder of Okemah, which position he held three years. December 22, 1895, Mr. O'Bannon was united in marriage, to Miss Hassie B. Hull, who was born on April 24, 1876, in Webster county, Mississippi, but passed most of her life before marriage at Hassie, Mississippi. She was a daughter of William H. and Mary Ann (Peoples) Hull. Both were born in Pickens county, Alabama, the father in 1839, and the mother, August 27, 1836. The mother died in August, 1906, and the father is still living, in Maben, Mississippi. The children of Mr. and Mrs. O'Bannon are: William Grady, born September 7, 1898; Roy Odell, born November 30, 1903; and Albert Lowell, born September 30, 1907. Fraternally, Mr. O'Bannon is a member of Okemah Lodge, No. 140, I. O. O. F., and Okemah Camp, No. 7566, M. W. A.

WILLIAM NEWTON McCULLEY, of Okemah, Oklahoma, sheriff of Okfuskee county, was born in Knoxville, East Tennessee, June 10, 1868, a son of Charles and Julia (Mars) McCulley. The father was a farmer and a native of Tennessee, of a family connected with the early history of the state, as was also the mother of William N. He was educated in the public schools in the vicinity of his home. After assisting his father about the work on the old home farm for a number of years, he came to Indian Territory, when nineteen years of age. There he engaged in the cattle business as a ranchman, associated in the business with L. C. Absher, in the western part of the Chickasaw Nation, near the Comanche line. Mr. McCulley continued there until 1901, when he came to the Creek Nation, that portion now known as Okfuskee county. Here he engaged in farming on lands leased near the new town of Okemah.

In his political views, Mr. McCulley is a supporter of the Democratic party, and was elected sheriff of his county and inducted into his office on Statehood Day, November 17, 1907, and was present on the occasion of turning the territorial government over to the new state officials, at Guthrie. Hence he has the honor of being the first sheriff elected in Okfuskee county. As a peace officer he had served as the city marshal of Comanche during the stirring times of the territorial period. He is a member of Okemah Lodge, No. 139, A. F. & A. M., and Okemah Chapter, No. 61, R. A. M. He is also a K of P., belonging to Okemah Lodge, No. 185.

He was happily united in marriage to Miss Ara Crain, of Lamar county, Texas, September 24, 1888, daughter of Washington Crain and wife. There is no issue by this marriage. Hunting large and small game is the chief recreation of Mr. McCulley in the hours not occupied by his official duties. He is the owner of a pack of Kentucky fox-hounds and has caught three wolves with his own hands, when the hounds held them at bay.

JUDGE JOHN CARUTHERS, an attorney-at-law, and the present district judge of the ninth judicial district of Oklahoma, who resides at Okemah, was born in Trousdale county, Tennessee, February 26, 1870, a son of William A. and Fannie (McCall) Caruthers. Judge Caruthers comes of a family

eminent in the legal profession. His father and grandfather were both able legal advocates, the grandfather being a judge of one of the judicial circuits in Tennessee, and a legal writer of note. An uncle, Hon. Robert L. Caruthers, was a judge of the supreme court of Tennessee. The grandfather, Abraham, and uncle, Robert L., were the founders of Cumberland Law University, at Lebanon, Tennessee. Caruthers Hall was donated to the University by Robert L. Caruthers, and stands as a monument to his memory. Judge Caruthers' grandmother on the paternal side was an Allen, a lineal descendant of the Allens of Revolutionary times. His grandfather on the maternal side was a physician, Dr. John A. McCall, of Rome, Tennessee.

Judge Caruthers attended the common schools of his native county, at Hartsville, and a private preparatory school. Entering Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, he was graduated with the class of 1891, with the degree of A. B., and in the law department of the same institution in 1893, with the title of B. L. Two weeks after his graduation, he began the practice of his profession at Nashville, Tennessee, and continued in an independent law practice for eleven years, during which time he served one term as member of the lower house of the state legislature, in 1896. In January, 1903, he removed to Okemah, Oklahoma, and continued in his chosen profession. In his political views, Judge Caruthers is a supporter of the Democratic party, and received the nomination for the office of district judge at the instance of his party, and was the successful candidate in the general election. He took his seat on the bench, November 17, 1907—Statehood day.

The Judge was united in marriage to Miss Willis Elizabeth Hurst, of Athens, Tennessee, June 1, 1899, at the City of Nashville. She is the daughter of John L. and Rowena (Alexander) Hurst. Mrs. Caruthers springs from an old and aristocratic family on both her maternal and paternal sides of family. She is the granddaughter (five removes) of Judge George Eskridge, who seated Sandy Point, Westmoreland county, Virginia, about 1700. The family history traces to Edward de Eskridge, 1276. Judge Eskridge married Rebecca Bonum in 1698, and he died in 1735. He was a member of the house of burgesses, a lawyer, and the guardian of Mary Ball, mother of George Washington.

Portraits of Judge Eskridge and wife hang in the Martha Washington room, second floor, at Mt. Vernon. In tracing the family history from Judge Eskridge, Margaret, his daughter, married Houson Kenner; George Tuberville Kenner, their son, was the father of Rev. Rodham Kenner, Farquier, Virginia (Episcopal minister); Rev. Rodham Kenner married his cousin, Judith Beverly Kenner (uniting two estates); their daughter, Judith, married Dr. Joseph A. Carden, Marion, Virginia, surgeon in war of 1812; their daughter, Lovely Josephine Carden, married William Alexander, Rogersville, Tennessee (who was a direct descendant of General William Alexander—Lord Stirling—who was a major general in the Revolutionary war); their daughter, Rowena Josephine Alexander, married John Lane Hurst, Jr., of Athens, Tennessee, cotton broker; their daughter, Willis Elizabeth Hurst, married Hon. John Caruthers, of Nashville, Tennessee. Mrs. Caruthers, on her father's side, enters the Daughters of the American Revolution through her great-great-grandfather, Lieut. Isaac Lane, promoted for gallantry at King's Mountain when only seventeen years old. Lieutenant Lane drew a pension. Harriet Lane, hostess of the White House during Buchanan's administration, was kinswoman of Lieutenant Lane.

As a means of healthful exercise, the Judge and Mrs. Caruthers are very fond of horseback riding, and ever since he was old enough to hold property he has owned a good saddle horse. Judge Caruthers, like many another young man, went to the far Southwestern country at a time rich with opportunities for laying a broad and deep foundation for a successful legal career, in which he is now busily engaged.

CHARLEY EDWARD GUTHRIE, clerk of the district court for Okfuskee county, Ninth judicial district of Oklahoma, residing at Okemah, is a native of Texas, born in Bosque county, January 6, 1879, a son of Jeremiah P. and Josia (Sands) Guthrie. On the paternal side the family trace their lineage to Scotland and Ireland, while the maternal branch came from Ireland. The father was born in Texas and is a mechanic and contractor. The mother died, November 22, 1881, and the father lives in Guthrie, Oklahoma.

Charley E. Guthrie, of this memoir, received his early education in the common

schools in his home vicinity and in Killeen, Texas. He began working at farm labor at a low rate of wages, and followed this for several years before he went to the Indian Territory country of the great southwest, where dwelt the Indian tribes. He entered that section as a cowboy and "bronco buster," being employed by H. B. Spaulding on one of his numerous ranches on Cloud Creek within the Creek Nation of Indian Territory, between Okmulgee and Muskogee. The city of Boynton is situated on a portion of this land today. There young Guthrie spent three years, on that and other ranches. He then abandoned ranch life and took up the profession of a teacher of penmanship, becoming an instructor in the art of writing at various points within the Indian country, and followed the same until 1902. His next position was that of bookkeeper and clerk under Postmaster J. B. Wilson, at Welty, Oklahoma, which was at that date known as Creek, Indian Territory, and since then Mr. Guthrie has been an accountant. He was elected to the position of clerk of the district court, September 17, 1907, taking his seat on Statehood day—November 17, of the same year. February 14, 1904, he was married to Miss Nora B. Sherman, of the vicinity of Welty. They have two children: Clara E., born, November 24, 1904; and Lee Roy, born, December 17, 1906. Mr. Guthrie is a member of Okemah Lodge, No. 139, I. T. A. F. & A. M., and will take the Consistory degree in April, 1909. He and his father have invented a system by which mail can be delivered automatically on rural routes and in cities, for which patent is now pending.

WILLIAM HENRY DILL, banker and influential citizen of Okemah, Oklahoma, is a native of Champaign county, Illinois, born near the town of Dillsburg, April 28, 1870. The first authentic record we have of the Dill family is the birth of Andrew Dill, October 21, 1799, in Eckqarhofen, Bavaria. He was a weaver by trade, and was drafted into the Bavarian army February 7, 1821, where he served until April 1, 1833, a period of twelve years. March 6, 1834, he married Mary Durr and settled in Wurtemberg, where the father of William Henry Dill, Sebastian Dill, was born, March 4, 1835. He remained under the parental roof until March, 1854, when he sailed from Havre and five weeks later landed in New York City. From there he

went to the province of Ontario, and commenced work on a farm near St. Catherine's, where he remained four years. While here he married Miss Rosa A. Stricker, the ceremony occurring February 28, 1860. Mrs. Dill was born in Grinschwinder, Germany, October 12, 1841. She was a daughter of John and Rosina (Kohler) Stricker, both natives of Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. Sebastian Dill came to the United States on April 15, 1865, going direct to Illinois where he purchased a farm on section 4, Compromise township, Champaign county, where he continued farming and in 1876 began to deal in grain and coal. Mr. Dill purchased a large tract of land here, and erected the first store building and soon after a grain elevator. He was also the first postmaster. The town was known as Harwood, but in 1881 was changed to Dillsburg in honor of the founder of the town. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Sebastian Dill are: Lillie A., born January 15, 1861; John, born June 24, 1862, died September 16, 1862; Lucy C., born August 16, 1863; Clara M., born December 19, 1864; Andrew, born March 10, 1867; Nellie, born January 12, 1869, died September 3, 1879; William H., born April 28, 1870; Ralph A., born January 5, 1882; Rosa B. and Gracie B., (twins) born October 9, 1884; and G. Clyde, born August 17, 1886. The children all received a thorough education. Sebastian Dill became a member of the Lutheran church in 1849, and was the leading spirit in all religious, educational and business enterprises in his vicinity. He passed away January 3, 1909, leaving his widow, children and a host of friends to mourn his demise.

William H. Dill was educated at the city of Rantoul, Illinois, after having attended the district schools, entering the high school and gaining a good common school training. He was graduated in 1887. His commercial life began with his engagement with Goulds and Caldwell Co., manufacturers of pumps, in which concern he served as shipping clerk, in the Chicago branch. There he handled the details of a large business for one year, and in 1889, came to Oklahoma. He was a young man seeking good business opportunities within a new and prosperous country. At first he located at a point ten miles west of Edmond on a farm property during the great Oklahoma rush period, but not being of age, he was unable to lay claim to land. He waited until he had reached his



W. H. Dill

majority, then, in 1891, exercised his homestead rights in the Sac and Fox country. He was present at all of the openings for free lands in Oklahoma, his experiences being many and varied in their interest and character.

Success has crowned his efforts and he is now the president of the First National Bank of Okemah; is also president of the Citizens' State Bank of Okemah. He is an important factor of his town and county, because of his holdings in realty, both as to improved and unimproved. He has property in Shawnee and Okemah and is president of the Ohio Land Company of Okemah. He carries on farming operations, both for the pleasure and profit derived therefrom, at the same time developing his fertile lands. One of his farms is situated along the North Canadian river and is one of the handsomest within the state; it is situated to the west of the city in which he resides. He is numbered among the favored ones, who saw a great future for the new star of our great empire—Oklahoma—and set his stakes in season and has remained constantly at the business helm until today he is surrounded with prosperity and plenty.

Of his domestic affairs, let it be said that on September 17, 1895, he was married to Miss Mamie Estes, of Shawnee, Oklahoma. She was a native of Illinois, and obtained an excellent education at the Methodist College for Girls, at Winfield, Kansas. She is the daughter of William J. Estes, a business man of Shawnee and a pioneer of Oklahoma. One child is born of this union, Glenn E., born September 16, 1896.

CREED TAYLOR HUDDLESTON, one of the brilliant representatives of the legal profession practicing at Okemah, Oklahoma, which sprightly place is within Okfuskee county, is a native of Tennessee, born in Pickett county, near Byrdstown, March 15, 1875, a son of Martin V and Mary (Richardson) Huddleston. On the maternal side, Creed T. Huddleston is a fourth cousin of Hon. James D. Richardson, of Memphis, Tennessee, who was the grand commander of the supreme council of the thirty-third degree Masonic lodge of the United States, and who resigned his position as member of Congress from Tennessee to accept this Masonic position. Martin V. Huddleston was from the pioneer family in Tennessee of this name, and which family appears in the list

of historic families of that state, who trace their origin direct to Alfred the Great, a complete history of the family having been written, known as "The Footprints of the Huddleston Family."

The early education of Creed T. Huddleston was obtained at the public schools of the vicinity in which he was born and at Mt. Vernon Academy, at Burrville, Tennessee. He also attended the American Temperance University, at Harriman, Tennessee, and then took a course at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, graduating with the class of 1901, with the degree of LL. B. Prior to his graduation he had been admitted to the bar in Ardmore, Indian Territory, before the United States courts in 1899, and during that year began his law practice. Since his graduation, he has practiced law at Lawton, Oklahoma, and at Okemah in the same state, where he now resides.

At Monterey, he was married August 17, 1899, to Miss Lena W. Sehon, by whom two children were born: Lorena, born May 11, 1902, and Maggie Helen, born December 28, 1907. Mrs. Huddleston is the daughter of John F. Sehon, a merchant and general business man of Monterey, Tennessee. Politically, Mr. Huddleston is a supporter of the Democratic party, and fraternally is a member of Okemah Lodge No. 139, A. F. and A. M., Okemah Chapter No. 61, R. A. M., and Indian Consistory No. 2, of South McAlester, Oklahoma, and India Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Oklahoma City.

W. L. SERAN, the postmaster of Paden, was appointed to this position in October of 1908, during the administration of President Roosevelt. He is one of the best known and most popular citizens of the county, and has been identified with the interests of Oklahoma for fifteen years, first locating in Sallisaw and later in Keokuk Falls. He was born in Gloucester county, New Jersey, in 1837, and is a grandson of David Seran, one of the old-time settlers there. One of the latter's sons served his country in the Revolutionary war. The family are of English descent, and the parents of W. L. Seran were Samuel and Eunice (Langley) Seran, farming people, and they lived and died in the east.

During the war between the north and the south, W. L. Seran entered the service in the Twelfth New Jersey Infantry in Aug-

ust, 1862, and participated in the hard fought battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He was later examined before General Casey's board for promotion and received the rank of a first lieutenant in the One Hundred and Twenty-first U. S. C. T. After his organization of Company B he was promoted to captain and transferred to the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth U. S. C. T., serving with a good record as an army officer until his discharge. He was on duty at Covington, Kentucky, for a time, and was later made the captain of Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth U. S. C. T., thus continuing until his discharge, October 31, 1867. The latter part of his service was on the western plains and at Fort Bliss, New Mexico. Being mustered out at Jefferson Barracks in St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Seran went to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he spent fifteen years, and he also served as the postmaster of Lenape in that state during the administration of President Grant. By appointment by Governor St. John, who was a personal friend, he received a good position in the state penitentiary at Leavenworth, and after two years there went to Taney county, Missouri, from whence he came to the Cherokee Nation in Oklahoma and located in Sallisaw. Throughout the period of his residence in this state he has been prominently identified with its public interests, and had the honor of serving as a delegate to the first convention held in Okfuskee county.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Senar has been blessed by the birth of nine children, five sons and four daughters, namely: Sarah, Ella, Arthur, Albert, Joseph, Claude, Lula, Alvin and Madge. Claude Seran is a merchant in Paden. Mr. Seran is a member of the fraternal order of Masons and is prominent in Grand Army circles. Mrs. Seran is a member of the Christian church, active and efficient in its work. W. L. Seran is a consistent Republican, giving his first vote for Abraham Lincoln and his last for William Taft.

ARTHUR PHILANDER SMITH, attorney-at-law, practicing at Weleetka, Okfuskee county, Oklahoma, is a native of West Virginia, born in Pleasant county, in the town of Hebron, December 15, 1870, a son of Jacob and Eliza (Cornell) Smith. His father was a native of Virginia of an old established

family of early settlers, who traced its family origin to England. On his mother's side the same ancestry obtains, except the English is mixed with an extraction of the German. On the paternal side, Mr. Smith can trace back to the Norman conquest of England.

Arthur P. Smith, of this personal narrative, received his education at the public schools of his home vicinity, and he also assisted his father, who was an agriculturist. Subsequently, Arthur P. Smith attended the Western Normal College of Nebraska, later graduating from the University of Nebraska with the class of 1897, receiving the degree of LL. B. As a boy he went to Lincoln, Nebraska to visit a brother and later gained the consent of his father to remain and this gave him an opportunity for his collegiate education. While taking his courses in college he taught school and for five years was the principal of the city schools of Anselmo, Nebraska, from 1891 to 1897.

He had been fitting himself for the legal profession and first began the practice of his chosen profession at Broken Bow, Nebraska, as a partner of Hon. C. W. Beal, being the junior partner of the firm of Beal & Smith, which relation existed until 1905 when Mr. Smith came to the Indian Territory, locating at Weleetka. The first day after he qualified as a voter, he was elected mayor of Weleetka and was re-elected for a second term, but resigned in order to look after his own business affairs. He also, at the hands of the Democratic party in 1908, received the nomination for the office of representative of the lower house of the legislature of Oklahoma.

Mr. Smith was united in marriage in 1896 to Miss Jessamine David, a daughter of James C. David, of Crawford, Nebraska. One daughter—Miss Blanche Alice has come to bless their home circle.

WILBUR CARLIN MCINTOSH, a real estate and farm land dealer doing an extensive business at Okemah, Oklahoma, was born in Salem, Indiana, December 24, 1878, a son of Andrew J. and Sarah E. (DePauw) McIntosh. On the paternal side, the family is of pure Scotch descent and on his mother's side Mr. McIntosh is of French ancestry, tracing its origin from the family of Gen. Charles DePauw, who came to America as a member of the coterie of French officers

on the military staff of General Lafayette. General DePauw later became a resident of Kentucky and a branch of the family migrated to Indiana. DePauw University, of Greencastle, Indiana, was named in honor of Mr. McIntosh's grandfather, Washington Charles DePauw.

After attending the public schools of Salem, Indiana, as well as the public and high schools of Indianapolis. Wilbur C. McIntosh attended Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana, from which he was graduated in the class of 1901, with the degree of A. B. Subsequently, he took a course at the Indianapolis Business University. His first business experience was with his brother, Charles D. McIntosh, in a general warehouse and brokerage business in Indianapolis, where Wilbur C. continued two years, and then traveled through the southern states and the southwest, finally locating at Okemah, Oklahoma, where he is engaged in the sale of farm lands and making farm loans. Mr. McIntosh indulges in small game hunting sports, of which he is very fond. He owns a kennel of fine blooded dogs, including thoroughbred English pointers.

BENTON CALLAHAN, farmer and merchant, residing at Morse, Oklahoma, was born in Hopkins county, Texas, January 19, 1866, a son of Samuel B. and Sarah (Thornburg) Callahan. The father, residing in Muskogee, is now retired and is of the Creek Indian extraction, of about one sixteenth Indian blood, he having emigrated from Alabama to the Indian Territory.

The early education of Benton Callahan was obtained in the township schools of Texas and later he attended the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan, Texas. In 1884 he went with his parents to Muskogee, where the family settled and where he became a salesman for the Patterson Mercantile Company. He was also a stock-raiser in which business he is somewhat interested at the present time. The store at Morse of which he is in charge, is a branch of the Patterson Mercantile Company's business of Muskogee, and in it Mr. Callahan retains a working interest. His experience as a ranchman brought him in the vicinity of Okmulgee and Muskogee for a number of years and his ranching operations took him over the great plains that now are all under a good state of cultivation. He carried on his ranching business over a radius of thirty miles, until the public domain was fenced

off into pastures. He began as a cowboy and a ranchman in a small way, but soon employed others as his business was extended. He has come to be a highly successful operator and has the confidence and esteem of all within the radius of his acquaintance.

Benton Callahan was united in marriage to Miss Celia M. Swaney, a daughter of William Swaney, born in the city of Glasgow. The mother, Mary A. Swaney, was born in Dublin, Ireland. Mrs. Callahan was born at Fort Smith, Arkansas, and to her and her husband were born the following children: William J.; Muskogee, a daughter; and Thomas Homer, and Sam Callahan.

JAMES DANIEL NELSON, the efficient and first superintendent of schools in Okfuskee county, Oklahoma, was born in Coffee county, Tennessee, May 14, 1855, a son of Robert Mitchell and Joe Annis (Brewer) Nelson, both natives of Tennessee. The father was born, August 6, 1832, and the mother, October 3, 1833. Robert M. was the son of James and Elizabeth (Evans) Nelson. James Nelson was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, where he followed the trade of manufacturing hats. Elizabeth Evans was born in Virginia, a daughter of Ludwell Evans, who sailed with his brother, William, from Wales and settled in Virginia in an early day. Elizabeth Evans was a second cousin to Robley D. Evans (Fighting Bob). On the mother's side, Mr. Nelson traces his ancestry to Russell Brewer, his greatgrandfather, who came from North Carolina in a very early day and settled in Warren county, Tennessee. His son, John B. Brewer, married Lovisa Starkey, daughter of Isaiah Starkey. Their daughter, Joe Annis Brewer, was the mother of James D. Nelson, of this sketch.

James D. Nelson was educated in the private schools and at Woodberry and Burette colleges. He remained at home, employed on his father's farm until he was twenty-two years old, when he began farming operations on his own account, raising a crop of cotton, which he stored in a warehouse. Being desirous of completing his education, he entered college, and with others of his class formed a mess club, employing their own cook, thereby reducing expenses to the minimum. When necessary, Mr. Nelson would sell a bale of cotton and use the proceeds to defray his

part of the expenses. He then farmed, taught and attended school alternately until 1887, when he was elected county school superintendent of Rutherford county, Tennessee, in which capacity he served four years with enviable success. He then went to Texas and engaged in educational work near Quanah, remaining there two years.

In 1893, Mr. Nelson came to the Cherokee Strip, locating near Cleo, Woods county, and engaging in farming and stock raising. In 1894, he was employed to instruct in the Summer Normal at Alva, Woods county, under the supervision of J. E. Oxley, county superintendent. In 1893, Mr. Nelson received the unanimous nomination as a candidate for the office of representative from the tenth district of Oklahoma Territorial district at the instance of the Democratic party, but was defeated at the polls although he led his ticket by 300 votes. In 1899, he went to Grove, Delaware county, Oklahoma, where he established the Grove high school, serving as principal until the opening of the Kiowa and Comanche country, in 1901, when he went to Comanche county, near Fredrick, the county seat of Tilman county, to improve land which he had been fortunate enough to draw. While improving this land he continued his educational work. Mr. Nelson attended the first teachers' organization of the Territory of Oklahoma, which was held in Edmond. He also served as chairman of the first teachers' meeting of Comanche county.

In 1903, he came to the Creek Nation, locating at Paden, now Okfuskee county, engaging in farming, stock raising and teaching until he was elected to the office of superintendent of public instruction, entering upon the duties of his office, November 17, 1907—Statehood Day. The Monday following he issued a call for the organization of his county into school districts, it being the first call in the interest of education in the new state. He has his county thoroughly organized and in perfect working order, being second to none in the state.

Mr. Nelson has been twice married; first, January 26, 1887, to Miss Fannie Ethel Cobb, daughter of Sidney J. and — (Alby) Cobb, of Rutherford county, Tennessee. Two sons blessed this marriage, Elmer S., born, October 26, 1887, and J. Dorland, born November 23, 1889. October 21 1891, the mother passed away, and December 25, 1894,

Mr. Nelson married Miss Laura B. Spence, who was born, March 21, 1863, in Rutherford county, Tennessee, daughter of Briton and Eusebia F. (Jenkins) Spence. Mrs. Nelson's greatgrandfather, Briton Spence, came from Ireland and settled in Illinois, near Chicago when that city was a mere village. Here Rencher Spence, his son, was born, and in the early days went to Tennessee by team, settling in Rutherford county, where he acquired extensive tracts of land. He married Nancy Harris, by whom he had a large family, one of whom was Briton Spence, who was born in 1828, the father of Mrs. Nelson. Mrs. Nelson's mother, Eusebia Foldier Jenkins, was born in North Carolina, March 1, 1837, a daughter of Willis Donalson and Dorsey Hicks (Cardwell) Jenkins. Briton Spence died in 1888. Mrs. Nelson's mother is still living on the old homestead in Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have one daughter, Vinita Lucile, born December 3, 1895. Fraternally, Mr. Nelson is a member of Okemah Lodge, No. 139, F. & A. M., Okemah Lodge, No. 140, I. O. O. F., and Oak Leaf Camp, No. 7566, M. W. A. Mrs. Nelson is a member of Okemah Lodge, No. 106, Eastern Star, and Okemah Lodge, No. 91, Order of Rebekah. The family are members of the Christian church of Okemah.

JOHN GARNER POTTER, a lawyer well and favorably known in the vicinity of Okemah, Oklahoma, is a native of Webster county, Nebraska, born February 5, 1878. He is the son of John Garner, Sr., and Elizabeth (Thompson) Potter. The father is a merchant and a native of New York state. This family traces their lineage to England, being directly related to Sir Sidney Smith, an Englishman who commanded the British forces at St. Jean D'Acre, in Africa, in the Arabian campaign of Napoleon, and who checked Napoleon's progress and compelled him to abandon the siege. Mr. Potter's mother was born in Londonderry, Ireland, and on coming to America located in New York state.

John Garner Potter, Jr., of this memoir, received his elementary schooling in the common schools of his native place and, later, entered the University of Nebraska, where he studied one year. He chose the law for his life's profession and studied with Joseph C. Forest, in Lawrence, Nuckles county, Nebraska. He was admitted to the bar in 1898, before the supreme court

of Nebraska, and commenced the practice of his profession at Red Cloud, Nebraska. He was accorded the nomination of county attorney of Webster county, Nebraska, but owing to factional differences in the Republican party, the ticket was defeated.

In 1905, Mr. Potter went to the Indian Territory country, locating, temporarily, in the oil fields of Tulsa and at Bartlesville, where he engaged in the development of the oil lands, acquiring considerable oil land property. In 1905, however, he came to Okemah and resumed his legal practice. Mr. Potter is unmarried.

PETER J. BECKER, of Okemah, Oklahoma, a reliable and enterprising real estate dealer, is a native of Nebraska, born in Cass county, February 8, 1871, a son of Peter J. Becker, Sr., a merchant and farmer, who was born in Wisconsin, and who traces his origin to the Dutch nationality. Peter J. Becker, of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of his home community and at the Nebraska State Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1900. He then attended the University of Nebraska, at Lincoln, where he took a two-years' course. His first practical experience was on his father's farm, after which he was employed at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, with the Burlington System, in their local offices, as an accountant. He remained in their service two years, then came to Oklahoma, locating at Medford, in Grant county, remaining there five years, in the real estate business, which he coupled with that of insurance. He came to the Creek Nation, locating at Okemah in 1905, and embarked in the same business, which he is still successfully following.

Politically, Mr. Becker votes with the Republican party and does his full share as a good citizen. He was united in marriage, November 16, 1893, to Miss Mattie J. Pearsley, of Union, Nebraska. Mrs. Becker was born in Chicago, Illinois, March 31, 1870. Two children bless this union—Guy B., born October 19, 1894, and Maurice P. Becker, September 29, 1896. Fraternally, Mr. Becker is a member of Okemah Lodge, No. 185, Knights of Pythias, and Camp No. 7566, M. W. A.

WALLACE CLARENCE COOK, of Okemah, Oklahoma, is a native of the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, where the postoffice of Fentress was located. He was born, February 2, 1880, a son of Zachariah Cook, a mem-

ber of the Creek tribe of Indians, the grandfather being a full-blood Indian, from Alabama, named Yefkee, which in English means "afternoon." He was one of the oldest citizens of the tribe, one of its councilmen and one of the most distinguished of its number. His daughter was the mother of Wallace C. Cook of this memoir.

Wallace C. received a part of his education at the day schools of his locality, which he attended for two years, then entered Wetumka Mission and boarding schools for Indian boys and girls, where he took the higher branches of general studies. He remained there eleven years. In 1897, he attended the high schools of Eufaula, and at the conclusion of his studies there he had reached his majority. He accepted a position in a country store owned by Burk & McGee, at Burk City, where, as a clerk for one and a half years he proved faithful to every known duty. He then came to Okemah, where he continued in the service of Messrs. Wallace W. McGee and S. T. McGee for a year, after which he went with the Creek Trading Company, McGee Brothers being part owners in this business house.

Mr. Cook has made a success of life thus far and is entitled to much credit for gaining the knowledge which he possesses and the use he is putting such information to in the avenues of business.

ALEXANDER WALTER JENKINS, present proprietor of the Broadway hotel, at Okemah, Oklahoma, is a native of Nashville, Tennessee, born, February 22, 1870, a son of H. T. and Martha (Gleaves) Jenkins. The father was a stockman and farmer, who was also a native of Tennessee. Alexander W., of this memoir, received a good education at the public schools of his native vicinity and also attended school at Nashville. Later, believing in a thorough business training, he attended the commercial department of the Southern Normal College, at Bowling Green, Kentucky, taking a two and a-half years' course, also in the literary department. He then commenced teaching in a country school, near Nashville, where he taught eight years. His next school was in Keokuk Falls, Pottawatomie county, Oklahoma, where he was principal in 1901 and 1902. Abandoning teaching, we next find Mr. Jenkins engaged in the livery and sale stable business at Paden, Oklahoma, which he followed three years, and then moved to Okemah, where he was proprietor of the

Broadway hotel about one and one-half years. He has filled the office of mayor while residing in Paden and served as alderman and member of the school board.

He has ever taken much interest in agriculture and controls one thousand acres of choice land, much of which he has under a good state of cultivation. He was united in marriage to Miss Leona G. Davis, January 31, 1904, and they have one child—Howard Davis Jenkins, born, November 20, 1906. Mr. Jenkins is a member of Okemah Lodge, No. 139, A. F. & A. M., and Okemah Chapter, No. 61, R. A. M. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN HARGO PHILLIPS, one of the enterprising real estate dealers whose home and place of business is at Okemah, Oklahoma, was born near Eufaula, Indian Territory, a son of Tecumseh and Louisa (McNack) Phillips. His early education was in the National school of Indian Territory, at Eufaula, which school was about the same as the present common public schools. He also attended what was known as the Asbury Mission school for four years, and then entered the Baptist Indian University, at Muskogee, from which institution he was graduated in 1896, with the degree of B. S. His first business experience was as a clerk in the store of Toole Bros., at South Canadian, Indian Territory. This was a stock of general merchandise and young Phillips remained with that firm about one year, when he accepted a position as clerk of the Creek Tribal Council, with offices at Okmulgee, at which place he also remained a year, when he became salesman for the Patterson Mercantile Co., in their store at Morse, in what is now Okfuskee county. In 1903 he opened a real estate office at Okemah.

Mr. Phillips is a full-blood of the Creek Nation tribe of Indians, and his father is prominent in tribal relations. June 2, 1898, John H. Phillips was united in marriage to Miss Ollie Wilson. She is the daughter of George Wilson, of Checotah. In all of his dealings, Mr. Phillips is agreeable and highly trustworthy. His education has brought him in touch with the better element of the citizens of the Indian country, which is now so well mixed with white men and women, with whom the Indians are on the best of business terms.

W. R. BRADLEY, a member of the cotton gin company of Bradley & Cook, of Paden, is one of the most prominent business men

of the county and the proprietor of one of the best equipped and most popular cotton gins of this part of the state. The mill is equipped with all the latest improved machinery, including a Munyon press, and is prepared to do high class work of all kinds in its line. The mill has a capacity of from fifteen hundred to two thousand bales a season.

Mr. Bradley came to Oklahoma in 1893, locating first near Guthrie. He is a native son of Iowa, born at Ainsworth, in Washington county, but he was reared near Burlington, in Des Moines county, spending the days of his youth on a farm. His parents were W. D. and Anna (Mize) Bradley, the father a native of Kentucky and now living in Saline county, Kansas, at the age of seventy-six years. W. R. Bradley also went to Saline county during his early life, and from there went to Colorado and spent three years at Leadville in prospecting and railroad work. From there he returned to Kansas and lived on a farm, spending some time in Osborne county, that state, and he was living on a farm there when Colonel Covert was killed by the Indians. It was in 1893 that he came to Oklahoma, and has since been prominently identified with the business life of this state. Soon after coming here he opened up a farm of two hundred and forty acres, but selling that property he went to Woodward, in this state, and leased Indian lands. After a time he embarked in the sawmilling business, and coming to Paden became the proprietor of the Bradley & Cook cotton gin.

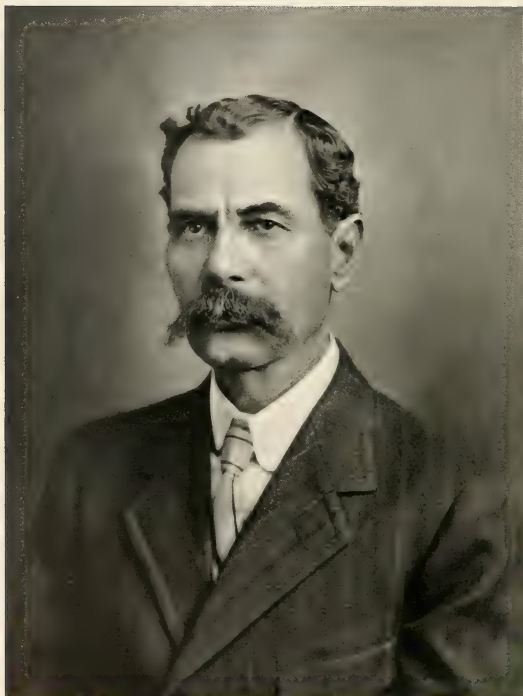
In Saline county, Kansas, in 1889, Mr. Bradley married Ada Ward, who was born in Wisconsin, and their five children are Carlisle, Jay, Tellard, Mamie and Lee. Mr. Bradley is a Socialist in his political affiliations, and he is a member of the fraternal order of Odd Fellows.

J. A. BRUNT, until recently an attorney-at-law, practicing at Okemah, Oklahoma, is a native of Washington county, Iowa, born May 28, 1883, a son of William and Martha (Walker) Brunt. The father was a farmer who traces his family origin to France. The mother's people were natives of Delaware.

Mr. Brunt received his early educational training in the local schools of his native county, then attended Penn College, at Okaloosa, Iowa. He was attracted toward the legal profession and studied in the law offices of William R. Nelson, being admit-



John W. Phillips



Sam B. Matthews

ted to the bar at Chickasaw, Oklahoma, in 1907, before Judge Dickerson, of the Southern Division of the U. S. courts. Mr. Brunt's first work away from home was that of being engaged on a survey for the U. S. government under contract, the headquarters of the corps being at a point within Wyoming. He came to Oklahoma in 1906, locating at Boynton, in the Creek Nation. There he practiced law and handled real estate until his removal to Okemah, where he attended strictly to his individual law practice. He was eminently successful and had built up a lucrative law business. Mr. Brunt is unmarried and took much interest in the growth and welfare of the country where he has located with a view of being a permanent resident.

WILLIAM A. SAPULPA was born on the site of the present city of Sapulpa, in October, 1861, and the town was named in honor of his father. He has been a prominent figure in the public life of the Creek Nation, and for twelve years was a member of the lower house of the Creek council during four years of the time having been speaker of that body. He has also served as a member of delegations to Washington for his people, and represented the Creek Nation in the Dawes Commission, being the youngest member and chairman when he was appointed, in 1896.

His father, for whom the town of Sapulpa was named, was a full-blood Creek Indian, born in Alabama, but when a child he came with one of the Creek emigrations to the Indian Territory, his home for a long number of years being on the land where the city of Sapulpa was built, after the Frisco Railroad was completed, in 1884, to that point. He died, March 17, 1886, and his wife, a full-blood Creek Indian, is also deceased. One of their sons, James Sapulpa, an older brother of William A., lives on what is a part of the Sapulpa homestead, adjoining the town on the southeast. The home of William A. Sapulpa lies about a mile west of the town, where he and his family own four quarter sections of very fine land, rich in agricultural resources, and he has been for many years a successful farmer and stockman. He was reared to agricultural and stock raising pursuits in the vicinity where he has lived all his life, receiving a good education in the meantime in the old Tullahassee Mission School, where he was

a student for six years, and three and one-half years in Wooster University of Ohio.

Mr. Sapulpa's present wife, also of the Creek Indian race, was before her marriage Miss Susan Biggs, and she was born in Haskell, in the Creek Nation. They have no children. In March, 1888, Mr. Sapulpa married Miss Lizzie Hardridge, also of the Creek Indian race, and from this union was born a son, Harrison Sapulpa. In 1897, Mr. Sapulpa married Miss Phœbe Perryman, daughter of G. M. Perryman; of Eufaula, ex-chief of the Creek Nation. Mrs. Sapulpa died in 1899, leaving a son, George Sapulpa, surviving her.

Mr. Sapulpa was appointed, in 1900, superintendent of the Euchee Mission School, located at Sapulpa, and served in this capacity until August, 1902.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SAPULPA is the successor of the old Sapulpa State Bank, which was established in 1899. In 1901 it was reorganized as the First National Bank, and for some years remained the only national bank in Sapulpa. It was purchased in 1902 by the Lehnhard Brothers, of Monett, Missouri, and Mr. Phil J. Lehnhard became its cashier. The bank has had a steady growth since that time entirely commensurate with the great industrial development of Sapulpa and vicinity, resulting from the discovery of oil and gas. The bank is capitalized at \$50,000, and the deposits annually exceed \$200,000.

The Lehnhards are a well known family of bankers in southwestern Missouri and in what was formerly Indian Territory. The brothers are Carl W., president of four banks; Phil J., cashier of the First National Bank of Sapulpa; and Willis W., cashier First National Bank of Monett, Missouri. Besides the two well known banking institutions mentioned, they own the First National Bank of Afton, Oklahoma, and the Bank of Kellyville, this state. The family are originally from Lawrence county, Missouri, and their father, P. J. Lehnhard, was also a prominent and well known banker of his time, embarking in the business in the early '70s.

SAMUEL B. MATTHEWS. The recent advancement of the new southwest forms an important chapter in the history of this country, and among those who helped to build this empire of the west is Samuel B. Matthews, the vice president of the Creek

Bank and Trust Company, a former cattleman of wide experience on the western ranges, from the Rio Grande to the Canadian border, and one of the honored, early pioneers. He was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, April 6, 1854. He lost his mother in infancy, and when he was but three years old he was taken by his father to San Antonio, Texas, his father dying there when he was yet a young boy, and he grew up in San Antonio. At the age of fifteen he became connected with the cattle business, and he worked as a cowboy for several of the big "outfits" that were prominent in the cattle industry during the stirring days of the seventies and early eighties. This occupation took him over the great ranges and trails of those days, from the Rio Grande to Wyoming and Dakota, and for several years he was connected with beef contractors having extensive relations in supplying beef to the government military posts and Indian agencies in the west and southwest. In 1877 he issued cattle for this purpose at Fort Sill, Fort Reno, and Anadarko, then a portion of old Indian Territory.

Mr. Matthews' knowledge of the famous Chisholm trail, which stretched across Oklahoma, touching points now occupied by such towns as Ft. Worth, Hennessy, Kingfisher, Yukon, etc., was intimate. He retains interesting recollections of the rough border life in the Rio Grande country, the Indian depredations of northwestern Texas, the picturesque and, at times, exciting existence of the old cattle shipping towns of Kansas, including Abilene and Dodge, and the Cheyenne Indian warfare in Wyoming, in 1876, he being there at that time with cattle. His reminiscences of some of the notable western characters of those days, such as Wild Bill, Buffalo Bill, Ben Thompson, King Fisher and others, are likewise interesting and valuable, as shedding new light on their careers. Early in 1889 he was in the Cherokee Strip in charge of several thousand head of beef for the late Dr. John Grant, of Sherman, Texas, and on April 22d of that year he took part in the opening of Oklahoma, getting a claim in Logan county, on which now stands the southern half of the town of Mulhall. He was also a participant in the opening of Cherokee Strip in 1893, and the Honolulu Hotel at Perry is situated on town property he secured at that time. During the years

1897 and 1898 he was territorial live stock inspector for Oklahoma, and in 1899 and 1900 he was located at Paris, Texas, as live stock inspector for the Frisco system. Continuing in that position he was in 1901 transferred to Sapulpa, which has been his home ever since, and in August of 1907 he severed his connection with the railroad company as live stock inspector. He has valuable real estate and property interests in Sapulpa, particularly in business property on Dewey avenue, the growing commercial artery of the city.

He is the vice president of the Creek and Trust Company, which was opened for business on the 9th of September, 1907. His politics are Democratic. He is a charter member Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Sapulpa. Mr. Matthews' wife before marriage was Della McDaniel, of Owensboro, Kentucky, and they have a son, Logan Matthews.

JOSEPH BRUNER, a capitalist and one of the most prominent real estate dealers in eastern Oklahoma, was born in 1872, in the Creek Nation, at the place where the city of Tulsa now stands. His mother was a full-blood Creek Indian, who was born at Little Rock, Arkansas, during the emigration of the original Creeks to the Indian Territory. His father, John Bruner, was born in the Creek Nation, Texas, and both parents are deceased.

The son, Joseph Bruner, has lived all his life in the Creek Nation, and was educated liberally, receiving the most of his schooling in the well known old Creek school at Wealaka and the Baptist Indian University at Muskogee. He has lived in Sapulpa since the early '90s, being, for a young man, one of the pioneer residents of the city, and he has been a participant as a business man in its remarkable growth since the inauguration of the great oil and gas industries. He handles all kinds of legitimate investments pertaining to the agricultural, mineral and industrial development of the eastern half of the new state, and among his other large interests he owns several hundred acres of leases on valuable lead and zinc land in the Quapaw reservation in the northeastern part of the state. During six years he was Creek councilman, a member of the House of Kings, but this position he resigned two years ago. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge, in which he has the honor



R. H. Dingman

of being a past chancellor, and representative to the Grand Lodge.

Mr. Bruner married, in Sapulpa, Miss Marguerite Dart, who was born in Kansas, and they have a daughter, Josephine Esther Bruner. In politics, Mr. Bruner is a Republican.

LAFE SPEER, the register of deeds of Creek county, and one of the most prominent promoters for Sapulpa's prosperity, located in this city in August of 1903, and was the founder and is the president of the Oklahoma Abstract Company, the largest organization of its kind in the eastern half of the new state, with offices at both Sapulpa and Tulsa. He has a complete set of the Dawes Commission records, and in every way his abstract books of the Creek Indian lands are most complete.

As a diversion Mr. Speer has for many years taken a very active interest in politics, and is one of the leading and most influential Democrats in the Indian Territory side of the state. In 1905 he was elected city recorder of Sapulpa, and served in that rather trying capacity with distinct success for the term of one year. At the general statehood and constitutional election of September 17, 1907, he was elected register of deeds for the new county of Creek, a position for which he is peculiarly fitted from experience in the task of inaugurating a set of land records for the new county. Socially and fraternally he is a past chancellor of the local Knights of Pythias and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is prominent in the Commercial Club and in all efforts of civic enterprise requiring enthusiasm and public spirit, widely known for his genial qualities, as well as an exponent of justice for everybody.

Mr. Speer, although so closely allied with the interests of Oklahoma, is a native of Iowa, born on a farm in Madison county, near Winterset, in 1865, and he was reared on the farm and was a thorough farmer boy until he reached his majority. He remained in Madison county until he was twenty-six, and in 1893 took part in the notable run to the now historic opening of the Cherokee Strip, Oklahoma, locating near Stillwater, in Payne county. He did some farming there and later located in Stillwater, where he was engaged principally in the real estate business. His early experiences in the new state were varied, but he recalls that at different times he taught

school, studied law, was a commercial traveler and engaged in the insurance and abstract business. It was in the latter line that he decided to specialize, and, locating at Sapulpa, he has achieved distinguished success. Mr. Speer married in Sapulpa, in December, 1907, Miss Ethel Jones, of that city.

ROSS B. DINGMAN, one of the largest real estate dealers in this section of Oklahoma, was born at Rice Lake, Dodge county, Minnesota, in April, 1862. Just five years after his birth, in 1867, his parents moved to Black Hawk county, Iowa, where lived until the age of fourteen. He then went to Colorado, and for several years thereafter was engaged in the typically varied and picturesquely eventful life of the Colorado mining camps in their boom days, particularly of Leadville, where he was located at the time of that city's first great mining excitement. About the time he became of age he engaged in the real estate business, becoming saturated with a breezy western spirit of optimism and enterprise that has remained one of his most valuable assets in business.

Colonel Dingman, as he is familiarly called, is essentially a town and country builder. He left Colorado about 1884 and, going to Kansas, was for several years thereafter actively engaged in business, mostly real estate and townsite operations in various cities, but principally in Kansas City, Joplin and Muskogee. In 1902 he located permanently in Sapulpa, and has been one of the leading forces in promoting the growth of this, the leading oil town in the world. On first coming to the city he invested heavily in local real estate, having a faith in its future that has been rewarded by Sapulpa's present splendid prosperity and its possession of fine buildings, sidewalks, pavements and modern metropolitan improvements. To aid in bringing about these results Mr. Dingman spent generously of his capital in advertising the city far and wide, and not only has he received beneficial results from this himself, but the citizens and property owners generally have also been greatly benefited.

As a real estate operator, Colonel Dingman handles his own property exclusively, and owns extensive interests in Sapulpa in both residence and business property. He purchased, laid out and promoted the two finest residence additions to Sapulpa—North

Heights and Buena Vista, on the north side. His own residence is the principal building on North Heights, occupying the most elevated site in the city, on the hilltop, and it commands a truly majestic and inspiring view of all the surrounding country, including the great oil fields. The residence is thoroughly modern, built after Mr. Dingman's own plans and ideas, and with his wife's assistance in adding to it the innumerable things pertaining more essentially to the home, it comprises as complete, comfortable and artistic a residence as one could desire. The residence is equipped with private waterworks and drainage system and heated and lighted by natural gas and electricity, while above all the home is notable for its never failing good cheer and hospitality.

Mrs. Dingman, who presides over this home, as well as assists her husband in his business office, was before her marriage Miss Lena Reynard, and was born in Kansas City and reared in Wabaunsee county, that state. Her parents were natives of Alsace-Lorraine, coming to America soon after their marriage, and they became highly esteemed residents of Wabaunsee county, where they lived for many years. Colonel and Mrs. Dingman have two children, a daughter and a son: Miss Fannie E. Dingman, a young lady now in college and of notable accomplishments, particularly in music, and Reynard B. Dingman, a bright young fellow of seventeen years, who is a natural inventor and electrician. He has a crude wireless tower that he put up himself.

THEODORE BERRYHILL was born in Buchanan county, Missouri, October 20, 1874, and is a member of the Berryhill and Glenn families who own the lands in the Glenn Pool, from which millions of dollars worth of oil has been taken out. His paternal grandfather was John Dallas Berryhill, a half-blood Creek Indian who emigrated with the Creeks from Alabama to Indian Territory and settled in the Creek Nation. He did not live there long, however, and while retaining his land and rights as an Indian citizen removed to Buchanan county, Missouri, which seemed to him a more desirable place of residence, and there he was married and there his son, George W., was born. Several other members of the Berryhill family moved to Missouri and located in Buchanan and Jackson counties, while still others remained in the Creek Nation, several of them

owning valuable lands in Glenn Pool and the surrounding oil territory. Some time after his marriage John Dallas Berryhill came back to the Creek Nation to live, but later returned again to Buchanan county and died there.

George W. Berryhill, his son and the father of Theodore, moved with his family from Buchanan county, the place of his birth, to the Creek Nation in 1884, and located at Stone Bluff, on the Arkansas river. He died there in 1898, but he is still survived by his widow, her home being in Sapulpa.

To Theodore Berryhill was given but a limited educational training in his early youth. He attended school only a short time in Buchanan county, and after coming to Stone Bluff his other manifold duties prevented his continuing his attendance. He was ambitious to learn, however, and when he was twenty he entered upon a term of schooling and besides this procured books and studied at home, often pouring over them at night when all the other members of the family had retired. In this way, through self-teaching, he became fairly well educated. In 1891, at the age of seventeen, and with his brother, William Berryhill, then a lad of nineteen, they left the home at Stone Bluff to select homes of their own according to their rights as Creek Indian citizens, locating where is now the famous Glenn Pool. Theodore selected one hundred and sixty acres for himself lying partly in section 16 and partly in section 9, but at that time there was no hint of the wonderful oil developments to take place later, for they did not begin until the bringing in of oil on the Ida Glenn allotment, in 1905. Mrs. Glenn and Mr. Berryhill are cousins, and his allotment lies to the west of hers and nearly adjoins, and the allotments of his four children are also in the famous Glenn Pool and, like his own, are rich in oil productions. In the spring of 1907 he moved with his family to Sapulpa.

For several years Mr. Berryhill carried on ordinary farming operations. He had selected his land purely from its advantages for agricultural pursuits and location for a home, and recalls that he paid another Indian then occupying the place fifteen dollars to move, the latter being perfectly willing to do so and select another allotment elsewhere. The great wealth that has come to Mr. Berryhill and his family is regarded

by him as providential and to be tended sacredly as a trust. He does not have the least wish or inclination to spend money in extravagant ways of living or for luxuries. He is a devoted Christian, an earnest member of the Independent Holiness church, and his chief aim is to do good and be of assistance to his fellow men through religious work and to extend charity and financial assistance without stint in all worthy cases which, from his personal investigation, are worthy of his help.

He married, in the Creek Nation, Miss Rilla Wilson, a native of Kentucky, and their four children are Lony Love, Jackson, Sylvester and Earl.

HARRY H. MCFANN, the well known oil producer and operator of Oklahoma, widely and prominently known as the manager and superintendent of the Laurel Oil Company, was practically reared in the oil business, for his early home was in an oil and gas district, and he has been actively engaged in this occupation all his life. He was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1876, a member of a well known family in western Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandmother was a cousin of General George B. McClellan. His education was received at Fairview, Pennsylvania, and at the Prospect Normal Academy. Almost from the time of leaving school he has devoted his time to oil production, drilling, installing machinery, securing leases, promoting and developing and managing companies. He was engaged extensively in this work in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, for several years, but when the Spanish-American war broke out he put aside all personal considerations and enlisted in Butler county, in Company E, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was stationed at Fort Washington and at Athens, Georgia.

It was in 1903 that Mr. McFann came to the Indian Territory oil fields, and he has since then been continuously engaged in operations in this country. He is the general manager and superintendent of the Laurel Oil Company, one of the largest operators and producers in the territory, having a large number of producing wells in the districts of Nowata, Claremore, Alluwe, Morris and Glenn Pool. Mr. McFann has shown particular tact and ability in securing leases.

He was married in Armstrong county, to Miss Mary Olive Rankin, of that county, and they have two children, Mary Alice and Kenneth. Fraternally, Mr. McFann is a member of Masonic order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

JOSEPH M. DELOZIER. On the roster of the public officials of Oklahoma is recorded the name of Joseph M. DeLozier, the postmaster of Sapulpa. He entered upon his duties as such on the 15th of July, 1906, and under his administration and energetic management the facilities of the office, the convenience and accommodations for the public have been notably improved. Entire new equipment and furniture were installed in the latter part of 1907, at the time of moving into the new quarters on Hobson street, and in July of 1908 this office will be advanced from the third to the second class.

The efficient postmaster, Joseph M. DeLozier, was born in St. Clair county, Missouri, in 1881. His parents, H. F. and Emma (McConnell) DeLozier, were both born in Missouri and both are now living in Sapulpa, H. F. DeLozier being the live stock agent for the Frisco Railroad Company. He was prominent in the public and political life of Missouri, and was sheriff of St. Clair county for two terms, from 1900 to 1904.

Before entering upon the duties of postmaster of Sapulpa, Mr. DeLozier, the son, was engaged in the drug business for several years, entering that line of business in his youth, and he was for some time a clerk in a drug store at Osceola, Missouri, having graduated from the Kansas City College of Pharmacy with the class of 1903. It was in the latter part of that year that he came to Sapulpa and entered the drug business for himself, thus continuing until his appointment as postmaster. His wife before marriage was Miss Maud Workman, of Seneca, Missouri.

EDWIN C. REYNOLDS is a well known throughout the southwest and particularly in Tulsa and Sapulpa, as a successful promoter and builder of public utility industries, being at the present time president of the Sapulpa Light & Power Company and president of the Sapulpa Interurban Railway Company. He came to Tulsa in 1902 with a stock of hardware, and established a retail hardware store on Main street, between First and Second, this business later be-

coming the well known Hale-Reynolds Hardware Company, in the same location and still conducted under that name, although Mr. Reynolds retired from the firm in 1906. He promoted and erected the plant of the Peoples Gas and Electric Company in Tulsa, which in 1907 was sold to Messrs. Ball, Anderson & Murphy, who, later, formed the Tulsa Corporation and combined the plants for furnishing electric lights, power, water and ice in that city.

In the latter part of 1906 Mr. Reynolds came to Sapulpa and organized and built the plant of the Sapulpa Light and Power Company, of which he is the president and manager. In 1907 he organized and is now promoting the building of the Sapulpa and Interurban Railway, local, electric and suburban lines, the work on which is continuing successfully. The local line for the city of Sapulpa is now in operation, and after this is completed it is projected to extend the lines to various points in the oil fields and to Tulsa. During the financial panic of the latter part of the year 1907, Mr. Reynolds did not lose courage and discontinue work of his industries, but putting forth extraordinary efforts to obtain capital he kept things going, and in this way contributed largely to the return of confidence and the restoration of normal conditions.

Oklahoma's chief promoter and builder is a native son of the Sunflower state of Kansas, born at Baldwin, in Douglas county, in 1867, a son of C. and Olinda (Routh) Reynolds, residents of that county since 1857, but the father was born in North Carolina and the mother in Indiana. They reared their son as a farmer lad, and he continued at farming pursuits and at home until he was twenty-eight, receiving his education largely in Baker University, at Baldwin. In 1896 he went to Coffeyville, Kansas, as one of the sales force in a hardware store at that point, and from there, in 1902, he came to Tulsa, Oklahoma, with a stock of hardware and entered upon a career in the new southwest which has placed his name at the head of the builders of Oklahoma.

Mr. Reynolds was married in Douglas county, Kansas, to Miss Hattie Bodwell, who was born and reared in that county. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the Consistory at McAlester; and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK BALLARD SEVERS. Through his early and prominent identification with Okmulgee, Captain Severs has justly earned the title of Father of the City, and he is also one of its first merchants. Born in Washington county, Arkansas, August 13, 1835, he is a son of Charles J. and Besima T. (Ballard) Severs, early settlers in Washington county, where they established their home on a plantation near the line of the Cherokee Nation. Mr. Severs was born in Tennessee and his wife in South Carolina, and they were both members of well known southern families. He was a kind and generous father and gave to his children excellent educational advantages, and his home before the war was famous as a place for good living and hospitality.

Frederick B. Severs spent his boyhood days on this old southern homestead, receiving his education at Cane Hill College. In 1852 he came to the Creek Nation to teach school. With the exception of the war period and a short time following, the Creek Nation has been his home ever since that year. At the breaking out of the conflict between the north and the south, Captain Samuel Checotah, a Creek Indian, organized a company of his own people for service in the Confederate army, and young Severs was made the second lieutenant of the command, which rendezvoused at Blue Creek. Later, these troops were organized into a regiment, known as the First Creek Regiment, of which Captain Checotah was made lieutenant-colonel and Mr. Severs was advanced to the rank of a first lieutenant. Jack Burgess was made captain of the company, but his death occurred late in 1861 and Mr. Severs succeeded him to the captaincy and commanded the company throughout the remainder of the war. His services were in Indian Territory and portions of Arkansas and Missouri.

After peace was declared, Captain Severs went to Fannin county, Texas, where he lived with his uncle, Tom Ballard, near Bonham, for a few months, working for his uncle and also teaching in the schools of that county. About this time, however, his old home in Arkansas, which had been sorely devastated by both armies, required his assistance, and he returned to Washington county. The only fortunate feature of that year for the old home place was a generous crop of apples, and pro-



Frederick B. Sevens

curing a large wagon and four mules, Mr. Severs started for Texas with as large a load of this fruit as he could haul, disposing of them there at from five to six dollars a bushel. He worked his way on to Navasota, and even as far as San Antonio, that state, carrying on a trading business, and in this way earning money enough to render substantial aid to his folks at home, particularly in supplying them with bacon, which was very scarce and high priced just after the war.

After making further trips to Sedalia, Missouri, and to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, Mr. Severs, in 1868, returned to the Creek Nation and established a store three miles west of Okmulgee, but soon afterward he moved the business into the town and was one of the first to erect a building here. He started in business on a small scale, buying hides, pecans, etc., and selling goods, but from year to year his trade gradually grew and prospered, and it was not long until he had become a merchant of ample financial resources and with a large general trade, extending for many miles in all directions. In 1878 he erected the first two-story building in the town, the large stone structure on the corner of Sixth street and Grand avenue, the west and south walls of which still remain as a part of the splendid, new Severs Block, the finest in the city and completed in 1907. The building has a two hundred feet front on Sixth street by one hundred and twenty feet deep on Grand avenue. Thus to Captain Severs belongs the distinction of being the pioneer and the largest individual merchant in Okmulgee and the surrounding country, and his residence here forms a continuous chain from the beginning of the town to its splendid large proportions, and not alone has he witnessed these wonderful developments, but his typical generosity and public spirit in all worthy enterprises have made him one of its builders.

He married in Concharty, in the Creek Nation, Miss Annie Anderson, and they have three daughters—Mrs. Bessie E. English, Mrs. Mary L. Owen and Mrs. Annie Cook. In 1856, Captain Severs joined Muskogee Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M. Politically, he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM WIRT WITTEN has many claims to prominence in Oklahoma, being one of its most prominent lawyers and citizens, a pioneer of '89, an influential Democrat

and prominent in the public affairs of the state. He was born at Raleigh Court House, West Virginia, then a part of Virginia, in 1860, but was reared in Trenton, Missouri, where his parents moved during his childhood days. Returning to West Virginia to study law in the office of his uncle, Judge Ward, at Guyandotte, he was admitted to the bar there in 1880, and at one went back to Trenton to begin his practice in that city. On the 22d of April, 1889, he made the run into the Territory of Oklahoma from Purcell, and located at Oklahoma City, where he established himself in the practice of law. He soon became associated as a partner with the well known law firm of that day, Hammons, Witten & Mitchell, but on the advent of the Cleveland national administration Mr. Witten was a prominent candidate for the appointment of governor of the territory, which was received, however, by Governor Renfrow. Soon after this Mr. Witten was appointed clerk of the United States district court at Oklahoma City, for the district embracing the counties of Oklahoma, Cleveland and Pottawatomie, remaining in that office until 1899.

In 1900 he came to Okmulgee, which was then but a small, quiet village, its chief claim to distinction being as capital of the Creek Nation. The advent of the Frisco Railroad in that year gave the town an impetus toward a new growth that has since continued with gratifying results to its citizens. It can now lay claim to being one of the wealthiest and most enterprising cities in the eastern half of the new state, its growth being greatly augmented also by the discovery of oil and gas here in 1905. Besides a large general practice of the law, Mr. Witten is variously interested in the commercial and civic affairs of the city, and was formerly president of its Chamber of Commerce. He has throughout the entire period of his residence here been prominent in the councils of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Witten married, at Trenton, Missouri, Miss Nannie L. Harber.

JUDGE ORLANDO SWAIN, lawyer, judge, president of the Chamber of Commerce and one of the most prominent and conspicuous citizens of central and eastern Oklahoma, was born in Bureau county, Illinois, in 1857, but was reared near Plymouth, in Marshall

county, Indiana, where the family had moved during his childhood days. In 1876 he went from Indiana to Nebraska, where he was engaged in farming and other occupations, in Gage county, particularly school teaching, teaching both in Gage county and in York College, at York, Nebraska. The study of law also claimed a part of his time and attention, and at Beatrice, that state, where he had previously studied, he was admitted to the bar in 1896. Before his admission to the bar, however, he had become quite prominent in the political life of his community and had served during one session of the Nebraska legislature as a committee clerk.

Judge Swain came to Okmulgee, then the capital of the Creek Nation, in 1901, when it was yet a small and obscure village, for its growth to its present proportions and importance has taken place since the advent of the railroad, about that time. He at once entered into the practice of law in the United States court, which then had sole jurisdiction in Indian Territory, and also served for five years as United States commissioner. He enjoys a large and successful practice of a general nature, but is particularly well known in land title litigation.

In Nebraska, Judge Swain was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Lash, and they have four children—Edward T., Paul E., Arthur and Helen. In civic affairs the judge is a public spirited citizen in promoting the growth of Okmulgee, and he is president of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. His church faith is that of the Methodist church.

DAVID M. SMITH, banker, farm owner and capitalist, came to Indian Territory in 1893, locating at Checotah, where he first embarked in the hardware business, and was thus successfully engaged until his removal to Okmulgee, in 1902. Here he at once identified himself with the Citizens Bank, which became the Citizens National Bank in May, 1902, and for several years Mr. Smith served as the president of this large banking house. Although he retired from its presidency in 1907, he still retains his financial interest in the bank and is one of its directors. He also owns valuable farming properties, and is interested financially to quite a large extent in oil production and other enterprises of a capitalistic nature, particularly enterprises connected with the

growth and development of Okmulgee. He is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar.

Mr. Smith, although he has allied his interests so prominently with Oklahoma, is a native Texan, born in Hunt county, November 3, 1870. During his childhood his parents moved to a farm in Cooke county, that state, where he was reared to farm life and received his education, principally at Grayson College, in Whitewright. After the close of his school days he taught in the schools of Hopkins county.

He was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Corley, originally from Hunt county, Texas, and they have two sons, Corley and David.

WILLIAM S. TURMAN joined the Okmulgee bar in 1902, and besides taking court cases and attending to other details of practice in this growing city of the old Creek Nation, he has become one of the men financially and actively interested in the development of the oil fields of this vicinity. He is one of the successful producers in the Bald Hill, Glenn Pool and other districts in the Creek Nation. He has standing and prestige as a lawyer, though he is one of the younger members of the Oklahoma bar.

Mr. Turman was born at Patrick, McLennan county, Texas, December 3, 1873. The family has been distinctly southern for several generations, but originally is German and Scotch, the paternal grandfather being a native of Germany who came to America when a small boy, and was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his son, William Turner's grandfather, Turman, was a native of Virginia, while the maternal great-grandfather was a Scot who died in Georgia. The maternal grandfather was Thomas Garrett, who came to McLennan county, Texas, in 1855, and served through the Civil war with the Confederate army. The parents of the Okmulgee lawyer were B. C. and Cordelia (Garrett) Turman, the father a native of North Carolina and the mother, of Georgia. B. C. Turman was county surveyor in Georgia and Texas, served four years in the Confederate army, and was living in Texas at the time of his death, March 28, 1886. There were ten children in the family, and the widow lived in Duncan, Indian Territory, after her husband's death. She died at Erath, Texas, August 5, 1907, aged seventy-two years. As a member of this fam-



Geo. W. Mitchell

ily, William S. Turman spent his youth on a farm, and besides the education gained in the neighborhood schools, is a graduate of Valley Mills College, Texas, and was also a student in Baylor University. He studied law in the Northern Indiana Law School at Valparaiso, where he graduated in 1900. From June until the first of November, after leaving law school, he had an office in Waco, Texas, but then moved to a newer field, in the town of Duncan, in the Chickasaw Nation. For several months he was in partnership with W. A. Hussey, but dissolved that relation shortly before leaving Duncan. For about a year he practiced in Oklahoma City, and then came to Okmulgee. Mr. Turman is commander of the Okmulgee Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. He was married, June 2, 1900, to Miss Bessie L. Fisher, who was born in Ashland, Kentucky, April 10, 1877. She was a student in the art department of Valparaiso College, and in this way came to know her future husband. Both are well educated and taught school at the beginning of their careers. They have four children: Mabel L., Virginia, Mildred and Mary Frances.

GEORGE W. MITCHEL is the president of the Citizens National Bank of Okmulgee, one of the solid banking houses of eastern Oklahoma. It was originally established in 1901 as a private bank, but was reorganized and nationalized, May 2, 1902, and it now has a capital, surplus and profits amounting to \$71,000, a strong and popular financial institution. Mr. Mitchel became its president on the 17th of August, 1907.

He was born in Brown county, Ohio, in 1866, a son of A. W. and Mary A. (Mefford) Mitchel. When he was thirteen years old he left the farm and went to the west, for a number of years residing in Colorado, principally at Kit Carson and its vicinity, engaged in the cattle business. That locality was one of the centers of the cattle industry of eastern Colorado, particularly in the earlier years. In 1890 Mr. Mitchel came to the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, and has lived here since that time, engaged in the cattle business on his valuable ranch, seven miles southwest of Okmulgee, in Okmulgee county. Since about the time of the advent of the railroad in this community he has also maintained business interests in this city, which has also become his home, although still retaining his ranch and cattle

business. He is also a member of the hardware firm of McCracken, Mitchel & Company, but is perhaps best known as the president of the Citizens National Bank. Besides these prominent business relations, he is one of the leading and influential members of the Democratic party in eastern Oklahoma. He belongs to Okmulgee Lodge, No. 78, I. O. O. F., and the B. P. O. E., Lodge No. 1136.

Mr. Mitchel married Miss Louise Rehkopf, a native of Iowa, and they have three children—Nellie, Irene and Ellen.

JACOB BOZARTH, prominent in the real estate and kindred circles of Okmulgee, came to this city in 1900, and has ever since been one of its leading residents. He built and owns the well known Bozarth Hotel, in Okmulgee, and has been engaged in various capitalistic interests in this city and surrounding towns and is well known in business circles throughout the eastern half of the state.

Mr. Bozarth is a "Hoosier" by birth and training, born near Knox, in Starke county, Indiana, in February, 1852, a son of Jacob and Charlotte (Warrington) Bozarth. Jacob Bozarth was one of the first residents of Starke county and had the honor of being elected its first county recorder, serving in that capacity for several years after the organization of the county. He was a young man when he moved to Starke county, and he married there Miss Charlotte Warrington, of a Delaware family. The Bozarth family is of French Huguenot origin, its original members in America having settled first in Virginia, New Jersey and the eastern part of Maryland, from whence they later emigrated west and located in Pennsylvania, and still later, in Ohio and Indiana. Jacob Bozarth was a son of George Bozarth, born at Ten Mile Creek, Pennsylvania, in 1774, and he was also the father of Gilbert Bozarth, born in 1815, and who became a well known pioneer in the west. His letters, giving some of his experiences on the border land, form an interesting portion of the history of the Bozarth family. Nelson J. Bozarth, a grandson of George, is a prominent lawyer in Valparaiso, Indiana, and was a leading candidate for the nomination for governor in 1904.

Jacob Bozarth, of this review, was reared on the home farm in Indiana, receiving a good education, and like his father he was later elected the county recorder of Starke

county, elected in 1882, and he served continuously in the office for eight years. Until he came to Okmulgee, in 1900, he had lived all his life in Starke county, Indiana, and for a long number of years was in business in Knox, principally as a dealer in real estate, loans and abstracts, and in various ways was intimately associated with the history of that community.

Mr. Bozarth is a Democrat in politics, and one of his sons, Mark L. Bozarth, is an attorney in Okmulgee, a graduate of the law department of the Valparaiso University, while another son, Ernest L., is a graduate in pharmacy from the same institution. There are also two daughters in the family, Mary B. and Daisy F. Mr. Bozarth's wife, to whom he was married in Starke county, bore the maiden name of Phebe Westhafer, and was born in Ohio. Mr. Bozarth is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Rebekahs.

T. F. RANDOLPH. The banking institutions of a community indicate in a large degree the prosperity and business standing of the citizens, and when properly managed they reflect credit upon the cities in which they are located. Oklahoma is especially fortunate in the character of its banks and financiers, and among the latter is numbered T. F. Randolph, the president of the Okmulgee National Bank, an exceptionally strong institution. It is a source of creditable pride to this bank that during the panic of 1907 it gained in deposits during the entire period, instead of losing, and for the year from January 26, 1907, to February 14, 1908, the deposits had increased from \$57,396 to \$111,759, a period that covers the worst days of the financial depression. The capital stock of the bank is \$50,000.

Mr. Randolph was born at Peoria, Illinois, where he was reared and received his education. From 1897 until August of 1903 he was a resident of Wellington, Kansas, and from there he came to Okmulgee, Oklahoma, and organized the Okmulgee National Bank. But for several years before entering the banking business he was engaged in dealing in real estate and loans and in financial enterprises. Mr. Randolph laid out and was the original owner of the townsite of Morris, in Okmulgee county, eight miles east of the city of Okmulgee. This town is noted for the wealth of the agricultural country surrounding it and more recently for its oil and gas wells. The fra-

ternal societies to which Mr. Randolph belongs are, Okmulgee Lodge, No. 78, I. O. O. F., and Okmulgee Lodge, No. 1136, B. P. O. E.

JOHN PARKER BRADBURY, postmaster of Wetumka, Hughes county, is now serving his second term, both appointments being made by President Roosevelt. Mr. Bradbury also retains considerable interest in farming and live stock, so that altogether he is a man of varied and substantial activities. Born in Edgar county, Illinois, November 27, 1858, he is a son of William and Jennie (Larkins) Bradbury, his father's ancestors coming from England and his mother's from Wales. It will thus be seen that he is of pure British stock. From early boyhood he assisted about the home farm and completed his education at the Edgar County College, from which he was graduated as a student of Professor Hurdy. Soon afterward he came to Kansas on a prospecting tour and finally located in Greenwood county, where he purchased a sheep ranch and conducted it until 1891. In that year he became a resident of the Indian Territory and in December, 1901, located in Pottawatomie county, as foreman of the large ranch owned by William Griffenstein.

At the founding of the new town of Wetumka, in 1901, he here established a real estate business, which he conducted for several years in connection with his actual business. In 1902 Mr. Bradbury received his appointment as postmaster of Wetumka, and he has since held that office with credit. Naturally, he is a Republican in politics and has served as a member of the county central committee of his party, in which he has been an active and useful worker. March 17, 1881, Mr. Bradbury married Miss Susan M. Patterson, daughter of Samuel and Mary Margaret (Blair) Patterson, of Edgar county, Illinois. Their four children are: Minnie, born, March 9, 1882; Mable, January 7, 1885; Fisher J., August 30, 1889, and Charles Bradbury, December 1, 1897.

WILLIAM LYTOR WOOLEY, who is a pioneer merchant of Stuart, Hughes county, is a native of Louisville, Kentucky, born, November 4, 1855. His parents are John and Catherine (McMullen) Wooley, his father being an Englishman, born in Gloucestershire, who came to the United States when a young man. His mother is a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch parentage. Mr.

Wooley was educated in the public schools of his native state and obtained his first business experience as a clerk in the general store of J. J. McAlester, at Savannah, Indian Territory. He remained at that point, engaged in various mercantile pursuits, for a period of seven years. This long and thorough experience enabled him to successfully establish an independent business at Stuart.

When he first located there the place was known as Hoyuby, Mr. Wooley being mainly instrumental in having the name changed to Stuart, in 1895. Obviously, he was entitled to this honor, as he was not only the pioneer merchant of the place, but its first postmaster, holding the latter position for ten years. He was an earnest and successful promoter of the town, both in mercantile, real estate and financial matters, and is still a leader in all of these lines. He is a director and vice president of the bank of Stuart and is fully alive to all the best interests of the town and county. In common with many men of broad energy and activity, Mr. Wooley has his special forms of recreations and is widely known as a successful fisherman and hunter of small game.

In 1879 Mr. Wooley was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Choate, daughter of Allen Choate, and the children born to them have been as follows: Samuel L., Annie L., now Mrs. O. S. Penney, of Chickasha, Oklahoma; Catherine, who became the wife of J. H. Bruce, a merchant of Stuart; Irene, Mrs. Edward Vaughn, of Alex, Oklahoma; and Clara, wife of Dr. Whitaker, of Stuart. Mr. Wooley's second wife was Miss Mildred Reynolds, and their two children are, Helen M. and Willie Ruth Wooley.

JAMES MULLENS GRIFFICE. Having enjoyed a long and prosperous career in various lumber and mercantile pursuits before coming to Oklahoma, in 1899, James M. Griffice, of Yeager, Hughes county, was well qualified to become an important factor in the development of the county. He is an Alabaman, born in Perry county, November 23, 1818, a son of James and Elizabeth (Smith) Griffice, his father's family having long been established in the old Dominion and being of ancient Welsh origin. His mother's old world ancestors were Scotch, her father, Robert Smith, being a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, who came to North Carolina at an early day. Mr.

Griffice was educated in the public schools of Perry county until the outbreak of the Civil war, which completely wrecked the prospects of any further education. The father was a mechanic and manufacturer and also the owner of a considerable plantation, operated by slaves. But the Civil war threw him entirely upon his business resources, and in various ventures of this kind he was assisted by his son, James M. The young man assisted his father until he was twenty-one years of age, when he left home and removed to middle Tennessee, where, on account of poor health, he abandoned his business ambitions and engaged in the raising of cattle and horses. This outdoor occupation he followed profitably and to the benefit of his health until he was twenty-seven years of age, when he entered into a new field, as proprietor of a sawmill. He was thus engaged for eight or ten years, the principal scenes of his operations being near Gallatin, Tennessee, where he became widely known as a lumber manufacturer.

Mr. Griffice's next change of location was to Wellington, Kansas, where in 1889, he was placed in charge of the branch office of the Singer Manufacturing Company, remaining thus employed until 1899, when he became a resident of Oklahoma City, engaging in the hardware business as an employee of the N. B. Utt Hardware Company. In 1900 he was appointed manager of a store operated by the Bonebroker Hardware and Implement Company, at Geary, thus continuing until 1902, when he removed to Watonga, and there engaged in the implement business. He next located at Enid, as proprietor of the Enid Pump and Supply Company, which was then one of the heaviest hardware stores in that part of the territory. In 1904, Mr. Griffice settled at Yeager, Hughes county, and established a house for the sale of general merchandise and agricultural implements, which he has since developed into an extensive and profitable business. In 1902 Mr. Griffice was married to Mrs. Callie M. Welch, a widow, of Norman, Oklahoma, and they have one child, Parrie Marie Griffice.

JOHN WILLIAM GEORGE, postmaster at Yeager, Hughes county, has had experience and training which has well qualified him to conduct the affairs of his office in a business-like and creditable manner. He is an Illinoisan, born in Perry county, near Tam-

aroa, December 1, 1867, son of John M. and Amanda Rebecca (Farmer) George. His father, who was a native of Virginia, came to Illinois in his young days and was there educated and there met his future wife, who was a native of Illinois.

John W., of this sketch, received his education in the public schools of his native county, and entered into business life as an employe of George A. Hill, at Woodlawn, Jefferson county, Illinois. After serving with him as a buyer and clerk in his store until he had become thoroughly posted in the details of the business he himself bought a stock of general merchandise and established a store at Drivers, Jefferson county. After continuing his enterprise three years, he sold his establishment and started from Texas on a tour of inspection in view of locating in that state. In 1900, however, he became a traveling salesman for the Schuylkill Mills, of Philadelphia, his line being general dry goods, and his territory, the state of Illinois. After a few months of this experience he located at Mt. Vernon, Illinois, and opened a hotel and restaurant at that point. His next business venture was to connect himself with the Osgood & Johnson Tie Company, as timber inspector. In their interests he traveled to Oklahoma, becoming so much impressed with the possibilities of the country that during the same year he located at Roff, in the Chickasaw Nation. He there formed a partnership with William Bond, his father-in-law, and under the name of George & Bond, conducted a general merchandise business for three months, when he became sole proprietor. Believing that Yeager was more favorable for the conduct of his enterprise he removed thither and continued in the same line.

After a short time he abandoned his own business in favor of the responsible position of leading foreman for his old employers, Osgood & Johnson, and remained with them until the dissolution of the firm, after which he retained his position with their successors, the Lee N. Robinson Tie Company. He continued in their service until July, 1903, when he returned to Yeager and assumed a more responsible business of general contracting, being still associated with the Lee N. Robinson Company. Subsequently, he re-established himself as a general merchant and continued thus until 1906, when he disposed of all his business

interests and, with Dr. E. D. C. Wing, organized the Farmers Bank of Yeager, of which he became president. Soon after selling his stock in this concern he was appointed postmaster of the place. Besides having creditably performed the duties of this office he has served as treasurer of the city and has been a member of the school board since the town was founded.

On May 11, 1891, Mr. George married Miss Ida Bond, of Jefferson county, Illinois, a daughter of William Bond, still a resident of that county. Their three children are: Berthold M., Sherron H. W., and Floe George.

BERNARD NAPOLEON HICKS, a young and thoroughly educated lawyer of Hughes county, has been a resident of Holdenville, its seat of government, since his election to the county superintendency of schools when Oklahoma became a state. He was born in Cannon county, Tennessee, on the 18th of August, 1873, and is a son of B. N. Hicks, Sr., and Avy (Hutchison) Hicks. The ancestors of the paternal branch of the family are traced to France, while the Hutchisons are of Irish extraction.

Mr. Hicks obtained his earlier education in the schools of Carthage and Smithville, Tennessee, graduating from the high school of the latter city with the class of 1895. His next step was to take a scientific course at Fountain College, at Smithfield, and in 1898-9 he was a student in the law department of the Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee. After a period spent as a teacher in his home schools and those of Smith county, Tennessee, Mr. Hicks commenced the practice of his profession at Carthage, passed four years as a lawyer at that point, and in 1903 removed to Indian Territory, first locating at Wetumka. In 1907, when Oklahoma became a state, Mr. Hicks opened an office at Holdenville, the county seat, becoming a member of the law firm of Langston, Hicks & O'Neil, and assuming at the same time the office of superintendent of schools of Hughes county. As he assumed its duties with the first county and state officers of Oklahoma, in common with his associates, he was obliged to organize his department and accomplish the hard task of placing the schools of the county on a working basis, as indicated by the new constitution and statutes. That this radical work was eminently satisfactory



Felix P. Canard.

is proven by the fact that he has retained the office to the present time. Superintendent Hicks was married, in 1893, to Miss Allie Lamberson, of Carthage, Tennessee, a daughter of Ira B. Lamberson, of that place. One child, Pauline, has been born to their union.

JAMES KNOX KING, sheriff of Hughes county, Oklahoma, residing at Holdenville, is a native of Arkansas, born, January 27, 1869, in Perry county, a son of W. J. G. and Amanda (Glass) King. His father was a wheelwright, of the old school of mechanics, who was engaged in farming in his community. He was a native of Tennessee and from an old and well established family, which traced its origin to the Scotch-Irish. His wife was also of the same ancestry.

The education of James K. King was obtained in the district schools of his native vicinity, and as a young man, he assisted his father upon the home premises. When he came to the western territory he was engaged in the manufacture of lumber and was employed in the mills near the boundary line between Arkansas and Louisiana. Later, he went to the eastern part of Indian Territory, settling at Cameron, where there was then only one store and a depot building. He obtained a position in the employ of the Martin Cotton Gin, for a short time—about a year. He then headed farther west and landed in the Cherokee Nation, where he followed farming, and later became a contractor at drilling wells. Subsequently, he was found in the Chickasaw Nation, where he engaged in the live-stock business and dealt extensively in mules. Coming to Holdenville, he resumed the role of a well driller and contractor, operating in the vicinity of Holdenville and at Wetumka.

Mr. King was elected to the office of sheriff of Hughes county, Oklahoma, in 1907, going into office at the time the new state was admitted into the Union, November 17, 1907. He is a careful and conscientious official. His devotion to his office is only exceeded by that toward his family and his efforts to give his children good educational advantages. He was united in marriage to Miss Kansas Green, daughter of a physician, of Arkansas. Six children were born of this union: James William, Frederick M., Gladys May, Cecil, Grace Irene, Jessie. Mr. King is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is accounted a progres-

sive, painstaking man, such as is always appreciated in new states and counties, where the formation of good government has not yet been fully completed.

FELIX P. CANARD. Thoroughly educated both in literary and commercial branches, Felix P. Canard, a well known real estate dealer of Wetumka, is one of the foremost representatives of the former Creek Nation in this part of the state. He was born within the limits of that nation, December 19, 1879, his father, Thomas Canard, being a native Creek Indian and a public official of great activity and prominence. The elder Mr. Canard had much to do with the regulation of the tribal relations of his people, being for many years a judge, administering their laws. The mother of Felix P. died March 9, 1899. The grandparents on his father's side were of old Alabama stock of the Creek Nation and came, with other members of his people, to the lands allotted them in the Indian Territory.

Mr. Felix P. Canard, of this sketch, was educated in the schools of the Creek Nation at Wetumka Mission and in the Eufaula high school, subsequently enjoying a course at the University of Oklahoma, located at Norman. Having thus laid a thorough foundation in literary and general branches he pursued a business course at the Dallas Commercial College, where he was graduated, April 27, 1901. His education well fits him for the responsible position of Creek interpreter, which position he fills. At the death of his father, May 2, 1897, Mr. Canard entered actively into business pursuits, his first position being as an employee of H. H. Homan, in the capacity of clerk and interpreter at Old Wetumka. At the death of his mother, March 9, 1899, he removed from that place to accept a position in the store of E. J. Scales, at Holdenville, Indian Territory, where he worked one year, using this money to complete his business course in Dallas. Later, he became connected with Meadors Bros. & Busey, at Wetumka, retaining this latter position until 1907. In that year he established his present business as a real estate dealer, in which he is singularly prosperous. His wife was formerly Miss Lulu Carr, a native of the Creek Nation and a daughter of Rev. Robert Carr, a Baptist clergyman. One child has been born to them—Alice Canard.

THOMAS WALTER MACKEY, secretary of the Doak-Mackey Hardware Company, of Wetumka, Hughes county, is a native of old Choctaw county, Mississippi, where he was born August 26, 1866, being a son of A. R. and Sallie (Moore) Mackey. The family originated in Ireland but for many generations has been established in the south. Both parents are natives of Alabama, the maternal ancestors being of Scotch-Irish descent. A. R. Mackey, the father, is a true southerner in every respect, even to the fact of his stanch service in the Confederate army under the great cavalry leader General Forrest. A. R. Mackey and wife were married in April, 1865. To this union were born eight children, five boys and three girls.

Thomas W. Mackey, of this sketch, being the eldest, and the war between the states having stripped the family of all their property, did not receive very much education, having to remain at home and work on the farm. What education he did get was received in the public schools of Webster county, Mississippi. At the age of twenty-one he left home and for the first two years went to school and worked alternately, part of the time working for his board morning and evening while going to school. So Mr. Mackey owes most of his education and the property he has accumulated to his own efforts. In early life he entered the employ of Bloomfield & Fried, general merchants of Starkville, Oktibbeha county, Mississippi. For several years he continued in their employ and then engaged with J. W. Hays in Eupora, and from there came to the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, in 1891, where he remained two years. He then returned to Eupora and engaged with Doak &ingham until 1896, when he was employed by Buchanan & Son of Eupora. In 1900 he moved to Winona, Mississippi, where he worked in the hardware store of Turner & Turner for one year.

On September 13, 1901, Mr. Mackey came to reside at Wetumka, where he has since remained in the development of an extensive business in the line of hardware, furniture and implements. The firm owns the store building in which they do business. It was built in 1907, is two stories high, of brick and stone, and contains a floor space of 17,500 square feet, which is said to constitute more floor space than that of any retail hardware store in the state of Ok-

lahoma. Upon the incorporation of the concern, Mr. Mackey was elected its secretary and treasurer and it is largely due to his energy and ability that the house has attained its present standing. He is also president of the Mackey Hardware Company in Henryetta, Oklahoma. In addition he also has considerable farming interests and is actively engaged in local public affairs. Having always taken a very active part in politics he has represented his town in several Single Statehood conventions before statehood came. He is a "Henry Grady" kind of Democrat, believing in a New South and that the "bloody shirt" should be referred to as little as possible. Mr. Mackey has also served as alderman of his home place.

November 25, 1900, he was married to Miss Kate Castle, of Lodi, Mississippi, daughter of Green and Albina (McClellan) Castle, a farmer of that place. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Mackey are: Robert Castle, Walter Gladney, Paul William and Marthy C. Mr. Mackey is a member of the Woodmen of the World, Wetumka Camp, No. 248, of which he is council commander.

LEO JOSEPH O'SHAUGHNESSY, M. D., a practicing physician of Wetumka, comes of an Irish family perhaps best known through its maternal representatives, his mother being a grand-niece of the great southern statesman, John C. Calhoun. The Doctor himself is a native of Nashville, Tennessee, son of M. J. and Anna (Pyles) O'Shaughnessy. His father, who was a native of Ireland, emigrated to America when quite a young man and in the city of Nashville became an extensive manufacturer of cotton seed oil. Prior to coming to Tennessee, however, he had been a resident of Newport, Kentucky, and while living there became connected with the interior department of the United States government. This appointment called him to Washington where he resided for some years, both in connection with his work and as a physician in the treasury department under General Spinner.

Dr. O'Shaughnessy received his early education in private schools of Huntsville, Alabama, and at St. Bernard's College, Columbia, also in that state. Later he attended St. Viateur's College at Kankakee, Illinois, and pursued his professional studies in the Medical College of the Kansas City University, from which he was graduated in the class of



J. M. Mackay
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1908 with the degree M. D. His professional experience prior to the commencement of his private practice included a clinical course of two years in the Kansas City German Hospital and at St. Joseph's Hospital, also of that city. He commenced practice in Kansas City, but in 1908 removed to Wetumka, Oklahoma. His wife, before marriage, was known as Miss Clara Perrimen, of Charlevoix, Michigan.

LAFAYETTE WALKER, a corporation lawyer and a financier of substantial and growing reputation, in the community, is a resident of Holdenville, Hughes county, Oklahoma. He was born in Carroll county, Arkansas, November 27, 1867, and is a son of William and Mary (Ramsey) Walker. The blood both of Ireland and of France runs in his veins and the first American ancestors located in various southern states at an early period of the country's history. The paternal side of the family has been established in Tennessee for several generations, while his mother's forefathers long were residents of North Carolina.

Mr. Walker's early education was obtained in the public school and at Clark's Academy in his native county. He began the study of law under private tutors and was finally admitted to the bar of the Indian Territory at Muskogee in the year 1897. He commenced the practice of his profession in that city, being first connected with the office of his preceptor, George E. Nelson. Subsequently he located at Holdenville in independent practice and also closely identified himself with the financial affairs of that city. He assisted in the organization of the National Bank of Holdenville, became one of its most active directors, and since 1904 has acted as attorney for the United States treasury department of the comptroller of the currency. He is also the local attorney for the Frisco Railroad and the Pioneer Telephone Company, his professional business being largely confined to corporation law and the management of large vested interests. Mr. Walker's wife was formerly Miss Amanda M. Seitz to whom he was married in Carroll county, Arkansas, and the four children born to them are: George E., William L., Mary and Abraham Walker.

WALTER LEVI ADAMS, one of the industrious farmers of Stuart, Oklahoma, is a native of Mississippi, born May 24, 1857, in Lafayette county, a son of John and

Jane (Norris) Adams. The father was a farmer and was born in Alabama, of an old, well established family of English descent. On the maternal side, Walter L. Adams was also of English ancestry. His early education was secured in the common schools of Mississippi, and his first venture in the business of life's real activities was in assisting his father on his farm. He went to Texas in 1878 and engaged in the calling of a southwestern farmer in Montague county, where he continued for six years, during which time he extended his operations and added to his holdings.

He came to the Chickasaw Nation in the Indian Territory in 1885, to a point where the town of Cornish is now located. There he engaged in ranching and general farming operations, having leased a large tract of land. Later, as the country settled up and fences were established, he devoted his efforts to farming only. He went to Roff, Indian Territory and there continued farming for two years and in 1893 went to the Cherokee Nation, in the vicinity of Tahlequah, removing to Stuart in 1896, where he assisted materially in the development of the town and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is the president of the O. G. Rose Mercantile Co., of Stuart, and vice-president of the Trading Co., of Ashland. He was appointed magistrate by the county commissioners and served with much credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the law abiding citizens. Politically, he supports the Democrat party.

In 1883, Mr. Adams was united happily in marriage to Miss Augusta Farmer, of Alabama, who is the daughter of Frank Farmer. The children born of this union are as follows: Charles B., Frank H., Carrie R., David N., Ida Jane, John H., William L. and Levi L.

CHARLES ROSS ANTHONY, a merchant highly respected, doing business at Holdenville, Oklahoma, was born in Trenton, Tennessee, August 10, 1885, a son of Z. C. and Elvira (Pennington) Anthony. His father was a farmer and a native of Tennessee, and came from an old and respected family which traces its origin to Scotland. On the maternal side the family is of Scotch and Irish extraction.

Mr. Anthony's education was obtained in the public schools in his native neighborhood. He accompanied his parents to southeastern Missouri and to the town of Coot-

er, where he attended the public schools and later the schools of Holdenville, Oklahoma. He also added to his good store of knowledge by attending the Indianola Business College. He first commenced his real activities of life at the age of sixteen as an employe in a minor position in the store of E. J. Scales, a general merchandise dealer, with whom he continued as a clerk for six years. He succeeded so well that at the termination of his clerkship, he purchased his employer's stock of goods and became proprietor himself, changing the name of the store to that of the "Anthony Store." This was indeed a rare commercial achievement and has attracted wide attention. He is ably assisted in the routine work of the store by his brother, William N. Anthony, and by his sister, Miss Vanice Vivian Anthony. Mr. Anthony is a member of the Masonic order, advanced to the thirty-second degree, and also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

DALTON ELLINGTON COX, a railway agent for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, at Calvin, Hughes county, Oklahoma, is a native of Illinois, born at Springfield, May 11, 1879, a son of Robert C. and Ida (Bell) Cox. The father is a business man of Springfield, Illinois, and is a native of New York state. On his mother's side, Mr. Cox traces his ancestry to Scotland, her father having been born in that country so famous for its rugged stock of excellent types of true manhood and womanhood.

Dalton E. Cox attended Lincoln school, one of the public schools of Springfield, his native city, immortalized by being the home-place of President Lincoln. Mr. Cox attended the public schools at Janesville, Wisconsin, and subsequently graduated from the high schools of Springfield. He commenced his business and commercial career by assisting, at odd times, in the Bressmer Dry Goods Company's house, at Springfield, this being after his graduation. He then held a position with the Chicago & Alton Railway at Bloomington, Illinois, as yard clerk and chief clerk to the train-master, J. E. Sumner, at Roodhouse, Illinois, later entering the passenger train service of the same company in 1900.

After proving his ability with these various roads and in numerous positions, Mr. Cox was employed by the Rock Island System as bill clerk, and was located at Des

Moines, Iowa. On May 30, 1900, he was appointed as station agent at Valley Junction, Iowa, filling such position until September 14, 1904, when he was transferred to Newton, Iowa, remaining there until September 14, 1907, then coming to Calvin, Oklahoma, as their local agent. In this community of the newly-made state, he is prominently known in its business and social affairs. In his political views he is a supporter of the Republican party. Mr. Cox was married October 30, 1905, to Miss Florence Woodcock, of Ruthven, Palo Alto county, Iowa. Mr. Cox's life illustrates the value of an early educational training and the faithful performance of every known duty, in the lower and humbler walks of life, which in the end, lead step by step, to better, more profitable and desirable positions in life's activities.

WILLIAM THOMAS ANGLIN, an attorney-at-law, practicing at Calvin, Oklahoma, was born in Martinsville, Virginia, June 13, 1882, a son of John B. and Pocahontas (Houchins) Anglin. The father was a business man of Martinsville, a native of the Old Dominion state, and of an old established family of that state. On the maternal side the family was also from Virginia descendants and of Irish ancestry. William T. Anglin was educated in the public schools and also attended some of the private schools of his native state. Later, he had the advantage of attending Milligan College, at Milligan, Tennessee, graduating with the class of 1902, with the well earned degree of B. S. He then entered the University of Virginia, being in the literary department for a year and a half, then in the law department of this most excellent educational institution, and graduating in the class of 1905, with the degree of B. L. He then came to the Indian Territory, locating, first at Allen, in Pontotoc county, where he practiced his profession, coming to Calvin later, when he established himself permanently.

Mr. Anglin is chairman of the Republican county committee of Hughes county, and was honored by his party with the first candidacy for the office of county attorney, but was defeated at the polls, owing to the minority of his party in the county. He was married to Miss Claude Agnes Reid, daughter of J. T. Reid, of Allen, Oklahoma. One son blessed this marriage—Philip Reid Anglin.

DAVID DANIEL BRUNSON, mayor of Coalgate and senior member of the law firm of Fooshee and Brunson, was born in Rome, Georgia, November 29, 1873. In 1876 the family came to Texas, locating near Breckenridge and it was there on the cattle ranch and farm that Mr. Brunson was reared and spent his youth. The parents again moved, this time settling at Amity, Arkansas, in which place, at the high school, he obtained his literary education. He chose law for a profession and entered the Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, completing his course in the month of February, 1900, and receiving his degree of LL. B. In August, 1901, he located at Coalgate and began a legal career which has marked him as one of the able, resourceful and successful members of the district bar.

It should be noted here that Mr. Brunson emanates from the Georgia family, his father being Daniel T. Brunson, born in Lee county, that state in 1840 and now residing at Rock Creek, now Rosboro, Arkansas. Since the Civil war he has passed his life on the farm and the ranch, but during that great civil strife he was a member of the Fourth Georgia Infantry Regiment and served in Northern Virginia, under General Robert E. Lee, having fought in twenty-three battles of the war and being present with the command when it surrendered at Appomattox. Daniel T. Brunson was the son of Almarine Brunson, a wealthy planter of Georgia and passed his boyhood and early manhood in acquiring an excellent education. The father married Eliza Woodard and all of their seven children lived to years of maturity. For his companion through life, Daniel Brunson chose Sarah Frances Cheves, a daughter of Frank Cheves, a merchant and farmer in Georgia. By this union fifteen children were born, and a remarkable feature of this family was the fact that there were three sets of twins. Those of this family surviving are: Frank A., of Rosboro, Arkansas; L. C., of Midland, Texas; David D. and Marv E., twins, the latter wife of L. C. Hering, of Amity, Arkansas; Annie, who married Claude Hering, of Amity; Thomas and Susie, twins, the former a graduate in civil engineering from the University of Arkansas and a resident of Rosboro and the latter a teacher in the Coalgate schools; Ida is also a teacher at Coalgate.

Oklahoma; Eula, the youngest, resides in Rosboro with the parents.

David D. Brunson was admitted to the bar at Lebanon, Tennessee and at Murfreesboro, Arkansas, and tried his first case in Amity where defended a young man for shooting his grandfather, a singular and rare occurrence even in Arkansas. He was admitted before Judge Clayton of the Federal courts of the Indian Territory and has been identified with general practice at Coalgate and other points in his judicial district since. Soon after his advent at Coalgate he formed a partnership with George A. Fooshee, the style of the law firm being Fooshee and Brunson which has proven a formidable one.

As a citizen, Mr. Brunson took a warm, personal interest in achieving Statehood and identified himself early with the Democratic party of the Indian Territory. He has been a delegate to every Democratic convention of the commonwealth and was a member of the platform committee in the convention of 1908, at Tulsa. He spoke on the political issues in the campaign preliminary to the first state election and added his mite to the influence which secured the adoption of the constitution. He was identified with the question of public education in Coalgate and when serving as city attorney, drafted the ordinance submitting the proposition as to whether the city schools should be organized under a separate system, which prevailed. The question was submitted in May and a nine month's school was held the same year. He was mayor of Coalgate when the waterworks system was installed, as well as when the school houses were built, he negotiating the sale of the bonds which constructed the one and erected the other.

As a firm Fooshee and Brunson are the attorneys of the Rock Island railroad company, the Oklahoma Central Railroad Company at Coalgate and for the First National Bank of Coalgate as well as for like institutions at Tupelo. Mr. Brunson is also attorney for The Murrow Indian Orphans' Home, of Coal county. In fraternal affairs, Mr. Brunson is connected with the Masons and Elks. He was married October 5, 1904, to Miss Mattie Hering, daughter of Robert and Kitty (McDonald) Hering. There is no issue by this union.

PATRICK GREENAN, county treasurer of Coal county and a resident of and property

owner in Coalgate, where he has passed his active business life, was born in Braidwood, Illinois, March 17, 1872. His father, James Greenan, was born in Ireland and reared in Ayrshire, Scotland, and there married Elizabeth Girvin, who is now a resident of Coalgate. In 1869 the parents emigrated from Scotland and established themselves in the state of Illinois. The father was a coal miner and brought his family to its final destination, Lehigh, Oklahoma, in 1881, and passed away at Coalgate, in 1889, aged forty-four years. The children of their union are: Jennette who married John Creber and died in Coal county, leaving one child; Patrick, of this sketch; John, of Greenwood, Arkansas; and Francis and David who still remain at home.

Patrick Greenan, or "Patsy" as he is universally known, also became a coal miner at the tender age of nine years. He began with a boy's job and passed through the various stages of the miner's vocation and when he abandoned it, after fourteen years service, he was an expert in the pit. His education was obtained by lamplight after work hours and at night schools, until he was twenty-three years of age, when he took a course in Central Business College, at Sedalia, Missouri. From Lehigh, the family came to Coalgate in 1890 and in 1896, Patrick embarked in merchandising, as a clerk for J. B. McDougal and Company, and after learning the business thoroughly he engaged in business on his own account, the firm being Cardwell and Greenan which made itself well known during the eight years it existed. Selling his interest in the business he was employed by the Coalgate Company, in charge of its implement department and continued with the company until November 17, 1907, when he resigned to take up his official duties as treasurer of his county.

On the approach of Statehood, Mr. Greenan made the campaign for the treasurer's office and defeated his opposition in the primary and defeated the Republican candidate and Socialist candidate as well, being declared elected by more than seven hundred majority. Mr. Greenan in his secret society affairs, is a member of the Masonic order; is past master of the Blue Lodge, No. 211, and is on the road to the thirty-second degree, being a member of Albert Pike Lodge of Perfection, No. 2, of McAlester. He is an

Elk and is fully abreast with the times in which he lives. He erected his own home in Coalgate and is half-owner of the building in which the business of Cardwell & Son is conducted.

March 20, 1900, Mr. Greenan was happily united in marriage in Coalgate to Miss Ann Jane Farrimond, daughter of James Farrimond, a mine operator and a man of English birth. Mrs. Greenan was born in Lancashire, England, January 1, 1881. Their children of the marriage are Evelyn Frances, James and Roland.

JAMES R. PERRY, one of the pioneer merchants of Coalgate where for the past seventeen years he has been a citizen, and where his entry into business was marked by a most humble and unassuming beginning, was born in Davidson county, Tennessee, July 22, 1861. His father, Rufus Perry, was a native of that county and was reared and educated there. Rufus Perry, born in 1839, was the son of Captain Thomas Perry, descended from a pioneer ancestor of the state and his people were of the farming class. Thomas Perry died from the effects of an accident about 1863. His second wife was Bettie Joiner and their children were: Rufus; Frances, wife of Rufus Carman, who died in Grayson county, Texas; Margaret, wife of Richard Cuffman, of Tennessee. By his first marriage Thomas Perry was the father of Benjamin and Bettie Perry, who passed their lives in Tennessee. Bettie became the wife of John Webb.

Rufus Perry was educated but sparingly and devoted his rather short life to farming. He married Harriet Bruce, a daughter of J. Wesley Bruce, a descendant of the Scotch Bruce who founded the family in America in the early history of our country. They lived in Tennessee, in pioneer times and Mr. Perry joined Company H, 44th Tennessee Infantry in the Confederate army and participated in the battle of Shiloh and all others in which his regiment was engaged until he was taken sick with fever and died in the service at Tupelo, Mississippi, in 1863. The dramatic closing of his life was one of the pathetic pieces of the family history. He left his family with little for support and when the mother died the son, James R., was his sister's companion and support during single life. The widow of Rufus Perry survived until 1875 when she passed away, the mother of Adeline, widow of Lee Bruce, of



J. H. Perry

Coalgate, Oklahoma, and James R. of this memoir. For her second husband, Mrs. Perry had married S. L. Bruce and by him was the mother of John L., a merchant of Coalgate and Mary W., wife of George W. Everett, of Sparta, Tennessee.

The free schools of the country where James R. Perry was reared gave him the knowledge of books. He began his business career at the age of twenty years when he came to what was then Indian Territory learning the blacksmith's trade together with that of wagon-making. He also learned the carpenter's trade, making his home for a time in Stringtown. His last work as a tradesman was done on the Choctaw capitol building, at Tushkahomma, after which event he established himself in Lehigh and was for seven years a clerk in the store of the mining company of that place. In April, 1892, he came to Coalgate with a capital of one hundred and fifty dollars, and joined his cousin in a mercantile venture. The firm of Bruce & Perry did a general business two years when Bruce sold out to M. L. Elzey and Elzey & Perry was the style of the firm the following four years, when it dissolved and since 1897 Mr. Perry has conducted the business under his own name.

As a contributor to the substantial growth of Coalgate, Mr. Perry has erected one of the best residences of the place and also erected his store building, one of the most valuable within the city. He owns a valuable property near the town and as will be noted by what has already been said, has steadily forged his way to the front rank, from the original investment he made when he started at Coalgate seventeen years ago. He has served as city treasurer, having been elected by the Democratic party. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to Albert Pike Lodge of Perfection, No. 2, and Indian Consistory, No. 2, of McAlester, Oklahoma. He is now senior warden of Lodge No. 211. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Perry was united in marriage February 5, 1888, to Mary C. Simmons, a daughter of W. P. and Isabella (Castilla) Simmons, of Jasper county, Missouri. Mrs. Perry is a native of Tennessee, born in Bradley county, April 28, 1867. The issue of this marriage was: L. Connor, born January 17,

1889; Marguerite, September 13, 1892; Irene, November 11, 1897; and James Gordon, March 1, 1906. Those deceased are: Pauline, born August 8, 1895, died October 28, 1896; and James Rufus, born August 4, 1900, died January 4, 1901.

JOHN B. JONES, postmaster of Lehigh has been a resident of Oklahoma since 1887 and of Lehigh since 1890, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits until his appointment as postmaster in 1898. He succeeded W. D. Covington and has been re-appointed since as often as the office has been advanced to a higher class. Mr. Jones was born in Wales, a son of Jacob D. Jones and wife, who emigrated to the United States. The father died in New York and the mother, Ann Jones passed away at Collinsville, Illinois. Their children were: Joseph, of Haileyville, Oklahoma; Anthony, of Krebs, Oklahoma; John B., of this sketch; Mary, wife of J. S. Simpson, of Collinsville, Illinois; and Margaret, who married James Owens and resides in Iola, Kansas.

John B. Jones began life as a coal miner. The limited education he received when young, he had secured before he closed his career as a miner, by attending night schools and otherwise exerting himself in that direction. He followed mining in Kentucky from which state he came to Oklahoma. He worked at his trade also in Savanna until he secured a clerkship there and he resumed this in Lehigh, when he made his home here. He has identified himself with his town as a permanent and substantial citizen, having erected one of the largest and best houses in the place. He also erected a business house in which the postoffice is located.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Jones is a believer in protection for American labor and American industries and casts his vote with the Republicans. He first voted for General U. S. Grant and has followed down along the entire line of Republican presidents ever since. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having advanced to the Commandery degree of this most ancient and honorable Order.

In September, 1876, Mr. Jones was married in Dekoven, Kentucky, to Mary James, a daughter of Ben and Margaret James, the parents being English and Welsh respectively. William A. Jones is the sole heir of his parents and is the assistant postmaster of Lehigh.

BOONE WILLIAMS, of Lehigh, president of the Lehigh National Bank and a delegate to the Constitutional convention of the state, was born in Alcorn county, Mississippi October 9, 1872, a son of Benjamin Franklin Williams, who was born in the same state in 1835. He was captain of Company B Twenty-sixth Mississippi Infantry, serving under General Lee and was through the entire Civil war. Politically, he was a Democrat, and became prominent in Alcorn county affairs.

The grandfather, Robert T. Williams, was born in North Carolina and was a pioneer settler in Mississippi. He was a farmer and died in Alcorn county in 1880, aged seventy-two years. He married Mary Dalton and their children were: Mary, married Van Flake, and died in Hood county, Texas; Emma, became Mrs. J. C. Reece and died in Corinth, Mississippi; Benjamin F.; Zebadiah, who died in Prentiss county, Mississippi; Amelia, married E. F. Sorrell and died in Cornith, Mississippi, in 1904; Robert T., Jr., of Cornith, attorney-at-law, and H. Clay, who died unmarried. Benjamin F. Williams, the father of Boone, married Mollie, daughter of John and Mary Boone. The Boone family was founded in Mississippi by John Boone who died before the Civil War; and was one of the largest slave owners of the state. He was from middle Tennessee. The children of Benjamin F. and Mollie (Boone) Williams were: Sallie A., who died single, Boone, of this sketch, and Benjamin F. Jr., of Lehigh.

Politically, Boone Williams is a supporter of the principles of the Democratic party. He was a candidate for delegate to the Constitutional convention in 1907, and in spite of strong opposition, he won the election, defeating A. E. Perry, later vice-chairman of the Republican committee of Oklahoma. As a member of that convention which made the State Constitution Mr. Williams was a member of the committee on Crimes and Punishments, Geological Surveys, General Provisions, Military, and Liquor Traffic and was also on committee on Banking where the Oklahoma banking law originated, on which committee he did most effective work. For six years he served on the Statehood Executive Committee and was the oldest member of that committee when the Statehood bill was drawn; was president of the Segregated Coal Towns Association and prepared the

memorial and plans for the sale of the segregated coal lands to actual settlers. Always a Democrat, he has performed efficient service to his party on many occasions and has served his people locally in almost every public capacity. He stumped Coal county and a portion of Atoka county, in the campaign for Statehood. As a business man, he has been alert to many interests. He is now president of the Lehigh Commercial Club and is a thirty-second degree Mason; a charter member of the South McAlester Consistory. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and Elks orders. Mr. Williams is unmarried.

GEORGE A. FOOSHEE, is the senior member of the law firm of Fooshee and Brunson, of Colgate and came to Coal county and Oklahoma in 1903 from Nocona, Texas, where as a member of the firm of Fooshee and Admire, he practiced law from 1898. He was an emigrant to Texas from Dayton, Rhea county, Tennessee. He was born in White county, Tennessee, September 30, 1869. He grew to manhood in Meigs county and owing to the financial circumstances of his parents, he was unable to procure even the rudiments of an education.

He is the son of Jonas and Jennie (Crook) Fooshee. John B. Crook, his grandfather, was one of the old settlers in Tennessee, and like Jonas Fooshee, was a farmer. Mrs. Fooshee died in 1894 and three years later her husband passed away. Their children were: Joseph C., of Dayton, Tennessee; George A., of this notice; and Robert L., of Sparta, Tennessee.

At twenty years of age George A. Fooshee was still on the farm, and from thirteen to seventeen was never in school, learning to write after the latter age. When twenty years old he entered school in Decatur, Tennessee, and with a brother kept "bach," which act was necessary to husband their combined resources. The next year he had reached a point where he was able to qualify for a teacher and he taught his first school. For the succeeding eight years he taught from August to December, attending school himself the remainder of the winter and farming in the summer months, until he finished his college course in the University of Tennessee. He was graduated from that institution in 1897 with the degree of LL. B., taught the following year and then moved out to Texas. As a teacher he was actively



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interested in all the aids and supplemental work of the teachers' organizations of his county, attending teachers' meetings, conducting examinations and commanding a salary equal to the best paid teachers in his county.

Having prepared himself by reading while teaching, and while in the university for the profession of law, his diploma admitted him to the Tennessee bar and Mr. Fooshee acquired his first experience by assisting the county attorney, by his courtesy, a matter which added no little to his self-confidence and to his strength in the trial of causes. His practice in Texas and Oklahoma has been largely commercial and litigations over real estate titles and leases and in the course of his practice coming to his present firm by reason of their professional connection with the Rock Island and Oklahoma Central railroad companies.

Active from the incipient stages of Statehood, Mr. Fooshee was present as a delegate at every Statehood meeting and was one of the fathers of Democracy in the twenty-third recording district of the Indian Territory and was chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of the district. He entered the campaign as a speaker for the constitution and the election of the Democratic ticket. Much attention and time has been spent by Mr. Fooshee in behalf of the public schools. His work as an educator clothed him with a large sympathy for public education. He was a member of the school board of Colgate for several years, and attended every meeting for four years, except two, wrote all contracts, and helped materially in erecting two new school houses. Likewise in Nocona, Texas, he served four years as a member of the school board and was also mayor of the town, and is now the city attorney of Coalgate. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Tupelo and in the Hale-Halsell Grocery Company.

In Meigs county, Tennessee, George A. Fooshee married, January 18, 1894, Miss Minnie Powell, a daughter of R. C. Powell, a farmer and merchant. The issue of their union is: Joseph C., George Trewitt, Lillian and Zetta Lee. To Mrs. Fooshee her husband gives all the credit for the educational achievements of himself. She warmly seconded his efforts in getting his education completed and enabled him to get through college by keeping boarders until he was

equipped for a successful career at the bar. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are doing good work by precept and example for the moral and spiritual elevation of humanity. Mr. Fooshee belongs to the Elks, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World.

COOPER E. DAVIS, of Coalgate, register of deeds for Coal county is a representative of the substantial young men who have been reared under the territorial conditions of the Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations and in spite of unfavorable environment, he has achieved a position of honor among his fellow citizens and has maintained himself always upright and useful as a citizen. He was born in Henry county, Tennessee, at Paris, May 26, 1868. He was seven years of age when his parents left the old home state to take up their home among the Indians of the Territory. His father, Rev. William Davis, was a native of Giles county, was self-educated there, and learned the wagon-maker's trade. His birth occurred in 1837 and his father was Vachel Davis, who after the Civil war moved to Arkansas and died at Greenwood, the father of four sons and as many daughters.

William Davis served four years as private in the Confederate army in Tennessee, being a soldier in the Trans-Mississippi department. He was mustered out at Marshall, Texas, and returned home to resume his trade. He was converted young and responded to the call to preach the gospel. In 1875 he came, according to arrangement, to work among the Indians and establish himself at Stringtown where he opened a wood-work shop and made it the prop which should sustain his family in the material things of life. From this point he visited the Choctaw and a part of the Chickasaw Nation, establishing churches and Sunday Schools and holding revival and other meetings. His chief business was to bring the gospel to the red men and he fulfilled his mission often at the personal discomfort of his family. He remained in Stringtown until age and the exhaustion of his work rendered him incompetent for regular service when, induced by his eldest son, he moved his family to Atoka where, November 16, 1905, he passed away. He married Melissa J. Diggs, a daughter of Rev. William Diggs, of Giles, a prominent Methodist revivalist of Tennessee and who was also one of the effective

expounders of the Methodist doctrines in the state. Mrs. Davis died in Atoka, Indian Territory, in 1904, the mother of Cooper E. of this narrative; Martha E., wife of P. L. Jackman, of Coalgate; Minnie, who married Felix E. Lucand and resides at Van Buren, Arkansas; Julia E., wife of John McElroy, of Atoka, Oklahoma, and Selma, Eunice and William E., of Atoka.

In Atoka and Coal counties, Cooper E. Davis passed his boyhood days and entered man's estate. His education came largely from the experiences of his every-day life. Twenty months would cover the time he spent in a subscription or other school and he was only thirteen years of age when he began earning money for the household by working about planing mills at Stringtown. His next work was on the section, as a track hand for the M. K. & T. Railroad Company. He remained at this and other positions on the road named for several months. He then went to Tushkahomma and engaged to work about a saw mill for a time. Coming back to Atoka he engaged as a clerk for D. C. Blossom with whom he continued five years, gaining there his primary ideas of practical business. In 1892 he came to Coalgate and entered the service of the Southwestern Coal and Improvement Company and worked himself up to be chief clerk of the office. After five years in this capacity, he was connected with Perry Brothers Coal Mining Co., also the Coalgate Co., and then on the road as traveling salesman for the Southern Fuel Company, of Dallas, Texas, and was in that position when Oklahoma was admitted into the Union, and when he announced himself for register of deeds and asked for the nomination at the hands of the Democratic party. He received a plurality over five candidates and defeated two men at the election in September, 1907, by a majority of five hundred and seventy-three votes.

From the day he earned his first dollar until the last child of the paternal household could provide for itself Mr. Davis contributed of his earnings to the support and comfort of that home. His money not only went freely but his counsel and advice and time, when needed, went toward the maintenance and happiness of those nearest his heart and the education and training of the younger ones of the family. When he acquired a family of his own the same care

was exercised for their welfare and he is seeing them grow up to become an honor to their parents and a credit to their community as upright citizens.

In the month of June, 1892, Mr. Davis married, at Atoka, Oklahoma, Minnie L. Allen, a daughter of Dr. T. J. and Helen (Gatewood) Allen, formerly citizens of Arkansas. The other Allen children are: Arthur S., of Coalgate, Oklahoma; Juanita, a stenographer in Oklahoma City, and J. M., of Coalgate, Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Davis' children are: Allen, Arthur and Helen. Mr. Davis is superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School and has taken a lively interest in both religious and educational affairs.

DAN McLAUCHLAN, secretary of the Progressive Club of Coalgate, and manager of the mercantile department of the Coalgate Company, became a citizen of Oklahoma in the early part of 1890, when he entered the mines as a coal miner. He was born at Cumnock in the County of Ayrshire, Scotland, January 29, 1863, a son of John McLauchlan, who was also born in Cumnock, the home of the famous bard "Bobby" Burns. John McLauchlan learned the trade of a miner which he followed through life, spending more than fifty years in the "pits," and abandoning this only when his powers were no longer equal to the demands of his work. He married Elizabeth McBeth, who died in Pennsylvania, while the family was temporarily sojourning there, leaving the following: Dan, of this memoir; Robert, a newspaper man, at Beamont, Texas; James, a wandering cosmopolitan, and Miss Kate, of LaSalle, Illinois.

Dan McLauchlan has been connected all his life with mining interests. He began at Arnot, Pennsylvania, when but a lad of eleven summers, and seemed to rather inherit the disposition from his father who had worked at mining all of his active years. Dan was born when his father was about twenty-five years of age, and from early boyhood, it appears that the son would certainly follow in his father's footsteps. Being hurried into the mines, only knowing the inside of a schoolroom until he passed into the second reader, Mr. McLauchlan virtually was educated under ground in the "pit." But quick and active mentally, he acquired much knowledge by absorption and observation, and the subsequent development of his fac-

ulties in the realm of business followed his natural promise. He joined the movement to promote the interests of Coalgate and make it a good place in which to reside and was chosen its secretary. He possesses the spirit of progress in a marked degree and his efforts, coupled with those of his fellow workers, will make a metropolitan center of the center of the county seat of Coal county. Mr. McLauchlan is a member of the Knights of Pythias; being past chancellor and has more than once represented his lodge at the Grand lodge.

In December, 1900, he was happily married in Coalgate, to Elizabeth Stange, daughter of James Stange, a miner, and an native of Glasgow, Scotland. The issue of this marriage is: John and Jean McLauchlan. Politically he favors the Democratic party.

JOHN S. CAMERON, of Lehigh, superintendent of the Western Coal Mining Company, and vice-president of the Merchant's National Bank, is a son of William Cameron, the widely known mining expert and government mine supervisor of the Oklahoma region and both were born in Edinburgh, Scotland, the father in 1844 and the son July 9, 1875. William Cameron, the father, was only a lad of eight summers, when he engaged in mining and has passed more than fifty years in some one of his departments of this calling. He identified himself with American mining in 1881, and two years later brought his family to the Indian Territory and became superintendent of the Atoka Mining Company's property at Lehigh and Savanna. He continued in that capacity until 1902, when he was appointed to succeed L. W. Bryan as United States Mine Inspector of the Indian Territory. He served as such until the arrival of Statehood when he was made supervisor of mines and coal expert for the government having his headquarters at McAlester, Oklahoma. In his native land William Cameron married Agnes, a daughter of John Simpson, a contractor and builder of Edinburgh. This union resulted in the following issue, John S., of this notice; Robert, died at Krebs, Oklahoma, where the family spent their first year in the United States; Alexander L., of Oklahoma; Miss Mabel J., and Campbell, both of McAlester.

John S. Cameron was reared in Pittsburg and Coal counties, Oklahoma, and attended the schools of McAlester and Lehigh, com-

pleting his collegiate course in the University of Missouri. He was appointed assistant superintendent and cashier of the Western Coal Mining Company at once and filled the position until 1904, when he was made their mining engineer with offices at St. Louis. He held such position until 1906, when he was returned to Lehigh and assigned to his present position.

As a citizen, Mr. Cameron has entered into the spirit of affairs in general at Lehigh, he being one of the promoters of the bank of which he is vice-president. It was organized in 1906, with a capital of \$25,000. In his political action Mr. Cameron affiliates with the Republican party. He was chairman of the Coal county central committee, during the campaign of 1907 and was chairman of the delegation to the State Republican convention of 1908. From May, 1907 to August, 1908, he was mayor of Lehigh. He is a wide awake citizen of the place, and is the present manager of the opera house of his city. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, advanced to the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite and Royal Arch Mason in the York Rite. He is also a member of the McAlester Consistory and Knights of Pythias orders and the Woodmen of the World.

Of his domestic affairs it may be stated that he was united in marriage March 21, 1899, to Miss Kate B. Bloomer, daughter of A. E. Bloomer, who immigrated to Oklahoma in 1893, going there from Sherman, Grayson county, Texas. The Bloomers were formerly from Kansas, where Mrs. Cameron was born in 1878. The children of this union are Louise E., John Bloomer and Clara Regina.

CLINTON E. B. CUTLER, an attorney-at-law, practicing in Coalgate, Oklahoma, is a native of the great "Prairie State" of Illinois, born in the city of Joliet, Will county, July 3, 1871, a son of Azro Cutler and the grandson of Lyman A. Cutler, the former born in New York state and the latter in the city of Providence, Rhode Island. The grandfather brought his family west from Chenango county, New York, in the pioneer days of Chicago, and was himself an early merchant there. Of his five children, only Azro and Jasper reared families. The former settled in Will county, when a young man and improved a farm. He spent the years from 1844 to 1861 in Chicago, where his

father died in 1856. He married Elizabeth Miller, daughter of John Miller, who was a Swiss settler in Illinois. Mrs. Cutler was born in Switzerland and still survives in Joliet where she reared her family. Of her children, Clinton E. B. was the older and Miss Ida L., for many years a teacher in the public schools of Chicago, is the younger.

Clinton E. B. Cutler was educated in the city schools of Joliet and was graduated from the law department of the Northern Indiana Law School, January 5, 1895, after having read law with the firm of Donohoe and McNaughton of his home town. He was admitted to the bar at Ottawa, Illinois, before the Appellate court, May 22, 1895. From 1895 to 1906 Mr. Cutler practiced law in Joliet, but was chosen in the latter year supervisor of his home place, which was one of the important and responsible offices in the gift of the citizens of the town. While an incumbent of such office three years, he instituted many innovations looking toward the saving of money to the tax-payers. He abolished the "Town Store" and went into the open markets among the merchants of the place for the town's goods. He put the "town" on a strictly cash basis and thereby relieved the public of a large interest fund. He built a sanitary sewer at the county farm and fathered the resolution to have "union" labor to do all the work on county buildings. He also had the county records properly indexed and papers and instruments properly recorded and was chairman of the school committee and helped build up the common schools of his native county. In 1903, Mr. Cutler was appointed by the mayor of Joliet, corporation counsel of the city and filled that office until May, 1906. During his incumbency of this office the board of local improvement passed a resolution requiring all contractors doing city work to use union labor and work eight hours a day, and whenever an opportunity presented itself to interest himself in behalf of organized labor, Mr. Cutler demonstrated his friendship for it.

He was reared and educated a Democrat and in 1904 became a candidate for the legislature from Will county. He was bitterly opposed by the "Gas Ring" and by the sanitary canal interests. The Republican Attorney General of Illinois arbitrarily re-

versed the findings of two county judges sitting to pass upon contests, which ruling deprived Mr. Cutler of a place on the official ballot, after being legally nominated by a two-thirds majority convention. When his term of corporation counsel had expired he came to Oklahoma, locating at Lehigh, in Coal county, where he was engaged in active law practice until 1908, when he located at Coalgate and associated with George Trice and E. E. McInnis in the practice of law. Having ever participated in Democratic politics, when the party was actively formulating its plans for the Statehood and later campaigns, he joined with his party associates and aided in the election of the constitutional delegate. He himself has served as delegate to conventions of his chosen party in both county and state. In his profession he is known as a vigorous trial lawyer and the public regard him as one of the strong members of the Coal county bar.

WILLIAM T. CULBERTSON. An old-time merchant of Indian Territory, which he first entered as a boy in 1868, William T. Culbertson has, for a number of years past, been engaged in the real estate business at Kiowa, Pittsburg county, of which city he is an ex-mayor and last mayor, the town now having a trustee form of government. He is a leading citizen in every sense of the word. He comes of a well known Scotch-Irish family, originating at Culbertson Row, county Antrim, Ireland, and being planted in America by Samuel, one of three brothers who, sometime prior to 1758, located in Pennsylvania in what was known as Culbertson Row. The records show that he was enrolled as sergeant major in Colonel Hugh Mercer's Third Battalion of Pennsylvania Provincial troops and that he continued in service until 1759; as his term of enlistment was for three years, it is evident that he must have been enrolled as early as 1756. It is also of record that his will was probated in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1789. His second son, John Culbertson, emigrated from his native Ireland to the United States, and in December, 1776, was serving as lieutenant in the Fifth Battalion of Cumberland County Associaters under Colonel Joseph Armstrong. Andrew J., son of the lieutenant and grandfather of William T., was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, in 1794; subsequently moving to

Princeton, Gibson county, Indiana, Andrew J. married Hannah Humphrey, and in 1839 located in Livingston county, Missouri. In 1846 settled in Portland, Oregon, where he died.

Elijah H. Culbertson, father of William T., was the third child of the above named; was born in Gibson county, Indiana, in the year 1824, and in 1854 married Helen H. Curtner, a native of Davis county, Missouri. In 1857 Mr. Culbertson became a resident of Fort Worth, Texas, where he built and owned the first brick residence of that place. For some eleven years he there followed his vocation as a builder and contractor, and settled at Sulphur Springs (now Stringtown), Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory in June, 1868. His home was made a station on the old overland stage route from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to Sherman, Texas, and he there established quite a prosperous industry in the building of wagons at that point, erecting a shop for that purpose. As there were no railroads in the territory at the time all his raw material was hauled by team from Fort Smith, one hundred and thirty miles away; but despite such obvious drawbacks, his wagons were in demand for a distance of fully one hundred miles in all directions. Soon after his coming to Stringtown he built a church for the Methodists, and in all the religious affairs of the section was an earnest worker and a liberal contributor of his means. In 1880 he moved from Stringtown to Kiowa, Indian territory, where he remained until 1884, when he located at Savanna and died there January 28, 1902. His widow, who resides with her son (William T.), at Kiowa, is the mother of the following: Frances, who married E. A. Robinson, now deceased; William T., of this review; Charles E., of Kiowa; Medora J., who is Mrs. J. Ladd Smith, of Macon, Georgia; George D., of Hood River, Oregon; Anna J., who became the wife of J. W. Colard, of Macon, Georgia; Jesse W., also a resident of Kiowa; Alice M., now Mrs. J. A. Ingraham, of Savanna, Oklahoma; and John M., also living at Hood River, Oregon.

William T. Culbertson is a native of Chillicothe, Livingston county, Missouri, born on the 22nd of June, 1857, and first came to the Indian territory with other members of the family in 1868. After receiving substantial instruction at the neighborhood schools and from a private teacher at his home, he

entered business at Stringtown and, through his proficiency in the Choctaw language, was enabled to establish quite a large trade with the Indians, and his services were constantly in demand. In 1877 he went to St. Louis to assume the position of traveling salesman for a wholesale shoe house, but, on account of a threatened break-down in health, he resigned, spent a winter in Florida and two years in Colorado, being engaged in the latter state on various prospecting tours. Returning to the Indian territory in 1880, he located at Savanna as manager of the coal company's store at that place, and in 1886 established himself there as a general merchant. He thus continued until 1895, when store and goods were destroyed by fire and, as there was very little insurance, the loss was great. When the Indian lands were thrown open to white settlement, however, Mr. Culbertson engaged in the real estate business in connection with civil engineering, and continued in these lines after his removal to Kiowa, in 1905. His business is now firmly established and continually growing in volume and importance, and his high general standing as a citizen is illustrated by his election to the mayoralty in 1908. He is an active Democrat, in politics. His fraternal affiliations are with the Royal Arch Masons and Modern Woodmen of America. His time and his means have also been earnestly devoted to the furtherance of the religious interests of the place, and especially to the work of the Methodist Church South of Kiowa.

On January 6, 1886, Mr. Culbertson married Miss Ida Harris, daughter of Dr. E. Poe and Jennie (Wolf) Harris. Mrs. Culbertson was born at Old Fort Washita, Choctaw Nation, October 25, 1865, while her father was stationed there as chief surgeon of General Hineman's army. Dr. Harris was a nephew of William McGuffey, of spelling-book fame, a native of Ohio, and both a noted physician and writer. Dr. Harris died at McAlester in 1898, and is especially identified with Oklahoma history as being the first advocate of allotting Indian lands in severalty. Mrs. Culbertson, who is one-eighth Cherokee, commenced her education in the native schools of her nation, and completed it at the Christian College, Columbia, Missouri, from which she was graduated in 1885. For many years she has been one of the most prominent figures in

the southwest in connection with the United Daughters of the Confederacy. She first organized a division of the order in Indian Territory, of which she was president for four years, and, with the coming of statehood and the amalgamation of the Oklahoma and Indian Territory divisions, she was elected the first state president which office she holds at this date. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. William T. Culbertson—one died in infancy; Edwin E., born September 29, 1888, and F. Harris Culbertson, April 5, 1897. The elder son mentioned received his higher education at the Polytechnic College, Fort Worth, Texas, and is now holding a prominent position with the McAlester-Edwards Coal Company at Edwards, Oklahoma, having held that position for over three years.

JAMES B. McALESTER. The name and fame of McAlester have spread "to the four winds," as it were, and a familiarity with the conditions contributing to its phenomenal growth in the brief period of a quarter of a century leads one to announce commerce as the dominating element in its greatness. While many able and active men have been identified with the development of the town, perhaps none has been more conspicuously and apparently indispensably wound up in its varied affairs than has the man whose name it bears. It was he who blazed the way and greeted the first bearers of civilizing agencies, and it was his presence that mollified the natural opposition of the Indian to the white man and became a power among them in the negotiations, commercial and political, which have been going on during the past third of a century. This man was James J. McAlester.

James B. McAlester, oldest son of James J. McAlester, was born at his father's early home on the site of this town, June 7, 1876. The versatility of the father prepared many opportunities for the son, and the ranch and the store both contributed to his practical bringing-up. After attending the primitive schools of Choctaw county, young McAlester enrolled as a student at Marmaduke Military Academy, Sweet Springs, Missouri, and when he had completed the course there he entered Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, where he pursued a law course, being graduated in 1897. After this he took a course in Eastman's Business

College at Poughkeepsie, New York, and thus equipped, he returned to McAlester and assumed the management of all of his father's commercial interests here and elsewhere. In 1899 he engaged in the retail hardware business in the new town, on Choctaw avenue, where he remained until the Knights Templar Building was erected, when he took the first floor, 50 by 144 feet, and filled it with a line of hardware unexcelled in Pittsburg county, and has since been conducting business under the firm name of The J. B. McAlester Hardware Company.

Mr. McAlester has been closely connected with the building of McAlester. His father's extensive interests here have been under his supervision; he has had charge of the actual construction of many of the leading business houses on both Choctaw and Grand avenues. Although the blood of the Choctaw and the Chickasaw course through his veins and his features bear strongly the Indian mark, his capacity for business affairs is pronounced, and the great interests which his able father acquired and fostered, are prospering under the careful management of the younger man.

September 17, 1899, Mr. McAlester married Miss Asa, daughter of Edward Jewett, of Paris, Texas, and the children of their union are Rebecca, Leo and James Jackson. Mr. McAlester is a Master Mason and an Elk. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, and by his party he was elected city treasurer of McAlester.

JUDGE WILLIAM H. H. CLAYTON, of McAlester, Oklahoma, stands out as one of the prominent figures in the history of his locality. Judge Clayton was born on his father's farm near Delaware Bay, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1840, and is a descendant of William Clayton, who came to this country with the Penn colonists in 1664. The direct line of descent is as follows: William, Richard, Powell, John and William H. H. The old house in which John Clayton and his sons were born was built about the time of the first settlement at Philadelphia. John Clayton married Miss Ann Clark, a daughter of Captain Clark, of the English army; and their sons grew up to occupy honored and influential positions in life. John M. Clayton, a twin brother of the Judge, served in the Union army, was a member of both branches of the Arkansas

legislature, three times was elected and served as sheriff of Jefferson county, Arkansas, and, in 1880, died at the hand of an assassin at Plummerville that state. Other brothers are Thomas J. Clayton, Ex-Judge of the common pleas court of Delaware county, Pennsylvania; and General Powell Clayton, who rose from the rank of captain to that of brigadier general in the Union army and was governor of Arkansas from 1868 to 1872, and from 1872 to 1878 was a United States senator from Arkansas.

William H. H. Clayton was reared on his father's farm, and received his early education at the Village Green Seminary. In 1864 he was a teacher of military tactics in that institution. Previous to this service, he had, in 1862, raised a company in Delaware county, Pennsylvania—Company H—which was assigned to the 124th Pennsylvania Infantry, under Colonel Hawley. With his company, as second lieutenant, young Clayton marched to the scene of action and fought for the Union cause, in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. After the expiration of his service in the army Mr. Clayton went to Pine Bluff, Arkansas, where he rented a plantation from the government, and raised a crop of cotton. He then joined his brother, Powell, in the purchase of a large tract of land in that state, and was engaged in cotton raising until the spring of 1868, when he sold his interest in the property to his brother.

In 1868 Mr. Clayton received the appointment of circuit superintendent of public instruction for the Seventh judicial circuit, comprising seven counties of Arkansas. This district at that time did not have a single public school, and illiteracy and prejudice against public education were universally prevalent. The result of Mr. Clayton's work here was approximately forty schools to the county, with an average of forty pupils to the school. In many communities school buildings were erected, and in localities where young men and women of twenty years of age were wholly illiterate and not one in forty of the children could read and write, Mr. Clayton created a friendly sentiment for public education.

While yet on the farm, in 1867, Mr. Clayton began his preparation for the law by a course of reading. The next year he joined

the class of Judge Stevenson, at Huntsville, and, in 1871, was admitted to the bar before that official. March 23, 1871, Mr. Clayton was appointed prosecuting attorney for the first judicial circuit of Arkansas. April 23rd, two years later, he was appointed by Governor Baxter, to the position of judge of the first judicial circuit, which he filled till July, 1874. The following August, President Grant appointed him United States district attorney, for the western district of Arkansas, comprising one-third of the state and all of the Indian Territory which at that time included all of the territory comprising what now is Oklahoma. He was re-appointed by President Hayes, January 20, 1879, was continued by President Arthur in 1883, and in 1889 his appointment to the same place was renewed by President Harrison. During President Cleveland's two administrations, Judge Clayton was engaged in the practice of law at Fort Smith. At the hands of President McKinley, Judge Clayton received the appointment of judge of the federal court for the Central District of the Indian Territory; in December, 1901, he was re-appointed by President Roosevelt, and, in 1905, again appointed to succeed himself. During the period of his judgeship he was a member of the United States court of appeals of the Indian Territory, and was, for a time, its chief justice.

In the spring of 1907, President Roosevelt appointed Judge Clayton a member of the districting and canvassing board, with Honorable Tams Bixby chairman of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, and Judge Joseph A. Gill, which board arranged the constitutional delegate districts and conducted the election of delegates to the Constitutional convention of Oklahoma. By virtue of his being the senior judge of the United States court of appeals, Judge Clayton with Governor Frantz, certified the result of the delegate election, and delivered the constitution to President Roosevelt for his action. Upon the advent of statehood the old federal judgeship of the Indian Territory expired, and Judge Clayton resumed the practice of law in McAlester, where he had maintained his residence since 1897.

His administration of the office of District Attorney is noted for its terror to evil doers. During the sixteen years of his in-

cumbency of that office, his convictions for murder ran into the hundreds. Judge Parker with whom Judge Clayton served, said of the latter: "He is a close, shrewd and prudent examiner of witnesses." From another associate at the bar, we quote: "Judge Clayton has a most wonderful method of presenting to a jury the strong points of his case. He is a man of great energy and concentration of thought, active and pushing, prompt and reliable."

October 15, 1869, Judge Clayton married, at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, Miss Florence A. Barnes, daughter of William K., and Caroline (Skull) Barnes, the latter a daughter of Hugh Skull. Mrs. Clayton was born at Arkansas Post, December 10, 1846, and died at McAlester, November 16, 1906. Her grandmother was a Miss Bogy, an aunt of the late United States Senator Bogy of Missouri, of French origin. Judge and Mrs. Clayton became the parents of the following named children: Mary L., born in 1870; Ann, born in 1872, is the wife of Charles C. Parker, of Durant, Oklahoma; Florence, born in 1877, is the wife of H. S. Kaiser, of Buck, Oklahoma; William H. H., Jr. was born in 1879; Melanie, born in 1881, married J. E. LeBosquet, of McAlester; Adele, born in 1883, is Mrs. S. G. Brink, of McAlester, and Beatrice, born in 1891, is a student in Visitation Convent, St. Louis, Missouri.

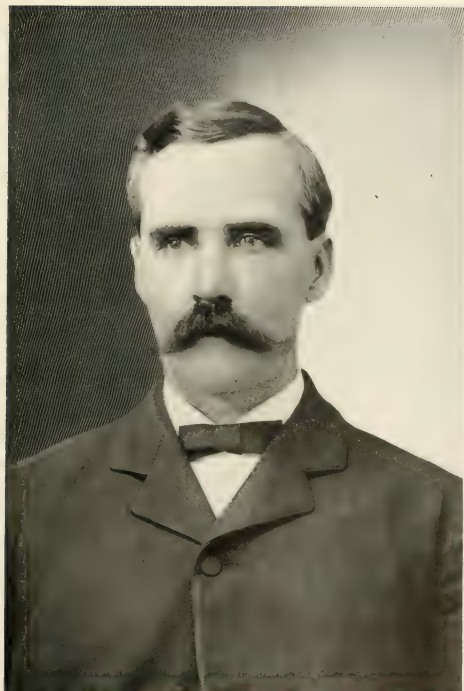
William H. H. Clayton, Jr., is a graduate of the high school at Fort Smith, Arkansas, the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, Michigan, and holds the degrees of A. B. and LL. B., from the University of Michigan. He was admitted before the United States court of appeals to practice law in all the Federal courts of the Indian Territory. After practicing law three years in Muskogee, as a partner of Ezra Brainerd, he joined his father, in December, 1907, at McAlester, and they have since conducted a law practice under the firm name of Clayton and Clayton.

As intimated from his connection with office, Judge Clayton is a Republican, as also are his worthy and distinguished brothers. General Powell Clayton represented our country as ambassador to Mexico under the Roosevelt administration, and is among the distinguished men of his party. Judge Clayton has lived in the stronghold of Democracy ever since the war, but he

has upheld his party's banner. In Arkansas, Judge Clayton was prominently identified with the Masonic Order. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, is a past grand master of the grand lodge of Arkansas and a past grand commander of the Knights Templar of the same state. Also the judge is identified with the B. P. O. E. He is the first exalted ruler of the lodge at McAlester. Reared by Methodist parents he is in sympathy with Christian work.

LEWIS E. CHRISTIAN, the present superintendent of public instruction of Pittsburg county, Oklahoma, has earned the position which he holds by eleven years of earnest educational work in the state, nine of which have been passed within the limits of Pittsburg county. The ancestors of Mr. Christian of this sketch have always been patriotic citizens, his mother's family of Pennsylvania and his father's family of Virginia, taking active part in the Revolutionary war, Washington, himself, having their friendship and support. Lewis E. Christian's great-grandfather, James, his great uncle, William, and his grandfather, Charles H. Christian, were all soldiers in the war of 1812, the grandfather drawing a government pension at the time of his death, July 4, 1885. The great great-uncle, (also William Christian), was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, commanded about twelve hundred men, operated in Virginia, and kept the Tories and Indians in effectual check. After the war he moved into Kentucky, and was a member of the convention which framed the state constitution. When the Indians made their last raid into Kentucky the brave old colonel led his neighbors against them, overtook the savages, but at the first fire from the enemy, was killed.

Charles H. Christian, the grandfather, was born in Virginia, July 6, 1795, and accompanied his parents to Kentucky when a boy. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in the Kentucky Rifles for service in the war of 1812. He participated in the historic battle of Moravian Towns on the banks of the Thames river, in the Ontario Peninsula, in which the British and Indians were so decisively defeated by the American forces under Generals Harrison and Shelby, the latter the hero of King's Mountain, and governor of Kentucky. Later Charles H. Christian was one among the



Louis E. Christian

brave Kentucky Rifles who joined General Andrew Jackson in Louisiana and at the battle of New Orleans, defeated the veterans of the British army who had fought successfully against Napoleon, and on other great battle-fields of Europe.

In the Civil war, grandfather Christian had four brave sons in the Confederate army. He had married Dolly A. Wiley, who was born February 27th, 1796, and whose father, William Wiley, and grandfather, Samuel Wiley, were both minute men at the battle of Yorktown where Samuel Wiley was killed. William Wiley was at this time about seventeen years of age. His son, Wm. Wiley, was a private in Capt. Samuel Curd's Company of the Fourth Regiment of Mounted Kentucky Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Ewing in the war of 1812. The Wileys moved from Virginia to Kentucky where Dolly A. married Charles H. Christian and migrated to Marion county, Missouri. They were the parents of Edmund, who died in early manhood, Marion, Wesley, James, William B., Franklin N. W. (father of Lewis E.), Dr. W. K. of Moberly, Missouri, George W., and Elizabeth, who first married Armstrong Caruthers, and afterwards Jonathan Wooster, and died in the state of Oregon. Among the sons of this family, Marion served in the Confederate army in Texas; James and Wesley were under General Porter and enlisted in a Missouri regiment, James being taken prisoner and shot at Kirksville, Missouri; George W. served under General Price, was wounded at the battle of Lexington, Missouri and died several years later from the effects of the wound; and William B. Christian died while in service connected with the quartermaster's department of the United States army.

Franklin N. W. Christian married Elizabeth Forsythe, daughter of Lewis and Margaret (Williams) Forsythe, whose family migrated to Missouri from near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and were among the first settlers of Shelby county, Missouri. Mr. Forsythe died in Shelby county, leaving his widow, Margaret, a son, James, who was killed in battle at Centralia, Missouri, while serving in the Union army, and two daughters, Elizabeth (Mrs. Franklin N. W. Christian), and Susan Z. Margaret Forsythe, the widow, died only a few years since in Missouri.

The only one of the present generation to serve in the army is George W. Christian, (brother of Lewis E. Christian). He was a member of Company E., Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, and, with forty others, joined the expedition of Gillmore's rescue under Lieutenant Colonel Howze. The following telegram sent to the American commander at Manila requires no explanation:

"Vigan, P. I., Jan. 5, 1900.

"Schwan, Manila: Hare and Howze just arrived with all our prisoners. Their work unparalleled. I urge Hare and Howze be appointed brigadier generals of volunteers, and all officers and men will be mentioned by name, for medals of honor.

"(Signed) Young,
"Brigadier General."

The following, which is an extract from the copy of a recommendation made by Major Howze for the conferring of a special medal, is also self-explanatory:

"June 10, 1902.

"For most distinguished service in the campaign of northern Luzon, participating in the release from captivity of about five hundred Spanish officers and fifteen hundred enlisted men, and in the rescue of Lieutenant J. C. Gillmore, United States Navy, and twenty-five other Americans, held as prisoners of war by the insurgent army:.....Company E, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, private George W. Christian."

Lewis E. Christian was born April 10, 1857, in Shelby county, Missouri, a son of Franklin N. W. and Elizabeth (Forsythe) Christian. The father was born in Marion county, Missouri, April 27, 1829, and the mother near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1840. They were married in Shelby county, Missouri, June 24, 1856, and were the parents of seven children now living: Lewis Edmund, of this sketch; Elizabeth J., of Missouri; Margaret A., of Colorado; James F. of Missouri; George W., of Arizona; Albert P., of Colorado, and Laura W., who resides in Missouri, and two children, Ella and Susie, who died in early childhood. The mother, well educated, taught school before her marriage, and the father was a man of education, having taught in the schools of Missouri a number of years. He was both a farmer and teacher

and died in Vernon county, Missouri, December 25, 1872, having removed with his family from Shelby county to Vernon, in 1871. After the father's death the mother returned to Shelby county with the children and located on a farm.

During the Civil war and for some time after, there were no public schools on account of the disorganized condition prevailing at that period, and during that time Lewis E. was trained carefully by his father, and taught at home by his mother, they laying the foundation and instilling in his mind the desire for education which he was able to complete in after years. As soon as the public schools were opened Lewis E. attended in the winter season working on the farm in the summer until his father's death. After his twenty-first birthday Lewis E. Christian immediately prepared himself for teaching and taught two years in Shelby county. He then went to Vernon county, where he taught in the country and town schools, using the money earned in paying his way through college, from which he was graduated. His reputation as an educator was such that he was elected as county commissioner of schools (superintendent) for Vernon county, for two terms of two years each without opposition, no opponent contesting. During this period he studied law and was admitted to the bar in Missouri. He also taught two years in Bates county, Missouri. His reputation was so thoroughly established by his educational labors in Missouri, that he was chosen principal of the company school, Hartshorne, Indian Territory in 1897. The school was maintained by assessment from the coal miners, and by tuition paid by those who were not miners, and by funds paid by the Choctaw Nation as tuition for Indian children who attended the school. Mr. Christian taught here six years. He then taught one year at Pryor Creek, Cherokee Nation, and one year at Gowen, Choctaw Nation, maintaining his residence at Hartshorne.

Aside from his school duties in Hartshorne, Mr. Christian took an active interest in municipal affairs. For several years he served as recorder and one year as mayor, and in all official duty he proved to be an energetic worker and practical counselor, his familiarity with legal matters making him of especial value to the city. His ad-

ministration as mayor was successful, and especially so financially, for notwithstanding the improvements inaugurated, and completed, the city and schools at the close of the term of office were free from debt and had money in the treasury, and Hartshorne was advanced to the position of a city of the first class. In 1905, Mr. Christian accepted the superintendency of the Hartshorne public schools which position he held until he entered upon the duties as Superintendent of public instruction of Pittsburg county, and as he assumed his duties with the officials of the new state he organized the school system throughout. The first year of his term was largely occupied in the organization of school districts and the instruction of their officers.

Mr. Christian was married in Missouri to Miss Emma E. Smith who was born in Franklin county, Missouri, November 22, 1870. They have four children: Ruby E., born in Vernon county, Missouri, February 2, 1892, and is now engaged in teaching in Pittsburg county public schools; Bonnie L., born in Hartshorne, Indian Territory, September 13, 1897; Vivian A., born in Hartshorne, Indian Territory, October 23, 1899; William Lewis, born in Hartshorne, Indian Territory, August 11, 1905. Although Mr. Christian's official duties require his presence in McAlester a greater portion of the time, his home is still in Hartshorne, where his most important work in Oklahoma as an educator has been accomplished.

Fraternally, Mr. Christian is a charter member of subordinate order No. 213, A. H. T. A. of Hartshorne, and a charter member of Camp No. 7071, Modern Woodmen of America, of Hartshorne, and served seven years as clerk of the camp. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., both subordinate and Encampment. He is a member of the Baptist church, and politically has always been a Democrat.

JAMES S. ARNOTE, long an active attorney and influential in the affairs of the Choctaw Nation and since the admission of Oklahoma as a state one of the substantial builders of Pittsburg county, James S. Arnote, of McAlester, has been a resident of this section of the state since September, 1891. He is a native of Mercer county, Missouri, where he was born in December, 1868, his family being among the pioneers of the county named and the family was first estab-

lished by Adam Arnote, the grandfather of James S., in Ray county, Missouri. The ancestor named was a native of Tennessee where he was born, January 20, 1805, and became the father of eight children, of whom the following reached maturity, namely, William; Allen; Kate; John, of Ray county, Missouri; Andrew, of the state of Oklahoma; Mary, who married R. Albright, and died in Missouri. These children were reared on the old Missouri homestead in Ray county, upon which both parents passed their last years. William Arnote, their eldest child, was born in Tennessee, but was reared in Ray county, Missouri, where he passed his early life and assisted his father on the farm, finally entering the service of the Union Army in the Civil war. He afterward removed to Mercer county, Missouri, where he married Eliza Owen, daughter of the pioneer John Owen, and in that locality reared a large family. His children were Joseph A. and John A., now residents of Mercer county, Missouri; James S., of this sketch; Andrew J., of Antlers, Oklahoma, and at present county attorney; Mary J., now Mrs. Sherman Woods, of Mercer county, Missouri; Edgar R. of Rusk, Oklahoma; Elvie C., who lives in Mercer county, Missouri, and Allie V., who married Henry Hill, also a resident of that county.

James S. Arnote passed his early life on the old home farm and after obtaining what education was possible from the neighboring schools he became a student at the Kirksville, Missouri, normal school, in which he completed a full two years course and lacked only Latin of finishing the regular curriculum. In order to acquire this higher education he was obliged to practice the strictest economy and also to seek employment while pursuing his normal course. He entered the Kirksville school with \$160 which he had saved and this sufficed him for the first year. He afterwards replenished his purse by teaching school and thus when he was prepared to adopt that as a profession, he had enjoyed considerable practical experience. After leaving normal school he engaged for some time in teaching in Mercer, Caldwell and Clinton counties, but engaged in the work only as a stepping stone to his preparaton for the work of his chosen profession. In June, 1891, he graduated from the law department of the North-

ern Indiana Normal School, now the Valparaiso University of Valparaiso, Indiana, with the degree of LL. B., and was at once admitted to practice before Judge Johnston, of the state circuit court, and also before the supreme court of Indiana. He was also licensed by Judge Burgess, who is now judge of the supreme court, then of the Missouri circuit court, to practice in that state, and when Mr. Arnote located at McAlester in September, 1891, he was admitted to the bar of the Indian Territory before Judge Shackelford. At first he established himself in independent practice but subsequently associated himself with Preston S. Lester, the style of the partnership being Lester and Arnote. Later he formed a partnership with attorney Eubanks, as Arnote and Eubanks, and still later formed a connection with J. E. Bain, under the name of Arnote and Bain, which relation was terminated in February, 1908. Mr. Arnote later was associated with Carl Monk, under the firm name of Arnote and Monk.

In the practice of his profession Mr. Arnote has necessarily covered the field of general law and all of his work has been characterized by earnestness, faithfulness and ability. His practice has been extended among the native people of the Choctaw Nation and so well and successfully has he served them that he has obtained wide popularity and universal respect. In a business way he is one of the most substantial men of McAlester, owning both an attractive home on Washington street and considerable business property. In the latter class are the Arnote buildings on First street and Grand avenue, the latter building being the location of the postoffice. Mr. Arnote is also a leading director of the City National Bank of McAlester, has served in the city council and generally taken an active part in the politics of the county. He was a leading speaker in the campaign for statehood and a Republican candidate for delegate to the Constitution convention, but as his party was in the minority, he was of course defeated for that position. In the fraternities he is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the chapter and Scottish Rite. He is also identified with the W. O. W. and belongs to the Encampment of Odd Fellows, having represented that order in the grand lodge.

On November 6, 1900, Mr. Arnote was married in Mercer county, Missouri, to Miss Stella Rock, daughter of Joshua and Amanda (Thompson) Rock, her father being reared in Kentucky where he spent many years as a successful farmer and merchant. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Rock were: Walter, a resident of Denver, Colorado; Hattie, who married Lee H. Bussell and died in Harrison county, Missouri, and Stella, Mrs. James S. Arnote, who was born in Mercer county, Missouri, January 12, 1876. Both of her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Arnote have one child: Walter James Arnote, born January 19, 1903.

JOHN P. CONNORS, of Canadian, chairman of the State Board of Agriculture and ex-officio a member of many of the penal and charitable institutions of Oklahoma, has passed many years of his life within the borders of the state and during the whole period has been identified with practical agriculture. This record, combined with his high citizenship was the main consideration which determined his appointment as the executive head of the agricultural board of the new state. The year of Judge Connors' advent to the new state was 1881, and was the conclusion of a few months of migratory life spent in Louisiana and Texas in which he was a contractor at Monroe, in the former state, and at Ft. Worth, in the latter. His stay with a firm of bridge contractors in Louisiana was brief and he continued to the west, becoming a brick contractor in the metropolis of the Lone Star state. Attracted to the Choctaw Nation in the early eighties, he began his connection with the future state as an employe of the Teoc Lumber Company at McAlester.

When he left McAlester the way seemed open to him for a career of ranching and farming and he combined these callings in Gaines county, Choctaw Nation. When he finally located he found himself in Tobucksy county and became not only conspicuous as a stockman there, but was drawn into the politics of the county and gave to his adopted home a service that was sincere and efficient and which brought him additional strength and influence among a people who had already given him their full confidence and support. In 1893 he moved to the valley in which his home is now situated, almost adjoining the town of Cana-

dian, where his allotments were largely taken and chief work of his years as a farmer has been conducted. His possessions are more in the nature of a plantation than a ranch, and his family estate embraces several hundred acres of land upon which more than a score of tenants make their homes.

Judge Connors was born in St. Louis, Missouri, January 25, 1857. Several years before his parents had settled there as Irish emigrants from county Tipperary, where both John Connors and Ann Eagan (his wife) were born. The father's birth occurred in 1827, and his death in St. Louis, in 1895, the mother still residing in that city at the age of seventy-one years. The children of their union were: John P., of this notice; Mary, wife of a Mr. Donnelly, of St. Louis; and Patrick of the same place; Annie, who is identified with St. John's Hospital, of that city; Michael, of Ft. Collins, Colorado, who is in the brick business in the Poudre valley; Miss Alice, a teacher in St. Louis, and Edward Connors of Oakland, California. The schools accessible to the family when he was a youth were such as to enable Judge Connors to acquire the foundation for a fair education. The varied business experience of a quarter of a century and the information gained by several years of service in important public offices among his people furnished him a wide range of opportunity for real education and the event of statehood found him equipped with capacity for service in any position the state administration might see fit to place him. His initial experience as a public official was as clerk and judge of Tobucksy county under the Choctaw government, in both of which offices he acquitted himself with energy and good judgment. As chairman of the state board of agriculture, he commenced his official labors with the creation of the commonwealth. While the office he fills was established by the framers of the constitution, the first legislature placed him on many of the boards which it created, among them being the School Land Board, State Banking Board, State Board of Equalization, Board of Prison Control, State Board of Pardons, Board of Regents of the Agricultural College and the School of Mines. The work of these various bodies is increasing in responsibility with the passing of the formative period of statehood and the chairman of the state board of agri-

culture was an especially busy man during the Haskell administration and the re-adjustment of the state departments.

Judge Connors is also a writer on political, humorous and agricultural subjects, and has in preparation a history of the Choctaw people that is intended to truthfully portray the remarkable progress of this people, despite the well-meaning but misguided guardianship of the federal government.

In 1882 Judge Connors married Miss Fannie Anderson, a daughter of Daniel Anderson, who was one of several brothers who were leading farmers and natives of the Choctaw Nation. Mr. Anderson was a stock man of Mississippi birth, his father being a white man and his mother a Choctaw woman. Mrs. Connors was born in the Choctaw country and died in 1894. The children to her union with Judge Connors were Ed, of Quinton, Oklahoma; Daniel, of Shawnee, and Misses Cora and Fannie. Judge Connors was married the second time to Mrs. Aran Cook, daughter of Benjamin Jones, a Choctaw, whose wife was a Cherokee Indian. The issue of this marriage is William, J. B., Annie, Pat, Mike, Aran, Ruth and Ada Connors.

JAMES I. WOOD, treasurer of Pittsburg county, Oklahoma, a member of the Constitutional convention and for fifteen years a citizen of this section of the state, is a native of Marion county, Arkansas, born February 3, 1850. His boyhood and youth were passed on his father's farm and the chief business of his life has also been agriculture. In 1873 Mr. Wood migrated from Arkansas to Comanche county, Texas, and after having passed twenty years of his life there as a successful farmer he came into the Choctaw country, locating near Scipio where he followed his vocation until 1906. About this date he became actively identified with local politics and has been a strong factor in the public affairs of Pittsburg county ever since. William S. Wood, the father, was also a native of Marion county, Arkansas, born in 1823, and the grandfather, Thomas B., settled in Arkansas during the territorial period of its history. The latter was a native of White county, Tennessee, and died in Marion county about 1851 at the age of sixty years. The great-grandfather, William Wood, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, died in same county during the second year of the Civil

war, and is believed to have been the founder of the family in Tennessee. Thomas B. Wood, the grandfather, married Elizabeth Talbott and the children of their union were William S., Fred T., who died in Arkansas; Benton, who passed away in that state; and John W., of Houston, Texas. There were also four daughters in the family.

William S. Wood, the father, married Malinda Coker, a daughter of William Coker, of Alabama, and at the outbreak of the Civil war enlisted in Gen. Jo Shelby's command of the Confederate troops, serving in the Trans-Mississippi department. Prior to the war of the Rebellion, William S. Wood had served as sheriff of Marion county from 1850 to 1854, and during his entire life was an ardent Democrat. He was a member of the Christian church and a Mason in good standing. In 1873 he settled in Comanche county, Texas, and there died in the early nineties. The children of their family were Thomas B., of Rogers county, Oklahoma; Sylvester, of Mason county, Texas; Fred T., a resident of Abilene, Texas; Frank, who died in McAlester, Oklahoma, and left a family; William S., of Comanche county, Texas; Arminta, the wife of James Magnus, of Comanche, Texas; and Maggie, who married Robert McAdams, of Comanche county, Texas.

James I. Wood was married in Arkansas, March 26, 1872, to Miss Cynthia A. Dobbs, a daughter of Jonathan Dobbs, a well known farmer. The children of James I. and Cynthia (Dobbs) Wood are: Ada, wife of Virgil H. Grantham of Mason county, Texas; Jonathan W., of Pittsburg county, Oklahoma; Burr and Olin, also of Pittsburg county; Ota, who became Mrs. E. C. Wingrove, of Pittsburg county; and Minnie and Lafe, who reside at home. As stated Mr. Wood's life has been identified with the development of agriculture, his first political effort in Pittsburg county being his race for the Constitutional Convention. He was chosen to represent a portion of the eighty-ninth district and served on the auditing committee, the committee on impeachments and removal from office, and the committee on geological survey. Being quite unprejudiced, having no special interest to serve, he devoted his time to examining all of the proposed legislations and the result was that his record was indeed creditable. When he returned to his constituents, Mr. Wood

announced himself as candidate for county treasurer and was easily nominated in the Democratic primaries, his election being by a majority of about nine hundred votes. He has always been independent and outspoken in his political views but has never affiliated with any secret orders.

HUBBARD G. HANCOCK, of Kiowa, has spent the major portion of twenty-six years in Oklahoma, and during the past ten years of that time has been identified with commercial pursuits, both at Sterrett and Kiowa, where he has gradually grown into the chief spirit in the field of merchandise as the manager of The H. G. Hancock Company's extensive interests. Mitchell H. Hancock, his father, moved to Paris, Lamar county, Texas, where Hubbard G. was born September 8, 1872. Samuel H. Hancock, the grandfather, was one of the pioneers of Lamar county, and conducted his farm there with slave labor. Mitchell H. Hancock was reared to manhood in that new home, and when the war was fought between the states served in the Confederate cause, and several years after the close of the conflict moved to Cleburne, Texas, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits there more or less until his death in 1879, at the age of forty-two years. His wife, Martha, widow of Alfred Reed and daughter of John Mashburn, died in 1874, the mother of the following children: Sammie, wife of W. H. Bacon, of Colbert, Oklahoma; Hubbard G., mentioned below; and Lillian, who married P. F. Hughes and resides in Idaho. Mrs. Hancock had one daughter by her former marriage, Mrs. John P. Crawford, of Ashland, Oregon. Mr. Hancock, Sr., was married secondly to Mrs. Cabiness, and the result of this union were two children, David and Maggie, both of Lamar county, Texas.

Hubbard G. Hancock possessed the advantages of the average boy as he grew to manhood, a good home training and liberal school opportunities. His elementary knowledge of merchandising was obtained after coming to Oklahoma in 1882, when a youth of twenty. Locating first at Colbert, one of the oldest places in the Choctaw country, he passed five years with J. H. Mashburn, his uncle, working on the farm. From Colbert he moved to Paul's Valley and followed the same line of work for a few years more, but during the next few years the receipts from all this labor

were consumed in roaming about the country, seeing the sights and gaining new experiences.

In the course of his ramblings he visited the state of Washington and passed a couple of years in the valley of the Palouse river, one of the famous wheat sections of the state, but after two years spent in the vicinity of Oksdale, he returned to the Choctaw country. He had hardly become settled here when he was seized with a desire to visit Alaska, then attracting the world's attention as a gold field. Sailing from Seattle to Dyce in the early spring of 1898 he started across the country with a company of several hundred to the interior, and was a member of the party that was submerged by the famous and disastrous snow slide, Sunday morning, April 1st of that year, and was the first one to be dug out. A week's storm of wet snow had covered the mountain passes to an immense depth, and as the little caravan of one hundred and ten persons passed down the slope it was overtaken by a slide, and all but three were covered and sixty-three were killed. Mr. Hancock proceeded on to Dawson, the objective point and spent a year and a half prospecting the country for the precious metal, but with indifferent success, and in 1899 he returned to his home in the Indian Territory, his roving desires satisfied and ready to begin the serious duties of life.

It was at this time that he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Sterrett, and was a member of a mercantile firm there until his removal to Kiowa in 1901. Here he resumed the selling of goods and bought out the pioneer merchant of the town, E. A. Robinson. On May 25, 1907, he formed a stock company with a capital of \$30,000, named The H. G. Hancock Company, and has ever since continued as its president. He is also a director of the First National Bank of Kiowa, and president of the board of trustees of the town. He owns one thousand acres of land here. He has contributed toward the building of the town in a substantial way by the erection of a residence and business property, and is president and chief owner of the Merchants and Planters Gin and Mill Company. He is little concerned with the active work of politics, but adds his vote and the influence of his personality to the Democratic party

Mr. Hancock married in Sterrett, February 14, 1901, Miss Nellie Vaughan, a daughter of M. C. Vaughan, originally from Virginia, but who moved to Lamar county, Texas in an early day where Mrs. Hancock was born. In fraternal relations Mr. Hancock is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

FIELDING LEWIS, ex-assistant attorney general of Oklahoma, who died in November, 1908, enjoyed an especially strong connection with the development of the public business and financial institutions of McAlester, Pittsburg county. He was a citizen of high standing and of as fine a strain of Southern blood as can be conceived. His great-grandfather, Colonel Lewis, was a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary war, and was especially close to Washington, as he married Bettie Washington, the sister of the great patriot and commander. He settled at "Kenmore," Fredericksburg, Virginia, at the close of the war, was a prosperous and cultured planter, and died near Fredericksburg on his farm still known as "Kenmore," and in possession of the Virginia members of the family. Colonel Lewis reared several sons, among whom was Dangerfield Lewis, the grandfather of Fielding. The latter married a Miss Brockenborough and passed his life as a planter at "Marmion," King George county, Virginia. Five of his children reared families and four of the sons were men of influence in the county. Fielding, one of the latter, was the father of Fielding Lewis, of this memoir. The elder Mr. Lewis was educated at William and Mary's College, and upon reaching manhood continued to cultivate and operate old "Marmion," which is still the home of his widow and was the property of his son, Fielding, until his death. Fielding Lewis, Sr., married Miss Imogen Green and died on the ancestral estate in 1878. Mrs. Lewis, the widow, is a representative of one of Maryland's pioneer and historic families. She was born in the District of Columbia, formerly a part of that colony, and is a granddaughter of General Plater, third governor of the state of Maryland, and of General Uriah Forrest of Revolutionary fame. By her union with Fielding Lewis she became the mother of the following: Annie, wife of William C. Dickinson, a resident of Essex, Virginia; Attie M., who died as Mrs. John M. Dickinson;

Fielding, of this notice; Imogen; Mary W., deceased; and Lucy B., and Zola Lewis, residing with their mother at "Marmion," which was built in 1664.

Fielding Lewis, of this review, spent his boyhood at "Marmion," the old Virginia homestead, first attending various private schools of the neighborhood, and then pursuing courses at St. John's Academy, Alexandria, and the Georgetown University, near Washington, District of Columbia. In 1891 he finished his law course at the latter institution, and at his graduation sought a western field for the practice of his profession. His decision as to a location was determined by the fact that Jefferson D. Bradförd, one of his kinsmen and private secretary to Jefferson Davis, when the latter was secretary of war, was at this time prominently connected with the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company. Through the influence of this gentleman Mr. Lewis obtained a position with the law department of that company, arriving at McAlester to assume his duties on the 28th of October, 1892. Mr. Lewis left the service of the corporation to become the first clerk of the United States court, filling that office with great credit for two and a half years, when he established himself as a private practitioner. His first partner was W. J. Horton, a leading lawyer of the McAlester bar, with whom he was associated for two years, when he formed a connection with J. C. Harley, retiring from the firm September 30, 1908, to become junior member of Stewart, Gordon and Lewis, and dying in the following November.

Both in his capacity as a private practitioner, in connection with the legal departments of his city and state, and as mayor of the city of McAlester, the deceased acquitted himself with an ability, a manly vigor and honesty which won him general admiration and honor. Although a believer in Democratic doctrines as applied to national issues, Mr. Lewis always sunk party considerations in local issues. In 1902 he was elected the second mayor of McAlester on the Citizens' ticket, the supporters of which opposed the "open door" policy as applied to saloons and gambling houses. During his vigorous and progressive administration the water works were completed, the street railway franchise granted and the road put in operation. To years after the expira-

tion of his term as mayor, he was appointed city attorney, and gave the duties of that office the prompt and earnest attention which was ever characteristic of him. He actively and ably supported the Democratic ticket at the first state election and one of the first acts of Attorney General West was to appoint him as his first assistant. Although he materially added to his reputation by his practice in this responsible position, he planned to return to the greater freedom and independence of private work, resigned his position September 20, 1908, and resumed practice as a member of the firm of Stewart, Gordon and Lewis. Outside of his legal activities, Mr. Lewis was a director in the McAlester Trust Company, president of the Choctaw Pressed Brick Company and quite extensively interested in property investments and improvements. He was also a leader in the fraternities, being president of Council No. 775, Knights of Columbus, and past state deputy of the order, as well as a member of the Grand Lodge of Elks and past exalted ruler.

On June 16, 1896, Mr. Lewis was married to Miss Lidey Elliot, daughter of Colonel George H. Elliot, connected with the engineering corps of the United States army. Mrs. Lewis died in 1900, leaving a daughter, Ellen Richey Lewis, who was reared in Washington, D. C., by her Grandmother Elliot. This only child, so loved and tenderly nurtured, was not destined, however, for long life and joined her father soon after his earthly departure, fading away after several weeks of sickness, January 15, 1909. Fielding Lewis, the head of the family which thus ceased to have a mortal existence, showed his fine southern blood in both his mental and physical characteristics—in his well balanced and polished diction, as well as in his tall and imposing stature and his courtly and manly bearing. Mind and body seemed finely attuned, but his life cord also snapped and the earthly harmony ceased.

JOHN O. TOOLE, for twenty-five years a resident and long a leader in the tribal affairs of the Choctaw Nation, served as the first county clerk of the county of Pittsburg, named since Oklahoma became a state. He was born in Choctaw county, Alabama, January 30, 1852, of Irish and Choctaw blood. His father was of Irish parentage and his mother was a quarter-blood Choctaw, the

family being founded in the old Alabama home of the tribe by David and — (Evans) Toole. The pioneer grandparents afterward settled in Mississippi where both died. The children of this pioneer couple were: Col. George, who died at his home in Monticello, Arkansas; Alfred, father of John O.; Mrs. Lizzie Cowan, now a resident of Mississippi, and Mrs. William Nicholson. The paternal grandfather was identified with large farming interests both in Alabama and Mississippi, owning many slaves and becoming influential in all the communities of his residences. Alfred Toole, the father, was born and reared in Wayne county, Mississippi, his birth occurring in 1818. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was a man of a family, but early in the conflict joined Company K, Second Alabama Infantry and served as first lieutenant of his company. His regiment was a part of General Johnston's army and after two years service he was so wounded that he was permanently discharged for disability. In 1870, Mr. Toole left Alabama for Arkansas, where he spent some six years and in 1876 continued westward to the country of his wife's people, the Choctaws, where he established himself in his final home. He settled on the Canadian river, near where the town of that name was subsequently founded, and there he engaged in the cattle business, becoming widely known as a man of means and good influence. Although he held no public office he was an ardent Democrat and a useful worker for the party and the affairs of the Choctaw Nation. He allied himself with the McCurtain party. He was a royal arch Mason and a faithful member of the Methodist church. The wife of Alfred Toole was Belinda Yates, a daughter of Allen Yates, a white man who married Millie Nail, a half-breed Choctaw woman. Mrs. Alfred Toole died two years after her husband and was the mother of the following children: Mrs. Dr. Smith, of Ft. Smith, Arkansas; John O., of this review; Mrs. George F. Bolling, who died at Canadian in 1876; Mrs. L. B. Cochran, who passed away near Bailey, in the Chickasaw Nation; Joseph Y., of Crowder, Oklahoma; Orilla, who married Rev. J. N. Moore, of Ardmore, Oklahoma; and Inez, who married Dan N. Garland, and resides in Chickasha, Oklahoma.

John O. Toole received a common school education at his home in Alabama. After

remaining with his father's family in Arkansas two years, he returned to Alabama, where he entered business life as clerk and bookkeeper in the employ of his uncle, William Nicholson, remained in that position two years and returned to Arkansas and engaged in the mercantile business at Alma. In 1885 he removed to the Choctaw Nation and engaged in the mercantile business at Canadian, near his father's home. Afterward he drifted into the stock business, and, although he gave much of his time to the conducting of the public affairs of the nation, he successfully maintained his interests at Canadian until about 1904. He then sold out his stock interests and spent the following three years in making collections and final settlements. Being a member of the tribe, Mr. Toole became interested in Choctaw politics when a young man and his honorable and useful work was repeatedly honored by public office. He was first elected county clerk of Tobucksy county, Choctaw Nation; was later chosen to the lower house of the national council and subsequently appointed timber inspector, serving in the last named position for some years. With the advent of statehood his popularity was evident by his enthusiastic nomination and election to the office of county clerk. Mr. Toole's family allotments lie near his old home in Pittsburg county and here he still maintains considerable farming interests. In Masonry he has received the degree of the Scottish Rite, is a Shriner, and is an active member of the Knights of Pythias.

On June 10, 1886, Mr. Toole was married at Alma, Arkansas, to Miss Etta Wynne, a daughter of Dr. W. L. Wynne, formerly of Mississippi. They have one child, Mary Ada, who was educated in Washita College, at Arkadelphia, Arkansas.

JOHN A. HARRISON, sheriff of Pittsburg county, Oklahoma, has resided in the territory and state for nearly fifteen years and for the past seven years of that period has been a builder of its commercial and real estate interests. He was elected to the office of sheriff of this county with the incoming of the state and the affairs of his office have been administered with energy and good judgment. Sheriff Harrison came to Oklahoma in 1894, having migrated from Grant county, Arkansas. He first joined his brothers, M. E. and J. H. Harrison, in the leasing of lands from the Choctaw Nation

in the vicinity of Enterprise, where they established themselves in the cattle growing industry. They also founded a drug store in that town and for six years of the seven during which they resided there they conducted these two enterprises in combination. Dissolving partnership in 1901, John A. located at McAlester and at once embarked in the real estate business. His associate in this business was M. F. Treadwell, the business being conducted under the firm name of Treadwell & Harrison. Later, Mr. Harrison engaged in the grocery business as the senior member of the firm of Harrison and Farmer, but after two years in this field he re-entered the real estate business. He was thus engaged as senior member of the firm of Harrison & Hardy when the political campaign for statehood was put into operation in the fall of 1907.

Although Mr. Harrison's ancestors had been Republicans, he marked out an independent career for himself in politics and has for many years been a consistent Democrat. In the preliminaries for the nomination he was chosen against an opposition embracing eight candidates, and in the election of the following September he was chosen over his Republican competitor by a majority of 1,042 votes. He assumed office on Statehood day, November 16, 1907.

At McGregor, Texas, January 29, 1890, Mr. Harrison was united in marriage with Miss Lula Porterfield, a daughter of James Porterfield. As her parents died when she was quite young, Mrs. Harrison lived with a relative, Dr. Hardeman, until her marriage, her home until she was fourteen years of age being in the vicinity of Pine Bluff, Arkansas. As an adopted member of Dr. Hardeman's family she came to Texas, where, as stated, she became the wife of Mr. Harrison. The children of their marriage are: Rupert, Annie, and Marion. The Harrison family has long been identified with Methodism and Mr. Harrison has for several years been a steward in that church. He is also a well known Mason, being a member of the McAlester consistory.

Dr. John W. Harrison, the father of the sheriff, settled in Arkansas prior to the war, going there from Hardeman county, Tennessee, of which state he was a native. He was born near Bolivar, in 1825, and received his professional education at the Nashville School of Medicine. His father, a native of

Ireland, was also a practicing physician, both in Tennessee and Arkansas, passing his last years in Hot Springs county, of the latter state. Among the children born to the elder Dr. Harrison were: J. W., the father of John A.; Dan and Levi, who died during the war, in the Confederate service; Dr. Willis, of Troy, Texas; and Pleasant, who passed away at the old homestead in Arkansas. Dr. J. W. Harrison was a physician both of wide practice and great personal popularity, the latter fact being proven by his election to the state legislature, as one of the very few Republicans of the lower house. He was also the only Republican in his father's family. He was prominent in Masonry and was a faithful worker in the Methodist church. In the seven years as superintendent of the Southern Methodist Sunday school he was only absent seven Sundays. Dr. Harrison was married, in Tennessee, to Miss Minerva Dial, and died in Grant county, Arkansas, in 1880. The Dial family settled in Tennessee during the early times and the parents of Mrs. Harrison died when she was quite a young girl. Only three of the children of this family reached maturity, Mrs. Harrison and a brother and sister. On leaving Arkansas, Mrs. Harrison came to Oklahoma, passing her last years in Cameron, where she died in 1905. She became the mother of the following children: Arminta, who became Mrs. John Burke, and died in Arkansas; Daniel, a resident of Leola, that state; J. Allen, of Portland, Oregon; Dr. M. W., of Cameron, Oklahoma; John A., of this sketch; M. E., who resides at Portland, Oregon; J. Henry, of Pryor Creek, Oklahoma; Jennie, now Mrs. J. W. Fuller, of Princeton, Arkansas; and Mattie, unmarried, and lives at Princeton, Arkansas.

JAMES M. WHITE, of Quinton, postmaster of the town, justice of the peace and attorney, has contributed of his knowledge and ability toward the elements which operated in the Choctaw country in the preparation of its citizenship for statehood, in his capacity as a teacher, in his sphere as a merchant and in his position as an agent of the government. For the past nineteen years he has been a resident of Oklahoma, in 1890 coming to Broken, now in Haskell county, with the intention of resuming his work in the school-room and identifying himself with what was then not regarded as a profession and little more than an incident

in the serious life of the pioneer. The Indian superintendent had charge of the subject of education and his authority was all-powerful.

Mr. White came to his new field as one having experience, for he had been successfully identified with school work in his native state, and the four years he spent instructing the children and the future citizens of his district produced results which were apparent in the lives of his pupils after they left his charge. From teaching to the counter seemed an easy and desirable step for Mr. White, and he opened a store in Broken, subsequently becoming postmaster of the little town. His identity continued with the place until March, 1902, when he became interested in the establishment of the town of Quinton, securing the location of the postoffice and being appointed its first postmaster. He erected the first residence on the townsite and when the place was incorporated he was chosen its first mayor. The act of incorporation also resulted in the creation of a graded school and in the improvement of the streets, the mayor being one of the potent factors in the furtherance of these public enterprises.

James M. White was born in Williamson county, Illinois, January 11, 1862, reaching his maturity near Marion and attending the public schools there. At eighteen years of age he was prepared for work as a teacher in the public schools, having previously taught in the country institutions. While thus engaged he also read law, which he practiced in the Choctaw courts, and after statehood he was admitted to the bar, being now listed as among the attorneys of the Pittsburg county bar.

Mr. White is a son of Hiram White, who was born and reared in North Carolina and moved to Illinois in 1840. He was a merchant and mill man in Sulphur Springs, his death occurring in 1873, at the age of seventy-eight. He married Mahala A. Owen, who survived her husband eight years and was the mother of fourteen children, eight of whom reached maturity, namely: Samuel T. and John W., residents of Illinois and Colorado; Franklin P., of Carbondale, Illinois; George, of Marion, Illinois; James M., of this sketch; F. M., of Marion; Amanda, wife of H. C. Norman, of Horin, Illinois, and Nancy J., who married B. P. Pulley and resides in Anna, Illinois.

July 23, 1887. James M. White and Maud C. Caplinger were married at Marion, Illinois, she being a daughter of J. H. Caplinger, a farmer and ex-sheriff of Williamson county, that state, and of German ancestry. The children of Mr. and Mrs. White are: Nellie, wife of Clyde H. Boyd, of Albuquerque, New Mexico; Della, now Mrs. C. M. Brown, of Quinton; Guy, Lillie and Fred White. Mr. White is master of Quinton Lodge, No. 131, of Masons, and is past grand of Lodge No. 37 of Odd Fellows. Politically, he is a Republican. In church faith he is a member of the Christian church and superintendent of its Sabbath school in Quinton.

SAMUEL L. MORLEY.. The name of Samuel L. Morley is inseparably interwoven with the history of the educational interests of Oklahoma for during the past thirteen years he has been efficiently and prominently identified with Indian school work in the Choctaw Nation, while during the past five years he has been the superintendent of the Jones Military Academy, at Hartshorne. Educators among the Indians, like those of other people, spring from every point of the compass, but their selection now is dependent upon their intellectual qualifications, instead of upon official influence, as was so potent in days past, and in consequence of this fact, the character of the schools has so improved in efficiency and the expense of its economic administration lowered in comparison as to place the government schools of today on a plane far above those carried on by the several nations years ago. Men and women now at the head of the training of Indian youth are products of higher institutions of learning, and the list of those who are chosen is a result of a gradual sifting until the best presides.

Samuel L. Morley had his origin in Fannin county, Texas, born at Honey Grove, September 14, 1872, but to Arkansas is given the credit of his mental training and physical development, for he grew to maturity on a farm ten miles east of Fort Smith. His father was a native son of England, born in the city of London, but came to the United States when a young man, and served in both the Mexican and Civil wars, being a lieutenant of Texas troops in the last named conflict. In civil life he was a blacksmith, and subsequent to the rebellion lived in Fannin county,

Texas, but moving to Sebastian county, Arkansas, died there in 1878. He married Lydia Jones, a representative of an old family of Tennessee, and she bore him four children and died in 1897, at the family home, in Arkansas.

Samuel L. Morley, the third born of their four children, reached man's estate with a vigorous physique, developed at the work of the farm, and with a fair knowledge of books, gleaned from the country school nearby. Becoming a student in the University of Arkansas, he completed its scientific course with graduation in 1895, with the degree of B. S. His experience as a teacher began in the public schools of Arkansas, and his last school in that state was at Central City, he having come from there to the Choctaw Nation as principal teacher in the Armstrong Academy, near Bokchito. After three years in that position he was chosen superintendent of the school, and five years later was placed in charge of the Jones Academy, this being in the year of 1903, and has been the means of directing the work which has placed the seal of approval on this institution.

The Jones Military Academy came into existence in 1891, when the three-story brick building was erected three miles northeast of Hartshorne, in a quiet cove between the hills. It was designed as a school for Indian boys of the Choctaw tribe, and it has accommodations for one hundred and twenty-five pupils. The literary work of the school comprises all grades and three years of high school work, including the study of agriculture, by actual work on small tracts of ground for the growing of garden products, and such work with stock as the care of the horses and cattle of the institution necessitates. Uniforms are provided for the drilling of the pupils according to the military tactics of the United States, and thus some interest is created for the army and some definite requirements in case of war are stored away in the boys' minds. While only a modest percentage of the boys attending graduate, a good per cent of those who do, enter institutions for advanced work in college or seek employment in various clerical capacities or otherwise in the sphere of American opportunity.

Mr. Morley's position as superintendent of the academy brings him into frequent contact with the teaching profession of the new state of Oklahoma. The teachers' in-

stitute and the teachers' associations have attracted him, and an interchange of views and experiences for the good of the profession is and has been the invariable result.

On November 12, 1904, he married, in Winona, Minnesota, Miss Jennie, a daughter of George Clark, and they have one daughter, Margaret, born, November 30, 1908. Mr. Morley is one of the promoters of the First National Bank of Hartshorne, and has been its president since 1905. In matters of politics his views are in harmony with the dominant political party of the south.

WILLIAM CAMERON, who has been all his life identified either with the actual working or the superintendency of coal mines, is now supervisor of mines for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. As his name indicates he is a Scotchman, being born near Watstown, in the Parish of New Monkland, Scotland, in 1843, but was a resident of Bonnyrigg, near Edinburgh, when he emigrated to America. His father, James Cameron, was the first of the family to engage in mining, the other members of it, from time immemorial, having been active farmers. The original home of the family was Stewarton, county of Ayr, and for centuries, generations of the Camerons have originated in that locality and spread thence to the remotest part of the earth.

James Cameron, the father, married Marian Weir and both died in the county of Ayr. They became the parents of the following: Elizabeth, who married Abraham Shore, and died in Scotland; Rev. John Cameron, who spent many years of his life engaged in the work of the ministry in Australia, but who died at Prestwick, Scotland; Robert, who died in Australia and left a family at Killmars; Marian, who became Mrs. David Rae, of Ayr, Scotland; and William, of this review.

Before he was eight years of age, William Cameron was put to work at the Scottish mines, and the education which he acquired was obtained chiefly in the night schools of the neighborhood. Mr. Cameron's first marriage occurred in the county of Ayr, to Miss Margaret Borland, a daughter of Archibald Borland. She died in Scotland, leaving the following children: James, Archibald and William. Ten years after his first marriage, Mr. Cameron wedded Agnes, daughter of John Simpson. Their children are: John S., Robert, Alexander, Mabel and

Campbell, all of these, excepting the last two named, are actively engaged in the coal mining industry in the state of Oklahoma.

In the early eighties, Mr. Cameron brought his family to the United States, stopping temporarily at LaSalle, Illinois, where he mined for a few months and then continued on to Warrensburg, Missouri, where for some time he was employed about the mines in various capacities. In 1882 he left for the Indian Territory and became superintendent of the coal interests controlled by the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, located at Lehigh and Savanna, and which are now located in Coal and Pittsburg counties, respectively. At that time the coal property of the company was in an almost undeveloped stage, the centers of work being at Lehigh and Savanna and its operations being conducted under the name of the Atoka Coal and Mining Company. For some reason best known to the coal company, the mines of the railway company were afterward transferred to the Western Coal and Mining Company, and are now operated under this title. Mr. Cameron's connection with the Missouri Pacific Railway as superintendent of its mines continued, however, for nineteen years, and during that time he developed the property so that it became very profitable to its owners and also gained him a high reputation as a coal expert and an able business man. His high position enabled him to obtain the appointment of United States Mine Inspector of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. His services in this federal office were so faithfully done that the Interior Department appointed him supervisor of mines for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, after the Indian Territory and Oklahoma were merged into a state.

Mr. Cameron lived for many years in Krebs, an old, historical town of Pittsburg county, but removed to McAlester when he commenced his long service in the employ of the federal and state governments. Mr. Cameron is a naturalized citizen of the United States and is well posted on all public questions, but cast his first vote for Mr. Taft, in 1908. He belongs to all the Masonic bodies, including the Scottish Rite, and is also a member of the Presbyterian church, to which his forefathers have been attached for many generations. His early

forefathers were identified with the Scottish religious sect known as the Covenanters.

MERREL L. THOMPSON, postmaster, banker and political leader, such is the summing up of the life of Merrel L. Thompson in Hartshorne, Oklahoma. He began his banking career as a bookkeeper for the Bank of Hartshorne, and a year later was made cashier of that institution, but he left that bank after three years of service, and after it was converted into the First State Bank, and was chosen cashier of the First National Bank of Hartshorne. This well known financial institution was organized in 1903, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, and its roll of officers is as follows: S. L. Morley, president; N. E. Tuell, vice president; and M. L. Thompson, cashier; while the board of directors is composed of J. W. Grady, T. M. Vaughn, A. Duca, N. E. Tuell and Philip Magdalena, of Hartshorne; S. L. Morley, of Dwight, and Carl Scholz, of Chicago.

The efficient cashier, M. L. Thompson, is a native of the Sunflower state of Kansas, born June 21, 1874, and the work of the farm gave him employment and training in his early life, as well as in the early months of his independent career. The parental home was near the town of Auburn for many years, and there and for miles around John Thompson, the father, was known and respected. He was born in Ohio, the son of an Irish father, and after attaining to mature years in a rural community of his native state, he went to the then wild domain of Kansas and settled west of Topeka, then on the very border of civilization, and from there answered the call to arms in defense of the flag in the Civil war, and became a member of the Second Kansas Militia, with which he served in the promiscuous fighting along the border of Missouri and in the battle of Westport. In that engagement he was wounded and captured, but was only in the hands of the enemy over night when he was recaptured. He was a farmer in his original locality in Kansas, for more than forty years, or until the Golden State of California lured him further westward, in 1903, where he was a wheat and barley raiser until his retirement to Orange in the evening of a long and active life. Mr. Thompson married in his early life, Miss Helen Dickson, the daughter of a Scotchman, James Dickson, whose

home was near Dayton, Ohio. Their union was blessed by the birth of the following children: Miles L., of Portland, Oregon; Merrel L., whose name introduces this review; Guy A., and Theodore T., of California; and Jay J., of Onega, Kansas. The wife and mother died in 1882, and some years later Mr. Thompson wedded Mrs. Mary Spangler, nee Reed, and their two children are Jennie, the wife of Logan Barnett, of Temecula, California, and Miss Ada, of the same place.

Merrel L. Thompson was early in life inured to the work of a Kansas farm, and the country school near his home and the commercial schools of Topeka and Kansas City equipped him for his work in life. After the completion of his educational training he came to the Choctaw Nation, and spent the first half a year here as a stenographer for the McAlester Coal Company at Hartshorne, while during the following eighteen months he was the manager of the supply department for the same company, while at the close of that period he entered upon the work for which he seems so admirably fitted, that of banking.

In their political beliefs and practices the Thompson family are Republicans, and John Thompson in his early life made his position well known among his Kansas neighbors, and thus it has been with his son when opportunity has presented itself for forming political lines and waging political battles in Oklahoma. Merrel L. Thompson was nominated by his party as a delegate to the constitutional convention for the Ninety-eighth district, and was defeated by only a small majority at the polls. The political strength which he showed at that election marked him as one of the county leaders, and when the vacancy in the postmastership of Hartshorne occurred by the death of Dr. Savage, Mr. Thompson was appointed to the office, taking oath on the 6th of October, 1908. He still retains his connection with the bank, but chiefly as the credit man, while nominally holding the cashiership.

He married on March 31, 1896, Miss El-dora C. Carey, a daughter of Pleasant Carey, of a Quaker family from Marion, Indiana. The wife of Pleasant Carey before marriage was a Miss Elliott, and they had seven children. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are Fontella C., Nelma B., and John Carey. Mr. Thompson has served

as a Republican commissioner of elections in Pittsburg county for a year, and in fraternal circles he is a past master of Harts-horne Lodge, No. 97, F. & A. M., a member of the Scottish Rite and a member of India Temple of Oklahoma City. He is also a member of McAlester Lodge, No. 537, B. P. O. E., and Columbia Lodge, No. 18, Knights of Pythias.

JOSEPH A. BARNETT, one of the pioneers of North McAlester, for many years one of the cattle "barons" of the Choctaw Nation, and now conspicuous as one of the old regime and a citizen of influence, has filled a niche in the affairs of both natives and whites in his Indian home. Not that he has served them in some official capacity, nor as a leader in some political or social movement, but as a prominent plainsman whose life has been devoted from youth to "the Wild" and who has worked his way from the bottom up through the adversities of life on the frontier to a commanding place among the substantial citizens of his locality.

Mr. Barnett left his boyhood home in Arkansas when a youth and started west in search of employment on the range. That was not long after the close of the Civil war, and at that time no law restrained the red man or held in check the white man whose heart was set against his brother for felonious greed and gain. Into the midst of these conditions young Barnett plunged. He sought the plains of Eastern Colorado and united his fortune with that of Bates & Beals, a Chicago ranching firm, whose interests there extended over vast areas and included myriads of cattle. His life during the fifteen years he was on the plains was filled with almost daily incidents pregnant with excitement, often dramatic, as they assumed the character of an Indian attack or a defense against the onslaughts of American Bedouins bent on pillage.

Leaving Colorado, Mr. Barnett drifted into the Choctaw country and, in 1873, settled at McAlester, selecting a location for his ranching and beginning with only a very small herd of cattle. Soon he married a Choctaw woman and thus gained a right to the nation equal to that of an Indian. At one time no less than seven or eight thousand head of cattle roamed over his range and bore his brand. A quarter of a century in the business sufficed to assure him comfort and independence during his declining

years, and in 1898 he sold his stock. Since then he has led a partially retired life. He invested his means in real estate in the McAlesters, and has improved property in both. Recently he engaged in the shoe business, as a member of the firm of Barnett & Walker, and this, with other affairs, keeps time from hanging heavily on his hands.

Mr. Barnett was born in Sebastian county, Arkansas, in June, 1852. His father was Josiah Barnett and his mother was Fannie Holloway, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Tennessee. The father passed his life as a farmer, and died soon after the close of the Rebellion; the mother passed away in Sebastian county. Their family comprised: Leonard, who died in Arkansas; Henry, a Confederate veteran, died at Stigler, Oklahoma; Mary A., wife of LaFayette Moore, died in Jefferson City, Missouri; Martha, died in Pittsburg county, Oklahoma, as Mrs. Frank Holloway; Joseph A.; Elizabeth, wife of George Fairbanks, of McAlester, and Frank, who died in Arkansas.

Joseph A. Barnett in his boyhood days had limited advantages for obtaining an education, but in the school of experience he gained a wide range of knowledge. In 1872, he married, at old Perryville, Amelia, daughter of William Holloway and Rebecca (Holston) Holloway, of the Choctaw tribe, and who came here from Mississippi. Mrs. Barnett died, December 25, 1906. She was the mother of three children, all of whom died when young.

ELMER C. MILLION, alderman and an influential public man and financier of McAlester, Pittsburg county, is a native of Wisconsin, born at Argyle, LaFayette county, May 8, 1866. His father was Alfred Million and his mother, Agnes Patterson, a lady of Scotch parentage, both families establishing themselves as pioneers of LaFayette county in the year 1847. The Million family was founded in that state by Washington Million, the grandfather of Elmer C., who migrated from Missouri, where for some years he had been engaged in farming. Among his children was Alfred, a Kentuckian by birth, but who was reared in Wisconsin and inspired by the prevailing Union sentiment of that state. In 1861 he entered the Federal army and served therein for more than four years, receiving his honorable discharge shortly after the sur-

render of Lee. His record was one which might be made the basis for an interesting juvenile novel, founded upon the excitement and uncertainties of the Civil war. At one time he was left for dead upon the battlefield of Cedar Mountain, and was twice captured by the Confederates, but escaped without seeing the walls of a rebel prison. The last two years of his service he passed as a scout with Sherman's army, being one of the twenty-two assigned to the personal staff of the great commander. Mr. Million died in the late sixties, leaving two children: Elmer C., and Bertha, the latter of whom is the wife of C. B. Willey, of Randolph, Nebraska.

After his graduation from the high schools at Argyle, Wisconsin, Elmer C. Million became a student at the Western Normal University, at Shenandoah, Iowa, and later attended the Campbell Normal University, at Holton, Kansas. Despite this thorough normal education, he determined to be a business man, first locating at Neligh, Nebraska, where he obtained a position as deputy treasurer of Antelope county, and after serving in that position for six years he became identified with banking. His financial career, preceding his location at McAlester, covered a period of thirteen years, and included service in the following important positions: Cashier of the First National Bank of Elgin; president of the Antelope County Bank at Oakdale; president of the Citizens State Bank, at Ainsworth, Nebraska; vice president of the Southern Trust Company, at Denison, Texas; president of the Caddo National Bank, Caddo, Indian Territory; vice president of the American National Bank, at Tishomingo, Indian Territory; vice president of the Atoka National Bank, Atoka, Indian Territory; and cashier of the Coalgate National Bank, Coalgate, Indian Territory.

On coming to McAlester, in 1903, Mr. Million purchased an interest in the American National Bank, of which he is still president. In June, 1907, he also assisted in the organization of the McAlester Trust Company and was elected its first president, this institution having a capital of \$200,000 and transacting a general banking business. Further, he aided in the reorganization of the McAlester Grocer Company, capitalized at \$75,000, and of which he is secretary and treasurer; was also one of the

incorporators of the McAlester Fuel Company, which organized on September 1, 1907, with a capital of \$100,000, and of which he is vice president. To add to the long list of important corporations in the development of which he has played so important a part, it should be stated that he is president of the Bank of Stuart and the Bank of McAlester, as well as the Burdett Mercantile Company; that he is vice president of the First National Bank of Keota, the Eufaula National Bank, the Bank of Canadian, the Bank of Krebs, the Farmers' State Bank of Kiowa, the first National Bank of Wilburton, and the Citizens National Bank of Calvin, Oklahoma; that he is co-executor of the Burdett estate of Eufaula, Oklahoma, and director in the Choctaw Railway and Lighting Company of McAlester, the Ash Flat Valley Bank of Olney, and the Bank of Guertie, Raydon, Oklahoma.

Mr. Million's executive and administrative talents are further evinced by the important part which he has played in politics and the public affairs of his locality. He has always been an earnest Republican and especially active during the time preceding the statehood movement, faithfully attending the conventions and other gatherings which preceded the realization of the state government. Locally, he has been chosen to the city council, representing the First ward on the board of aldermen and, notwithstanding his private interests, large and absorbing, he is always accessible in the furtherance of any cause which will promote the welfare of his city.

In September, 1887, Mr. Million was married at Neligh, Nebraska, to Miss Winnie Stevens, daughter of John A. Stevens, a well known hotel proprietor of that place. Her father was for many years a resident of Des Moines, Iowa, where Mrs. Million was born, May 16, 1869. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Million are: Beatrice M. and Paul T. Million. Mr. Million is a Mason of high standing, having attained the thirty-second degree, and is a member of the Mystic Shrine, and also identified with the B. P. O. E. His church connections are with the All Saints Episcopal church, of which he is a vestryman.

WESTLY S. AMBROSE, vice president of the First National Bank of McAlester, and secretary-treasurer and manager of the Choctaw Ice & Cold Storage Co.,

was born in Gallatin county, Kentucky, November 3, 1867. When a boy of twelve years he moved with his parents to Belton, Missouri, where he grew to manhood, with no other educational advantages than those afforded by the public and commercial schools. Starting out in life for himself, he turned to the grocery business, in which for four years he was engaged in Kansas City. Then, through a relative, C. W. Dawley, Mr. Ambrose became connected with the ice industry, beginning in the delivery service, on a wagon, in Corsicana, Texas. His faithfulness and good work soon earned him promotion, and a few months later he was taken into the office, and it was not long before he became manager of the business at McAlester, then South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Mr. Ambrose's identity with McAlester dates from 1893. That year he took charge of the ice plant here, it being one of a system of plants established in the then Indian Territory by Mr. Dawley. This plant opened with a capacity of less than four tons daily, and its business has increased and its capacity enlarged almost annually until, in 1909, its output is one hundred tons per day. In addition to being secretary-treasurer and manager of the plant at McAlester, Mr. Ambrose fills the same official position with the Indianola Ice, Light & Power Co., of Hartshorne, another plant of the Dawley system. During the fifteen years of his residence in McAlester, Mr. Ambrose has accumulated considerable property, and he now has numerous other business interests besides those with which he is actively connected. He was made president of the South Western Ice Manufacturing Association, in New Orleans, November 16, 1908, and, as already mentioned, is an officer of the First National Bank.

The "Old Dominion" was the home of Mr. Ambrose's early ancestors. His grandfather, Joseph Ambrose, a noted Baptist preacher, moved from Virginia to Kentucky in the pioneer history of the latter state. He died in Gallatin county, Kentucky, in 1884, at the advanced age of ninety years. His son, James H., the father of Wesley S., was born in Gallatin county, and lived there until his removal to Missouri; his death occurred in Belton, Missouri, in 1898. In Gallatin county, James H. Ambrose married Miss Mary Dawley, daughter of Delaware Dawley, a farmer of

that county. Mrs. Ambrose died in Gallatin county in 1877, leaving six children, as follows: Joseph D., of Corsicana, Texas; Addie M., wife of W. A. Halloway, of Belton, Missouri; Sallie H., wife of Albert McFadden, of River Park, Missouri; Wesley S.; Minnie A., now Mrs. Earnest L. Halloway, of Alva, Oklahoma; and Nannie May, wife of Charles H. Hess, of McAlester, Oklahoma.

December the 25th, 1889, Wesley S. Ambrose was married in Kansas City, Missouri, to Miss Elizabeth Caroline Jennings, daughter of Wiley and Caroline Jennings. She was born in Lexington, Missouri, in 1869, her father, Wiley Jennings, being an old Missouri river steamboat pilot. He died in 1877, her mother moving soon after to Kansas City, Missouri, where she is still living, and for the past seventeen years has made her home with her daughter. The children given to Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose are: Wiley H. Ambrose, born in Kansas City, Missouri, September 20, 1890; Kenneth E. Ambrose, born, March 21, 1896; Ernest Dawley Ambrose, born in McAlester, June 14, 1899. The eldest son, Wiley, at this writing is a student in the State University of Arkansas. Mr. Ambrose built the home where he and his family now live, at 524 East Grand avenue.

He is one of the pioneers of McAlester, serving the city as alderman in the First ward for two terms. He was one of the aldermen who helped work out the first bond issue that built the present waterworks system for McAlester, and he was chairman of the fire and water committee and organized the first fire fighters. He was one of the aldermen who granted the city the first street car franchise, and was also chairman of the street and alley committee. The Ambrose family are all identified with the Christian church and Mr. Ambrose has filled the office of treasurer for the past twelve years. He is an Elk and Scottish Rite Mason.

PETE HANRATY. Having long been a leader of organized labor and a strong promoter of its interests in the Constitutional convention, the legislature and in the field, Pete Hanraty, chief inspector of the mines of Oklahoma, is one of the most influential men identified with the labor movement in the state. For the past twenty-five years he has been connected with the mining industries of the McAlester district. Born

in Lanarkshire, Scotland, of Irish parents, Mr. Hanraty's birthday is December 28, 1864. His parents, Bernard and Catherine (McGuire) Hanraty, were humble Irish people, whose sole earnings were devoted to the feeding and clothing of their family, necessarily their educational advantages were somewhat limited. The father died in 1879, and several years thereafter the widow brought her family to the United States, her son, Pete, having preceded the other members, in 1882.

When Mr. Hanraty emigrated to this country he went into the coal fields of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and after remaining there a short time he went west and located at Krebs, Indian Territory. Although then but eighteen years of age, he had been a miner for nine years, and his resources were, therefore, confined to his skill as a mine worker, as his education had been virtually neglected. But he soon perceived that the men of influence around him were not only energetic and intelligent, but educated, and he therefore applied himself to remedy these mental defects, studying hard during all his spare time. In 1892 he moved from Krebs to Coalgate, Indian Territory, and, in 1899, was elected the first mayor of Coalgate, for a period of three months, and in April of the same year was re-elected for one year. Mr. Hanraty possesses the distinction of being the first man elected to public office in Indian Territory.

In June, 1900, he was chosen president of District 21, United Mine Workers of America, the district being composed of Arkansas, Indian Territory and Texas, and he held that office until April, 1907. When he assumed the presidency the organization numbered less than four hundred members. When he retired there were sixteen thousand organized miners in this district. Principally through his efforts the coal operators met in St. Louis, Missouri, where he succeeded in getting for the miners the eight hour day, semi-monthly pay day, and five cents per ton more for the Indian Territory miners than they had asked for. He was one of the principals who succeeded in getting the coal operators and miners of Districts 14, 21 and 25 to meet in their first joint conference in Pittsburg, Kansas, in 1903, and agree upon a scale of wages. The amicable status there established has since continued. Mr. Hanraty is a firm believer

in the joint method of settling labor disputes.

In 1906 he was elected to represent the Ninetieth district in the Constitutional Convention, and was chosen vice president of that body. His record as a leader of organized labor gave him prestige which brought him much subsequent influence. He was honored with the chairmanship of the committee on labor and arbitration. He was also appointed on the following committees: Municipal corporations; mines and mining; coal, oil and gas; public debt and public works; and counties and county boundaries. He was regarded in the convention as an honorable and upright representative of the rights of labor, and several of the most important provisions of the Constitution are the result of his intelligence and forethought. He introduced the following propositions, which became part of the Constitution: Employers' liability and the doctrine of fellow servants; when a judge is disqualified to act; to prevent government by injunction; duties in locating railroad lines; eight hours of labor on municipalities and public works; prohibiting convict labor from coming in competition with free labor; immigration and labor; the rights of labor; mines and mining; free passes and franking privileges prohibited; that all convention printing bear the union label; child labor prohibited in mines and factories. In fact his work in the Constitutional convention was so satisfactory to the cause of union labor that it resulted in his becoming a Democratic candidate for chief mine inspector, and he was elected to that position by a majority of thirty-four thousand votes. He assisted in drafting the mining law that went into effect in April, 1908.

Mr. Hanraty was married in 1888, in Krebs, Indian Territory, to Miss Louise Jung, a daughter of Joseph Jung, a former citizen of Kentucky, and born of German ancestry. Mrs. Hanraty was herself born in Kentucky, in 1871, and is the mother of Charles, Mary, Pete, Jr., Margaret, Joseph, Louise, John and Ellen. Mr. Hanraty's fraternal relations are with the United Mine Workers of America and the Knights of Columbus.

E. WILLIAM SCHREINER, of McAlester, Oklahoma, has been identified with this locality for twenty years. He has from time to time associated himself with various in-

dustrial institutions, and as an organizer and promoter has contributed to their success. Mr. Schreiner was born at Pomeroy, Ohio, September 22, 1862, a son of German parents, natives of Worms, the old town where Martin Luther was tried before the Diet of the Catholic church for heresy. Jacob Schreiner, the father, emigrated to the United States at the age of eighteen years, and took up his abode at Louisville, Kentucky, where he subsequently met and married Miss Gertrude Schoneberger. In 1855 they moved to Ohio and settled at Minersville, near Pomeroy, where he engaged in merchandising. In 1860 his vote was one of the only two Abolition votes in his precinct. Early in the '80s he brought his family west to Kansas, and has since been a resident of Parsons, that state, where he has been occupied in mercantile pursuits. His children are: Christina and Mary, of Parsons, the latter the wife of C. A. Lamb; E. William and Henry, of McAlester, Oklahoma; Amelia, of Parsons, Kansas, and Jacob, of Fort Worth, Texas.

E. William Schreiner grew to manhood in the vicinity of his birthplace, and supplemented his common school education with a course in the National Norman University, at Lebanon, Ohio. Realizing the superior advantages offered a young man in the West, he left Ohio, in 1882, and went to Bozeman, Montana, where he sold goods for several months. The next year he joined his parents in Parsons, Kansas, where for a time he taught school, and subsequently took an interest with his father in the store. After six years in Kansas, he was influenced by a friend who was at that time agent of the M., K. & T. Ry., at McAlester, to take the place of helper at the station, and this step opened a future to him in Oklahoma which has brought him a fair measure of success.

On leaving the station, Mr. Schreiner accepted the agency for the Waters Pierce Oil Co., in McAlester, and he also engaged in the wholesale grain and produce business and remained in the business ten years. He had accumulated some capital, and he then organized the McAlester Vitrified Brick & Tile Co., with a capital stock of \$24,000, having associated with him in this enterprise some capitalists of Coffeyville, Kansas. Five years later the company was reorganized, Colonel Busby, of McAlester, buying the interests of the Kansas stock-

holders, and the firm name was changed to the McAlester Brick Company. About this time the Brewer Coal and Mining Company was on the market, and, with two other men, Mr. Schreiner bought the plant located at Johnsonville, in the McAlester district. Of this company Mr. Schreiner is now vice president and general manager; G. W. Maser, president, and H. W. Adams, secretary and treasurer. Their capital stock is \$100,000, the property comprises three mines, and their daily production is equal to 865 tons. Mr. Schreiner was one of the organizers of the German Land and Improvement Co., of McAlester, a corporation for the purpose of dealing in real estate, and of which he is president.

While he has always lived in McAlester proper and has loyally supported it as against its rival, South McAlester, he purchased property on Choctaw avenue of the latter, when that street was laid out, and there he built the second three-story business house in the city, known as the Schreiner building. Also he has other real estate interests within the corporate limits. He was one of the organizers of the old State National Bank, an institution that was merged into the American National Bank. While always taking an interest in good governmental policies, he has never been identified with politics. The only public office he ever filled was that of member of the first town council of McAlester.

In August, 1891, at Wichita, Kansas, Mr. Schreiner married Miss Dilla Adams, who was born and reared in Maine, daughter of E. D. Adams. Their children are: Gertrude, Earnest, W. C., Carl and Max. Mr. Schreiner has taken the York degree in Masonry and also is a Knight of Pythias and an Elk.

JOHN R. HURLEY, a real estate dealer of McAlester, Oklahoma, and one of its most enterprising citizens, was born in McNairy county, Tennessee, March 19, 1853, and was reared within a mile of the famous battlefield of Shiloh. The founders of the Hurley family in Tennessee were Thomas and Rebecca (Strawn) Hurley, who emigrated from their Alabama home into Hardin county, where they both died. Their children were: Jack, Henry, Asa C., Thomas, Elizabeth, wife of Andrew Ledbetter, and Polly, who married a Mr. Pool. Asa C. Hurley was born in Hardin county, in 1832, and was inspired in early life to preach the gospel.



D. H. Cochran

As a Primitive Baptist, he ministered to the people of that denomination until his death, giving his service gratuitously, according to the tenets of his church. During the Civil war he was in the Confederate service, and was captured by the Federal forces near Shiloh, but was paroled and did not re-enlist. While much of his time was given to the work of the ministry, he lived on a farm and carried on farming operations. He married Caroline Evans, who survives him and is now a resident of Stantonville, near her old home. The fruits of this union are: Thomas, of McNairy county; William G., of Arkansas; John R.; George, of Memphis, Tennessee; Jefferson, of Stantonville, Tennessee; Rebecca, wife of John Mickey, of Terrell, Texas; Caledonia, wife of Samuel Duncan, who died in Adamsville, Tennessee; Josephine, wife of George Mickey, of Mickey, Tennessee; Laura, now Mrs. Calvin Howell, of McNairy county; Annus, wife of Andrew Smith, of Stantonville, Tennessee; and Dollie, wife of Alexander Simmons, of Kell, Texas.

John R. Hurley gained his education chiefly in the school of experience. He started out to make his own way in the world at an early age, first as a farmer and later as a merchant in his home town. He was a member of the firm of Hurley and McDaniel, and afterward, for some years conducted business alone, meeting with a fair degree of prosperity. When he approached the meridian of life, he decided to convert his interests into cash and identify himself with the new and growing West. He first came to the Indian Territory in 1901, while on a tour of the Southwest, and chose McAlester as his future home, and two years later he brought his family here and settled in "the old town." Here he invested his means in real estate, which he improved, building business houses and rental cottages, and here he soon gained recognition as an important factor in the town. He was elected a member of the board of education of North McAlester prior to the merging of the two towns, and later was elected recorder of the town. In the movement to consolidate the rival towns, Mr. Hurley actively supported the union and when it was consummated he was chosen a member of the first council, from the sixth ward, and has served continuously since. He has served on the committees on ordinance,

streets and alleys, and sanitation, and has supported measures for the erection of the city hall, the granting franchises for natural gas and for the proper modification of the franchise effecting the electric railway. The school and water bonds were voted during this time, and seven ward buildings and the high school building were constructed. Politically, Mr. Hurley was reared a Democrat and he still supports the Democratic ticket.

He first married, in 1879, Miss Eliza, daughter of Wesley McDaniel. This wife died in 1892, leaving three children: Hester, now the wife of C. V. Brown, of Adamsville, Tennessee; Millie, at this writing a clerk in the South McAlester postoffice; and Ura. December 11, 1894, Mr. Hurley married Miss Luvernia Meeks, daughter of Col. O. L. Meeks, of Corinth, Mississippi, and they have two children, Amy and Eunice. Mr. Hurley and his family are members of the Christian church.

ALBERT G. COCHRAN, register of deeds and for many years a citizen of Oklahoma and one of the promoters of the state constitution, came hither from Faulkner county, Arkansas. He was born in Yalobusha county, Mississippi, November 28, 1860, son of Thomas J. Cochran, a native of the same state, who married Adaline Cochran and died before the birth of his first child. Mrs. Thomas J. Cochran was a daughter of John Cochran, a native of Kentucky, and was no relation to her husband. Her first husband was a poor man and after his death her struggles to maintain her family were brave and incessant and finally she migrated with her children to Arkansas and resided in different portions of that state. She remained a widow for some time and then married I. M. Cook and became by this union the mother of William and Arthur, now residents of Oklahoma. She passed away at Red Oak, Oklahoma, in November, 1892.

Albert G. Cochran was not only retarded in his early intellectual development by the family circumstances, but also because he became a permanent cripple when four years of age from the effects of a serious attack of typhoid fever. In spite of these drawbacks he acquired sufficient education to become a teacher in the rural schools and with the proceeds of this work was enabled to obtain a commercial course in a business college at Fort Smith, Arkansas. After the completion of this course, Mr. Cochran as-

sumed a position with the firm of Grady & Freeny, at Hartshorne, first becoming an accountant and later bookkeeper for William Grady with whom he remained for ten years. This clerical and business experience well fitted him to assume the duties of the office of register of deeds. His preliminary experience as a public man, however, was obtained in the Constitutional convention and in that body he served on the committees of legislation, municipal corporations, privileges and elections and crimes and punishments. On his return from the Constitutional convention he became a candidate for register of deeds and was nominated in the primaries against two opponents, being elected over his Republican opponent by a flattering plurality. As a citizen of Hartshorne, Mr. Cochran had been identified with its public affairs, serving three terms as its treasurer and resigning to assume the office of register of deeds. Besides creditably serving in that capacity he is a stockholder in the First National Bank of the city. His fraternal connection is with the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias and he is a leader in the work of the Christian church, being an elder of the congregation and active in its Sunday school work.

BENJAMIN A. ENLOE, JR., has for the past five years been connected with the development of McAlester. He is a member of the firm of McEachen & Enloe, cement contractors, and as such has entered prominently into the work of equipping the city with substantial sidewalks. Mr. Enloe was born in Lebanon, Tennessee, February 22, 1872, and is a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Tennessee. Benjamin S. Enloe, his grandfather, was a native of North Carolina, from which state he went to Tennessee and settled in Carroll county, where he passed his life as a farmer. During the Civil war he was a strong sympathizer with the Union cause. Among his several children was Benjamin A., the father of Benjamin A., Jr., whose success in politics and business made him a credit both to his family and to the state he served.

Benjamin A. Enloe, now chairman of the Board of Railroad Commissioners of Tennessee, was born in Carroll county, that state, in 1818. When a young man he was employed in the newspaper business, and became editor and owner of the *Jackson Tribune and Sun*. In this way he got into politics. He was nominated by the Demo-

cratic party for Congressman from his district, and in this capacity was retired for a period of ten years.

Retiring to private life, he became editor of the *Nashville Sun*, and subsequently filled the editorial chair of the *Louisville Dispatch*. In the preliminary work of his state for representation at the St. Louis World's Fair, he was appointed by the state governor to organize the exhibit of the commonwealth, and he had charge of it throughout the exposition. Becoming again accessible for responsible duties to his state, he was nominated for Railroad Commissioner and elected, and was subsequently made chairman of the board. Mrs. Enloe was, before her marriage, Miss Fannie Ashworth. She was born in Tennessee, daughter of Jasper R. Ashworth, whose ancestors were North Carolina people. The children of Benjamin A. and Fannie Enloe are: Benjamin A., Jr.; Adele, wife of George L. Wilkinson, an attorney in Chicago; Fantene, now Mrs. A. M. McClain, of Lebanon, Tennessee, and Marie, wife of C. M. Murray, of Jackson, Tennessee.

In the high school at Jackson, Tennessee, and in the Southwestern Baptist University, Benjamin A., Jr., received a liberal education, and on leaving college he went to Washington as his father's private secretary. While in the national capital he made his initial preparation for the law and when he returned to his home he resumed reading and entered the Lebanon Law School, where he finished the course. After practicing law in Jackson for a short time, he abandoned his profession and embarked upon a business career. About this time he was attracted to Southern California, and settled in Los Angeles, engaging in the real estate business. At the end of three years, he came to Indian Territory, and since then has been identified with McAlester.

December 27, 1902, in Paris, Texas, Mr. Enloe married Miss Gladys Kirkpatrick, daughter of H. H. Kirkpatrick and Mabel (McClannahan) Kirkpatrick, former residents of McAlester. Mr. and Mrs. Enloe have two children, Henry K. and Peyton A.

CALEB W. DAWLEY, of McAlester, Pittsburg county, has for the past fifteen years been largely concerned in the development of the industries of this city. He came to McAlester in 1893 for the purpose of installing one of the first ice plants put in operation in this section of the territory. With the

growth of population, especially with the incoming of settlers in comfortable circumstances his business expanded and warranted him in extending its operations to other points in Oklahoma. The consequence was that he erected and put into operation ice manufactories at Haileyville, Hugo and Okmulgee. At that time the plants were devoted to the manufacture of ice only but since then the three plants mentioned above have extended the scope of their business and now furnish light and power as well as ice. In February, 1908, Mr. Dawley joined Colonel Busby in assuming control of the Choctaw Railway and Lighting Company of which he was made vice president.

Mr. Dawley comes of an old Welsh family, the first American members of which emigrated to the new world in the colonial period and established themselves in the Old Dominion. The great-grandfather of Caleb W. is known to have served in the American navy during the war of the Revolution and while thus giving himself to his country's cause, was lost at sea. His youngest son, Caleb Dawley, was the grandfather of Mr. Dawley of this sketch, and at the opening of the nineteenth century migrated from Virginia to the territory of Kentucky where he passed the remainder of his life. The father, James S. Dawley, of Paris, Texas, was born in Gallatin county, Kentucky, in 1826 and in 1868 left his native state to locate in Jackson county, Missouri. He remained there as a hard working and honest farmer until 1907 when he located at Paris, Texas. His wife, the mother of Caleb W., was formerly Nannie H. Ambrose, daughter of Rev. Joseph Ambrose, a Baptist minister of English parentage, who passed his entire life in the state of Kentucky. The issue of this marriage was: Caleb W.; William H., of Paris, Texas; and James W., a resident of Hugo, Oklahoma.

Caleb W. Dawley is a native of Gallatin county, Kentucky, born April 2, 1859. When nine years of age he removed with his parents to Belton, Missouri, in which locality he obtained his early education. Before its completion he attended the Baptist College at Liberty, Missouri, and finished his higher studies at the Missouri University from which he graduated with the degree of A. B. After his graduation he entered the teaching profession in connection with the Jackson county schools and

earned his first money in that line of work. His energetic and practical temperament, however, craved something more active and profitable and he therefore assumed the management of the Gas Light Company, at Springfield, Missouri. During the four years of his work in this position he acquired a thorough knowledge of the business and also collected a small capital which enabled him to enter as a proprietor into a similar line of business. In association with several men of means he erected a gas plant at Fort Smith, Arkansas. After a time he sold the plant and with the proceeds went to Texas and began a long and active career in the erection of ice plants throughout the eastern portion of that state. Many years of this period were passed as a resident of Dallas and during this time he erected a plant at Paris and the manufactories of the Denison Crystal Ice Company, the Corsicana Ice Company, the Terrell Ice Company, the Texarkana Ice Company, the Shreveport Ice and Brewing Company, of Shreveport, Louisiana, the Tyler Ice Company, the Lufkin Ice Company, and the Nacogdoches Ice and Cold Storage Company. As these plants were erected his business also increased and he conceived the idea of extensively embarking in the ice machinery and supply business. He therefore removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and formed a partnership with A. Ruemmelli, the firm name becoming the Ruemmelli-Dawley Manufacturing Company. Mr. Dawley continued actively connected with the firm and its growing business until 1893 when he established his home and his business headquarters in McAlester. His record since that time has already been given.

Mr. Dawley has never been interested in politics but has taken an active part in fraternity matters, being a Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the B. P. O. E. Like other men whose time and strength are largely absorbed by business matters he has several varied forms of recreation, namely, traveling and fishing. In recent years his vacations have been frequently passed on the gulf coast of Texas and one of his favorite fishing haunts is the famous tarpon grounds at Rockport. It should be added that Mr. Dawley now holds the championship for the capture of the largest species of that fish on the Texas coast. He is fond of

travel both for the information it provides and for its complete change of scenes and the consequent recreation. His journeys have extended not only through a great number of the states but into Alaska as well.

W. PERRY FREEMAN for eight years clerk of the U. S. Court of Appeals at McAlester and now junior member of the law firm of Fannin and Freeman of this city, came to the Indian Territory in 1898 to take the clerkship to which his friends had secured his appointment. His duties began February 1st, of that year and from thence forward his identity with Oklahoma affairs assumed a serious turn. His conduct in office and as a citizen endeared him to all alike and now at the very meridian of life, he finds himself in the enjoyment of ample emoluments for his material use and in the possession of that universal friendship among his fellows which classes him among the first citizens of McAlester.

In Tuscumbia, Miller county, Missouri, in a humble rural home, W. Perry Freeman was born June 15, 1858. His father, Andrew Freeman, was a native of Tennessee, by avocation a farmer. He enlisted in the Union army from Miller county, and was killed in the battle of Tupelo, Mississippi. He married Editha Tinsley, a daughter of William Tinsley, a Virginian, a blacksmith and a farmer. The children of this marriage were: Perry; Lucy, wife of William Golden, of Aurora, Missouri; Paralee, who married James Cox, of St. Louis; Belle, wife of Fernando Hooker, of Linn Creek, Missouri; and Dora, who became Mrs. John Keown of the same place.

Perry Freeman was handicapped by the loss of his father and was rather compelled to look out for himself as soon as his services were worth money. At ten years of age he went to Tuscumbia and became a roustabout in the office of the Miller County *Vidette* and there he received his education. He remained with the paper until grown when the roving spirit captured him and he was, in turn, connected in some capacity with the *Richland Sentinel*, the *Lebanon Journal*, the *Eureka Springs (Arkansas) Herald* and the *Patriot Advertiser* of Springfield, Missouri.

About this date he got into active politics in his home county, attended county and state conventions of the Republican party and was made a deputy in some of the coun-

ty offices. He was then elected clerk of the circuit court and while filling the office studied law and was admitted, subsequently, to the Miller county bar. He was elected to the lower house of the legislature and was chairman of the committee on penitentiaries, was on the committee of internal improvement, private corporations and agriculture.

Returning from the legislature and taking up civil life he engaged in the practice of law in Tuscumbia where he was admitted before Judge Dorsey W. Shackelford. His practice was uninterrupted until when, while a delegate to the Missouri State Convention and because of an incident which contributed to his sudden and substantial popularity, he was nominated for secretary of state and polled the vote of his party but was defeated. Two years later we find him appointed to his clerkship to the court of appeals at McAlester, one of the most lucrative positions in the gift of the department.

His earnings Mr. Freeman has judiciously invested from time to time in property and enterprises in McAlester and all have proved the wisdom of such a course. He is a director of the First National Bank of McAlester, a director in the New State Iron and Supply Company, in The New Process Laundry and in the Citizens' Bank of Wilburton, Oklahoma.

In Camden county, Missouri, September 19, 1881, Mr. Freeman married Miss Allie Harris, a daughter of R. Boone Harris who was killed during the Civil war by the bushwhackers. One child has resulted from the union, Elsie, wife of Lewis A. Ellis, with the Jefferson Trust Company, of McAlester, who has a daughter, Sibyl.

The Freeman home is a commodious one on the colonial plan, on Adams Avenue, and is noted for its hospitality and good cheer. Mr. Freeman is a Knight Templar Mason and is one of the few thirty-third degree Masons of Oklahoma.

EEN N. ALLEN, M. D., of McAlester, has been a practicing physician in what is now Oklahoma since 1885, when he located in the Choctaw Nation and opened an office in old McAlester. Dr. Allen's grandparents, Richard Allen and wife, nee Hughes, were born, reared and married in Ireland, and soon after their marriage emigrated to America and settled in Baltimore, Maryland, where, some years later, he died, leaving his widow with four children, namely: Rob-

ert T. P., Richard N., Eben N., and Elizabeth. Robert T. P. graduated at West Point Academy, afterward went to Kentucky and established the Kentucky Military Institute, which he conducted until some years after the close of the Civil war, with the exception of a few years during that war, when the school was closed and he was colonel of a Texas regiment in the Confederate service; late in life he sold his school, and went to Florida, where he was accidentally drowned. Eben N. was a master mechanic in the employ of the Ohio Railroad Company, at Wellsville, Ohio, where he died. Elizabeth married Mr. Jay Cooke, the financier of New York, whose failure in 1873 precipitated the famous financial panic of that year.

Richard N. Allen was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 25, 1819. After graduating from a law school at Meadville, Pennsylvania, he settled at Alton, Illinois, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. From his mother he inherited slave property which, of course, he could not take to Illinois, and for this reason he bought a farm in Franklin county, where he kept his negroes until the Emancipation Proclamation set them free. In the meantime his brother, as already stated, founded the Kentucky Military Institute, and Richard N. gave up his law practice and accepted a position as teacher in the school. During the Civil war, although a strong believer in the righteousness of secession and of the war which followed, he did not participate in it actively, but was engaged with his brother-in-law in floating the bonds of the United States with which to carry on the war, traveling over the Missouri and other Mississippi valley states and in this way aided the Union cause.

In 1875, he left Kentucky and settled near New Home, Bates county, Missouri, where he purchased a large farm and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. Soon, however, he was induced to take up school work again, and for a number of years he taught in the public schools of Bates county. When well advanced in life he moved to Butler, Missouri, where his death occurred in 1899. He and his wife were devoted Christians, members of the Methodist church, and in this faith they reared their family. In early life he was a Whig, subsequently a Democrat; believed in tariff for revenue only and was opposed to the

importation of objectionable foreigners. Not only did he hold these beliefs, but also he was an able exponent of them; indeed, he was a ready speaker upon all topics of general interest. In New York state, Richard N. Allen married Miss Jeannette Campbell, a native of Cattaraugus county, and a daughter of Hugh C. Campbell, a descendant of Sir Colin Campbell, the noted Scotchman. The children of this marriage are: Sarah, wife of J. B. Batchelor, of Deep Water, Missouri; Dr. William H., of Rich Hill, Missouri; Robert T. P., of Elk City, Oklahoma, a farmer; Richard N., of Grant county, Oklahoma; Dr. Eben N., whose name introduces this sketch; Rev. Hugh C., of Oregon; Jacob D., of Butler, Missouri, editor of the *Bates County Times*, and Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Bewley, of Webb City, Missouri.

Eben N. Allen obtained his early education in the common schools, and finished the sophomore year in the Kentucky Military Institute, after which he gave his attention to farming, and was thus occupied until the removal of the family to Missouri. Then he studied telegraphy, and was soon able to take a position with the M. K. & T. Railway. Soon, however, he resumed farming. In 1878 he began the study of medicine, in the office of Dr. W. H. Allen, at Rich Hill and during the winter of 1878-9 took a course of lectures in the Louisville Medical College. Being graduated from the Kansas City Medical College, March 2, 1880 Dr. Eben N. Allen soon afterward opened an office at Austin, Cass county, Missouri. Two years later he went to Coolidge, Kansas, where he practiced until January, 1885, when he came to his present location at McAlester, where his professional career, covering nearly a quarter of a century, has been marked with more than ordinary success. In addition to his general practice, Dr. Allen is general surgeon of the Choctaw district of the Rock Island System, his field extending from Texola, Texas, to Memphis, Tennessee, and from Little Rock, Arkansas, southward to Eunice, Louisiana. He has been connected with All Saints Hospital, of McAlester, since it was founded, and served as its first house surgeon. Among the medical associations with which Dr. Allen is identified are the following: the State Medical Association, the Pittsburg County Medical Society, the American Medical Associa-

tion, the American Association of Railway Surgeons, and the Rock Island System Association of Surgeons. Also in his business affairs, Dr. Allen has shown marked ability, and is regarded as a conservative man. He was one of the organizers of the City National Bank of McAlester, of which he is now a director and of which he served as its first president; also he is vice president of the Jefferson Trust Company. Politically, the Doctor is a Democrat and fraternally, a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Shrine. He is identified with the First Presbyterian Church of McAlester.

June 10, 1884, Dr. Allen married, in Kansas City, Missouri, Miss Myra S. Austin, daughter of William L. Austin and Susan (Kellar) Austin, his wife. Mr. Austin, a traveling salesman, died in 1899. The Doctor and Mrs. Allen have three children, two daughters, Theresa and Barbara, who are graduates of Miss Barstow's College at Kansas City, and who have attended Wellesley College; and Warren P., a student in the Roswell (New Mexico) Military Institute.

FRANK CRAIG, cashier of the City National Bank of McAlester, Oklahoma, has been identified with this city since 1896. During the first five years of his residence here he was engaged in the practice of law. In 1901 he accepted the position of cashier of the State National Bank, and was connected with that institution until it was merged into the American National, after which he organized the City National Bank. This bank began business on September 21, 1902, with a capital stock of \$50,000, and with the following named officers who have been retained to the present time: E. N. Allen, president; D. M. Daily, vice president; J. S. Arnote, vice president, and Frank Craig, cashier.

For many generations the Craigs have been residents of America. Their first home here was in Virginia. The great-grandfather of Frank Craig moved from the Old Dominion to Kentucky when his son, Walton, Frank's grandfather, was a child. Walton Craig became a cook on a keel boat on the Ohio river, when a boy, and some years later he commanded one of the first steamboats that ran from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. When he left the river he engaged in farming near Ghent, Kentucky,

where he died in 1893, at the ripe age of ninety-four years. He and his wife, who before her marriage was a Miss Peak, reared a large family.

An interesting incident is related of Ghent by an early resident of that town. On the opposite side of the river, in Indiana, a town was being laid out. One of the old settlers on the Kentucky side also proceeded to stake off lots. While he was doing the work, along came Henry Clay who inquired what the man was doing. The reply was: "We are not going to let them Hoosiers get ahead of us, we are going to have a town too. What shall I name it, Henry?" Mr. Clay had just returned from the Peace Conference at Ghent, which closed the war of 1812, and he said: "Name this Ghent and the other Vevay."

Dr. Albert G. Craig, father of Frank, received his education in Ohio, and began the practice of medicine in Ghent, afterward moving over to Vevay. Subsequently he retired from professional life and gave his attention to banking. He died in Vevay, in 1908, at the age of sixty-four years. While living in Ghent, he married Miss Laura Houston, daughter of Frank W. Houston and granddaughter of a son of Peter Houston who went from Virginia to Kentucky, in company with Daniel Boone. Both the Houstons and Craigs were represented in the Revolution and other wars of this country. Dr. Albert G. Craig and his wife had two children, Frank and Evelyn M., the latter now a resident of Vevay, with her mother.

Frank Craig received his early education in the common schools of Ghent and Vevay. Then he came west and entered the University of Kansas, from which, in 1891, he received the degree of bachelor of Arts. He began the study of law in Wichita, in the office of his uncle, J. D. Houston, and was admitted to the bar before Judge Reed. For six years he practiced law in Wichita previous to his removal to Oklahoma, and continued his practice here five years before he retired from his profession to enter banking. Having come from a Democratic family, he acted with his party in Kansas politics, and was a delegate to several state conventions, and a member of the Sedgwick county central committee. When the Statehood movement in Oklahoma was inaugurated he identified himself



James E. Jones

with it, and had the honor to be one of the secretaries of the very first meeting called for that purpose.

Mr. Craig married in Wichita, Kansas, September 5, 1895, Miss Florence Washburn, daughter of Joseph N. Washburn, a carriage manufacturer of that city. Her mother was before marriage Miss Lydia Martin. Mr. and Mrs. Craig have one son, Albert Pike. For years Mr. Craig has been identified with various fraternal orders. He is a thirty-third degree Mason, and has filled every office in the blue lodge, F. & A. M., and at this writing is a trustee of the Orphans Home Fund of the grand lodge. Also he is a Knight of Pythias and an Elk.

HARRY C. CLARK, postmaster of McAlester, Pittsburg county, has been a resident of the city since 1903. He is a native of Coles county, Illinois, born October 20, 1874. He was appointed postmaster July 1, 1907.

JAMES E. JONES, proprietor of the Jones Manufacturing Company of McAlester, Oklahoma, has for nearly a score of years been a resident of Pittsburg county, and identified with its growth and prosperity. Mr. Jones is a native of New York. He was born in Wyoming county, October 21, 1854, son of Hiram I. Jones, also a native of that county, and a descendant of Welsh ancestors who settled in America during the colonial period. The founder of the family in New York was Christopher Jones, who moved to the Empire state from Vermont. Christopher Jones married Miss Mercy Derby, and they reared two children, Hiram I., and Jane, who became the wife of Tyler Smith. Hiram I., in early life, learned the carpenter's trade, which he made his life work. In 1860 he moved with his family to Iowa, and at different times lived in Delaware, Dallas and Madison counties, remaining in that state until 1871 when he returned to New York, where his death occurred in December, 1877. His wife, who before marriage was Miss Sarah Scott, was descended from Scotch ancestry. She survived her husband until 1897, when she died in Kansas. They were the parents of two sons, Christopher and James E., the former a resident of Shawnee, Oklahoma.

James E. Jones was a lad of six years when his father moved to Iowa, where he was reared and where, until he was fourteen, he attended the public schools. For

a short time he clerked in a store, afterward he worked as a section hand on the railroad, and at the age of fifteen was given charge of two crews of men on the Rock Island road west of Des Moines. Leaving the section, he became a baggage man, then he was transferred to the round house, and at seventeen we find him employed as fireman. About this time his family returned to New York and he accompanied them. After spending a year in farming, he returned to railroad work, as a bridge carpenter on the Genesee Valley road. He worked at his trade next in Castile, New York, for a year, and while there he married, after which he returned to Iowa and settled in DeSoto, where he engaged in the furniture business. His next move was to Winterset, where he worked in a planing mill, and while there he conceived a desire to go to the Black Hills. In 1875 he loaded up his effects and in company with John Gordon he set out on the overland journey to what soon afterward became known as the gold country of the north. Out on the plains of Nebraska he was intercepted by the United States soldiers who confiscated his outfit. The place where he met the soldiers was only a few miles southeast of where Custer and his troops were massacred by the Indians one year later. This incident and the attending results caused congress to inquire into the facts regarding this section of the country and a short time later a bill was passed which opened the Black Hills to white men for gold mining purposes. Returning to Winterset, his accumulations exhausted, Mr. Jones brought suit against the government for this outrage; and on the Federal court docket, under date of 1876, will be found a judgment in his favor, and unpaid.

In 1876 Mr. Jones again returned to New York and resumed farming. Two years later he bought a planing mill in Castile, which he ran, and in connection with which he conducted a retail lumber business, for eleven years, or until 1890, when he brought his family to the Indian Territory and settled at South McAlester, which then consisted of five buildings, one of which was a log building where the main street, Choctaw Ave., now is, was then a corn field. Mr. Jones' connection with McAlester began in 1890, as a hotel man, the manager of the old "Mountain House," where he

remained one and one-half years. He was then employed in finishing the Kali-Inla building, from there going to the planing mill business, and for three and one-half years he was foreman of Coopers Planing mill, following which he was foreman of the wood-working machinery in the car department of the shops of the Choctaw Railway Company, and later was for a year in charge of the coach building department, after which he went to Wilburton and bought a planing mill and conducted a wholesale lumber business in connection. He remained in business there about one and one-half years when he sold to the T. M. Richardson Lumber Company. In 1898 he returned to McAlester and built the main buildings of the Choctaw Ice Company's plant, and also the planing mill which he now operates. He has added a wholesale and retail lumber yard and also sash, doors, and all kinds of finished mill work. In 1907 he bought a saw mill in Latimer county with a capacity of from 15,000 to 20,000 per day. He also owns the largest available tract of timber in the state, having over 6,000 acres in one body.

Few men have taken a greater or a more sincere interest in the growth and prosperity of McAlester, in proportion to their means, than has James E. Jones. He has had a prominent part in all matters pertaining to the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and was a delegate from the Indian Territory to the national conclaves at Milwaukee, San Francisco, St. Louis, and Nashville. He affiliates with the Republican party, and for years has been a member of the Christian church. June 18, 1873, Mr. Jones married Miss Ella Crawford, daughter of Joseph Crawford, of Wyoming county, New York. Of their children we record that Lillie is the wife of Thomas D. Jones, of McAlester; Blanche is the wife of Ollie Howell, of Hartshorne, Oklahoma; Chester was accidentally killed in 1898, at Wilburton, at the age of sixteen years; Cecil is with his father, and Gladys died in New York. Mrs. Jones died June 27, 1907.

WILLIAM B. RILEY, clerk of the district court of Pittsburg county, and recognized as one of the leaders among the miners of this locality, was born at Colchester, Illinois, June 5, 1869. In his infancy his parents moved to Rich Hill, Missouri, and there he passed the greater portion of his youth.

His education was obtained in the Catholic schools of Osage Mission, Kansas, in which he remained until he was twenty years of age. William Riley, the father, and a resident of Pittsburg, Kansas, is a native of old Tipperary, Ireland, where he was born in 1829. At the age of nineteen he emigrated to the United States, passing his early life in Ohio, Illinois and in states further west. In 1857 he crossed the plains, driving his ox team in company with a Pikes Peak expedition, but turned back because of discouraging reports of that country. He continued to engage in mining for many years, his operations being chiefly confined to the states of Kansas and Missouri, until 1873 when he migrated to the Choctaw Nation as one of the pioneer miners in the old north McAlester district. From this field the elder Mr. Riley drifted back into Missouri, and became identified with the productive coal mines of the Rich Hill district in Bates county. For several years he engaged in the farming and cattle business in western Kansas but this vocation did not suit his active temperament and he abandoned it in favor of mining. About 1856, William Riley married at Cincinnati, Ohio, Miss Anna Stapleton, who died at Pittsburg, Kansas, in 1899. Their children were Mary, wife of George Holvey, of McAlester; Joanna, who married Thomas Harries, of that place; Maggie, who became Mrs. John Koll, of Salina, Kansas; Katie, now Mrs. Thomas Leaden, of Gallup, New Mexico; Annie and William B., (twins), the former now Mrs. William Morgan, of Midway, Kansas.

Having completed his education in his twentieth year, William B. Riley left the scenes of his school life at Osage Mission, Kansas, and in 1890 came to Indian Territory where for a year he was employed in the mines at Krebs but afterward returned to the coal fields near Pittsburg, Kansas. After several more years of employment in that locality, he again entered the mines in the McAlester district and until 1899 was employed in nearly every camp in that region. He then went to Colorado and was placed in charge of a force of men by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, then prospecting for minerals in the district from Walsenburg to Gallup, New Mexico, and later Mr. Riley continued the same service near Carthage, also in that



W.B. Riley

territory. After spending two years in this employment he was next connected with the Algodones Oil Company of New Mexico, which was prospecting for oil in association with the Pennsylvania Development Company, extending the limits of the latter's coal property from Santa Fe to Torrence, New Mexico. After spending five years of hard and successful work in the pioneer mineral development of this Rocky-mountain country, in the fall of 1904, Mr. Riley entered the mines as a miner at Dow, Indian Territory. It was not long, however, before he was made foreman of mine No. 1, in which capacity he was serving when elected by the Democrats to the office of district clerk of Pittsburg county. The successful race which he made in the primaries for the nomination to this office was his first experience in politics and in the general election he defeated his Republican opponent by the large majority of over eleven hundred votes, assuming office with the other state officials. A thoroughly educated man, practically experienced, and naturally industrious, Mr. Riley has conducted the affairs of his office with sound judgment and is personally very popular. In his fraternal relations he is identified with the order of Elks and is in sympathy with the useful work done by that order among the indigent poor and in other worthy and commendable directions.

GEORGE L. MILLER, proprietor of the McAlester Pressed Stone Company, McAlester, Oklahoma, has been a resident of this place for nearly two decades, and was for many years connected with the federal service in the Choctaw Nation.

He is a representative of one of the staunch families of the Buckeye state. He was born near Oxford, Ohio, August 24, 1861, son of Joseph A. Miller, and grandson of Henry Miller, the former a native of Warren county, Ohio, born November 10, 1822, and the latter of Green Briar county, West Virginia, born in 1784. Henry Miller emigrated to Ohio, and lived in Warren and Butler counties when they were on the frontier. Later he went still further west to Indiana, where the close of his life was spent and where he died. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his name appears with the names of other frontiersmen, on the monument erected to the memory of Butler county pioneers. His fam-

ily comprised the following named children: Eleazer, Nimrod, Jonathan, William, Joseph, James, and Mary, wife of James Carmack.

Joseph A. Miller married Elizabeth, daughter of Micajah L. Anthony, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1806, where his father, William Lewis Anthony, a native of North Carolina, settled when Ohio was a territory. Three generations were born upon this farm—Micajah L., Mrs. Joseph A. Miller and George L. Miller. Mrs. Miller was born April 10, 1831, in Butler county, Ohio, where she still lives. Joseph A. and Elizabeth Miller became the parents of five children: George L.; Anna, wife of Joseph Hayden, died in Butler county, leaving two children; Rosa, widow of Emanuel Laughlan, of Oxford, Ohio; Maude, whose home is with her mother, and Charles H., of Shreveport, Louisiana. The father of this family passed the greater part of his life as a teacher. He lived on a farm, however, and conducted farming operations. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party and reared his sons in the Republican faith. During the Civil war he enlisted in the Union army, and served in Virginia, under General Thomas. The Millers for generations have held to the tenets of the Methodist church, of which Joseph A. was a worthy member. His death occurred in Butler county, Ohio, in October, 1882.

George L. Miller passed his youth on his father's farm, and received a liberal education at Miami University. For two years he was a teacher in the public schools of Butler county. In February, 1883, he left the old home in Ohio and started west to make his way in the world. Moberly, Missouri, was his first stop. There he passed nearly four years as bookkeeper for the mercantile firm of Feldenheimer and Agar. Then he spent a year in Chicago, and from that city went to Fort Smith, Arkansas, where for three years he was employed as clerk in the office of the Adams Express Company, and as bookkeeper in a wholesale house and finally engaged in business for himself, opening a feed and grain store.

September 30, 1890, he landed in McAlester, Oklahoma, and he has since been identified with this locality. For a few months he was employed as accountant for a firm at Hartshorne, then he became associated with others in contracting and building, erecting buildings on the Choctaw Railway

line, from McAlester to Wister. He next engaged with the Choctaw Lumber Company in McAlester, and while so employed was also identified with some of the substantial contracts for buildings in the city. Leaving this work, he became a solicitor for the New York Life Insurance Company, with which he was connected two years. The next year he passed as clerk in the office of the general manager of the Choctaw Railway, at McAlester, and while so employed his entry into the federal service was effected. In April, 1897, we find him assuming a deputyship in the office of Marshal Grady, and he filled the same position under U. S. Marshal Benjamin F. Hackett from 1901 to 1904, being then appointed U. S. Marshal ad interim. Mr. Miller resumed his old place under George K. Pritchard, when the latter was made U. S. marshal, and after Oklahoma was admitted to the Union, Mr. Miller was made deputy marshal for the McAlester office, which place he filled until Marshal Porter was succeeded by Marshal Victor. Then, after eleven consecutive years in government service Mr. Miller took a vacation, which he spent in the Rockies, in Idaho and other states, and upon his return to McAlester he engaged in general concrete construction, including concrete block manufacturing, under the style indicated at the beginning of this article. Mr. Miller is a director of the City National Bank, and the owner of valuable real estate in McAlester, including his home.

June 28, 1894, he married Miss Ada Blades, who was born August 24, 1872, daughter of N. O. Blades, formerly of Baltimore, Maryland, now of Gainesville, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have three daughters: Helen Gould, born December 26, 1895; Nina, October 9, 1897; and Lucile, August 24, 1899.

CHARLES E. HEAD, of McAlester, Oklahoma, is a member of the firm of the great wholesale dry goods house of Smith-McCord-Townsend Dry Goods Company, of Kansas City, and has been identified with it for several years as a salesman. He has charge of the sales department of Eastern Oklahoma and, besides, has extensive property and banking interests in the state. Back in the eighteenth century, Mr. Head's ancestors were residents of Vermont. Simeon C. Head, his grandfather, left the "Green Mountain" state when a young man and sought a home in Kentucky; a removal to

Indiana quickly followed, and in that state he founded the family, dying in Boone county near where he first settled. Truxton Head, his son and father of Charles E. Head, is now a retired merchant of LaFayette, Indiana. He was born in Rush county, Indiana, June 2, 1833, and lived at Battle Ground City, adjacent to the historical 'tippecanoe battle field, for a number of years before his removal to LaFayette. Mr. Head had both mercantile and farming interests. He married Miss Kate Warner, of Chillicothe, Ohio, and of this union eleven children were born, five sons and six daughters. Those surviving are Charles E. Head, of McAlester, Oklahoma; Orin S., of Macomb, Illinois; Olla, wife of S. T. Barnes, of Indianapolis, Indiana; Cora, wife of J. W. Morgan of LaFayette, Indiana; Jessie, wife of F. E. Hoover of Chicago, Illinois; Adda, wife of George R. Dobbins of Pueblo, Colorado; and Pearl, wife of John A. Beck, of Portland, Oregon.

Charles E. Head was born in Homer, Champaign county, Illinois, June 4, 1856, and, as his father was both a farmer and merchant, the son grew up with a knowledge of both occupations. He attended the common schools of Battle Ground, and made his home under the parental roof until he reached the age of nineteen years. He traded watches at the time he left home and the cash difference he received constituted his capital with which to begin life. Going to Fowler, Indiana, he obtained employment as clerk in a store, and remained there until he was able to embark in business for himself, which he did in the same town, and continued there several years, meeting with financial success. Leaving Indiana, he went to Texas and entered the employ of the B. C. Evans & Co., as a traveling salesman, with headquarters at Fort Worth. After several years of service with this firm, he came to McAlester, Oklahoma, in 1899, to live. He formed a connection with Smith-McCord-Townsend Dry Goods Company of Kansas City, and represented them as salesman until he purchased an interest in the business, since which time he has been sales-manager.

When the City National Bank of McAlester was organized, Mr. Head was one of its stockholders and his entry into the business of banking dates from that time. He is a director of this institution; a stockholder



Chas. E. Head.

and director in the McAlester Trust Company; a director in the Bank of North McAlester; a director in the Bank of Krebs; vice-president of the First National Bank of Calvin, Oklahoma; director of the Konawa National Bank; of the Ada National Bank; of the First National Bank of Stonewall, and of the First National Bank of Tupelo, Oklahoma. Also he is vice-president of the Clarks-ville Trading Company, of Porter, Oklahoma, and one of the largest stockholders of the New State Iron and Supply Company, a \$100,000 wholesale corporation of McAlester, Oklahoma. Mr. Head's home in McAlester is one of the finest modern residences of the city.

In January, 1883, at Fowler, Indiana, Mr. Head married Miss Margaret E. Finegan, daughter of Lawrence Finegan, a native of the "Emerald Isle." Mrs. Head was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana. They have four children, a son, C. Depew Head, who is city editor of the Winfield, Kansas, *Free Press*, and three daughters: Misses Pearl, Thyra and Elizabeth.

Politically, Mr. Head has followed in the footsteps of his father, supporting the Republican ticket through all the national campaigns. He, however, cannot be called a politician, as his time and attention have been taken up almost completely by his varied commercial interests.

JOHN REDPATH, general manager of the Union Iron Works of McAlester, Oklahoma, is one of the early residents of what is now Pittsburg county. He was born on the border of Scotland, in the town of Berwick-on-Tweed, May 19, 1849, son of John and Mary (Southern) Redpath, the former a native of county Kent and the latter of Ayr. The Redpaths were farmers, in comfortable circumstances. Mrs. Redpath was the daughter of a contractor and builder, who had business association with many of the nobility of his day. John and Mary Redpath were the parents of six children: John, William, Mary, Elizabeth, Jane and Thomas. The eldest son, John, not being needed continuously at home, earned a stipend by working on the Northeastern Railroad as a guard between Darlington, Sunderland and Newcastle, saving his earnings. When importuned to seek a home in the New World, where possibilities were greater and fortunes easier to grasp, he yielded, sailing from Liverpool, in 1867, in the "Wyoming." After a

voyage of seven weeks, he landed at Philadelphia. Fearing that he might be tempted on account of homesickness to return to England, he bought a ticket as far west as his money would permit, which was Pomeroy, Ohio, where he went to work at any sort of employment he could find.

The following year he continued his way westward to the Rocky Mountain regions, where he entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railway Company. He was a fireman on an engine in construction service, and was present, May 10, 1869, when the gold spike was driven in celebration of the completion of the road and the connecting of the East and West with iron bands. Subsequently he became locomotive engineer and ran between Wasatch and Promontory, where the golden spike was driven. In 1872 he left the railroad service and returned to Pomeroy, Ohio, and became a stationary engineer, and later was assistant engineer at the Athens Asylum, under Governor Bishop, of that institution, and still later was made superintendent of his department. Next we find him at Middleport, Ohio, employed as engineer in the woolen mills, where he remained two years, after which he spent eight years as machinist in the mines at Minersville, and was there during the unprecedented rise in the Ohio river, in February, 1884, and was the last man to leave the Williams mine, February 10, 1884, when the mine was flooded. At this time he again turned his face westward, the Indian Territory being his objective point. Arrived here, he took a position under John D. Williams of the Osage Coal & Mining Company, as Assistant Master Mechanic, and for six years had charge of electrical machinery.

In 1900, Mr. Redpath started the McAlester Foundry and Machine Shop which, after a few years, was united with the Union Works, by purchase in consequence of the failure of the latter, and the whole chartered as the Union Iron Works, with a capital of \$50,000, with \$35,000 paid up; Mr. Redpath and his family owning more than half the stock. He is treasurer and general manager, and other offices in the company are Messrs. James Degnan, William Busby and James McConnell and others. At the time Mr. Redpath landed in Oklahoma, he had \$26 in money, having left his wife and children in Ohio well provided, for he did not

know where he was going nor when he would return. He remained here one year and then sent for his family. In addition to his interest in the company as above indicated, he owns his own home and other property in McAlester; is a stockholder in and director in the Creek Coal Company, and a stockholder in the American National Bank.

July 4, 1868, Mr. Redpath married Miss Margaret Potts, daughter of George Potts, this important event taking place in Pomeroy, Ohio. The children of this marriage are as follows: John G., who has charge of the Masonic Temple of McAlester and is boiler inspector; William H., foreman Union Iron Works; James, master mechanic of the Degnan mining interests at Wilburton; Frank, superintendent of the Schreiner interests at Carbon; Thomas, assistant machinist of the Union Iron Works; Mary, wife of Joe McGinnity, New York's famous pitcher in the National Base Ball League; Eliza, who married Calvin Rippey, of McAlester; Margaret, wife of A. McPhail, of Krebs, Oklahoma; Lulu, widow of Clyde Moore, who met with a fatal accident in the Union Iron Works; and Miss Nellie, who is in the office of the Union Iron Works. Politically, Mr. Redpath is a Democrat.

PRESLEY R. ALLEN, general manager of the McAlester Coal Mining Company, is one of the active young men in the mining district of McAlester, with which he has been conspicuously identified since 1902, and in which he has demonstrated his ability as a business man and also his peculiar adaptability to the successful management of labor.

The McAlester Coal Mining Company is a corporation with one hundred thousand dollars capital stock, eighty-seven per cent of which, and all its bonds, are owned by the Allen family. H. W. Allen, of Arkadelphia, Arkansas, is its president and George W. Allen, its treasurer. The property owned by this company comprises three mines that have been in active and continuous operation since they were opened up in 1899.

The Allen family, of which Presley R. is a representative, had its original American home in Virginia, where David Allen, his grandfather was born. After his marriage in that state to Miss Alice Spencer, of Spencer, Virginia, David Allen became one of the pioneer settlers of Mississippi, where he reared his family, passed the most of his life

and died. His children who grew up and occupied useful and honored positions, and themselves reared families, were Robert, a prominent lawyer of Mississippi, who did for his state what Thomas Jefferson did for the United States at its constitutional convention; Mrs. Eliza Robbins, of Tupelo, Mississippi; James H., the father of Presley R.; John M., well known as "Private John," ex-congressman of Mississippi; Walter, who died in St. Louis, Missouri; and Mrs. Forest Cox, of Baldwin, Mississippi.

James H. Allen was born in Mississippi, in 1843, and as a farmer's son grew up with no special advantages for an education. He joined the Confederate army during the Rebellion and became chief spy of General Forrest's command. When the war was over he engaged in the commission business in New Orleans, where, largely through his efforts, his firm enjoyed phenomenal success. He was also engaged in business in Tupelo, Mississippi, and in Jackson, Tennessee. In 1890 he moved to St. Louis, Missouri, where he formed the Allen-West Commission Co., of which he is president. From the commission business, which attained large proportions and included the handling of thousands of bales of cotton annually, Mr. Allen's interests extended to banking and other enterprises. He was one of the promoters and directors of the St. Louis Trust Company, and was prominently identified with the carrying out of large projects in the South and West and also in Old Mexico. From his earliest connection with business he seemed to possess a magic touch that insured prosperity, and before he was thirty he had acquired a modest fortune. James H. Allen and his wife, who before her marriage was Miss Louraine Wisdom, and whose family were early settlers of Tennessee, were the parents of five children: Mrs. G. W. Sickle, of New York; Henry W., of Arkadelphia, Arkansas; Mrs. Hamilton Grover, of St. Louis, Missouri; Presley R.; and Terry W., of Hamburg, Tennessee.

Presley R. Allen was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, January 21, 1878; passed his boyhood in Tupelo, Mississippi, and in Jackson, Tennessee, receiving his early education in the public schools; later he entered a preparatory school in Chicago, and afterward he went to Baltimore, Maryland, where he was a student in Johns Hopkins University. He was for some time in the

employ of the Mobile & Ohio Railway Company, first in the operating department, and subsequently as soliciting agent in St. Louis. Then he went to Cooper, Texas, and for three years employed himself toward the mastery of a modern southern plantation. In 1902 he was placed in charge of the McAlester Coal Mining property, at Buck, with which he has since been connected.

Mr. Allen's identity with the mining interests of the state, together with his loyalty to the Democratic party, led Governor Haskell to appoint him chairman of the Oklahoma State Mining Board in 1907. November 13, 1902, Mr. Allen married, in St. Louis, Missouri, Miss Effie M. LaPrelle, daughter of J. L. LaPrelle, of that city. They have one child, Presley R., Jr. Mr. Allen is a thirty-second degree Mason, and an Elk.

FRED C. RUSSELL, president of the New State Iron and Supply Company, of McAlester, Oklahoma, was born in Clay county, South Dakota, February 26, 1872. He is the son of Charles C. and Mary M. (Stuart) Russell. Moving to Old Oklahoma with his parents in 1889, he has since resided there. He commenced business for himself at Guthrie, Oklahoma, in 1896, and moved to Calvin, in 1900, where he continued in the general merchandise business until 1903. He then served as cashier of the First National Bank of that place one year.

He subsequently organized the Russell-Scales Mercantile Company and served as its president until January 1, 1908. He then moved to McAlester, and united himself with the New State Iron and Supply Company. Though not a politician, he supports the policies of Roosevelt and is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, and a member of the Scottish Rite-consistory of McAlester.

JOHN C. REID, of McAlester, represents the largest individual coal operator of Oklahoma, and his connection with some of the leading companies in his official capacity marks him as one of the successful mining men of the state. Mr. Reid comes of Scotch parentage. His father, Hugh Reid, and his mother, Mary (McCalum) Reid, were both born in Ayr, Scotland. Hugh Reid, when a boy, was brought to this country, and was put to work in the mines of Pennsylvania at an age when most children are in school. During the last years of the Civil war, he served as a member of the 211th Pennsylvania Infantry, under General Grant, and

after the close of the war he returned to Sharon, Pennsylvania, and resumed work in the mines. He was identified with the Pennsylvania coal mines until 1879, when he came west to the new diggings in Indian Territory. For several years he worked in the McAlester field, then became a mine foreman at Krebs. In 1884 he went to Clinton, Missouri, where he took a financial interest in a proposition and, later on, he operated with others, a mining property in Ray county, that state. In 1889 he was made superintendent of the coal interests of the Kansas & Texas Coal Company at Marceline, Missouri, and a year later he became an operator in the coal fields at Pleasanton, Kansas, and when he sold his holdings there he again assumed the position as superintendent, but this time with the M. K. & T. Company in southeast Kansas, and he was thus occupied until 1903, when he accepted the position of superintendent of the Kansas division for the Central Coal and Coke Company, which he held until 1908. During this period he had headquarters at Scammon, Kansas, and here his present residence is maintained. The children born to Hugh and Mary Reid were: Mrs. George S. Brown, of Altoona, Kansas; John C., McAlester, Oklahoma; Mrs. Charles Kincaid, Pittsburg, Kansas; Adam H., McAlester, Oklahoma; Walter S., Scammon, Kansas; Mrs. O. C. Arnold, Palacios, Texas; Mrs. Carl Drain, Scammon, Kansas, and Miss Mabel Reid, of Scammon.

John C. Reid grew up in the coal fields of the various states in which his parents lived during his minority, and worked two years in and about the mines before he seriously began the study of mining with a view to mastering the subject. He entered the Missouri School of Mines at Rolla, where he pursued a five years' course, being graduated in 1893. Soon after receiving his diploma, he accepted a position as assayer and chemist in the Smelting and Refining Company at Argentine, Kansas, which he filled until he left it to enter the service of the M. K. & T. Railway, as mining engineer of their coal department at Mineral, Kansas, where he remained from 1895 to 1900. Then he came to Oklahoma, as superintendent of the Coalgate works of the company, where he served two years, after which he joined the Busby interests at McAlester, as mining engineer, and has since then risen to the gen-

eral management of the Great Western Coal and Coke Company, the Osage Coal and Mining Company, and the Samples Coal and Mining Company. To this position he was appointed in 1906.

December 8, 1896, Mr. Reid married, in Pleasanton, Kansas, Miss Bessie Kincaid, a daughter of Joseph Kincaid, an old settler of Linn county, Kansas, and a well known merchant of Pleasanton. The children of this union are Sidney, Edith, Joseph, Mildred and Allen. Mr. Reid is a thirty-second degree Mason. Politically, he supports the Republican party.

BEN DURFEE. Occupying a foremost place among the successful merchants of McAlester, Oklahoma, is the dry goods house of Ben Durfee & Company, with Mr. Durfee as its executive head. He was born at Wyoming, New York, October 24, 1872, and is a graduate of Wyoming Academy. He obtained his first business experience in the city of Buffalo, where he was employed as book-keeper and clerk. In 1891, before he reached his majority, he came west, to Wichita, Kansas, and accepted a humble position in the store of Cash Henderson. Soon, however, Mr. Durfee worked his way up to a place of trust and responsibility, and had charge of the store at the time he severed his connection with it. He came to Oklahoma in 1898, and that year opened his store on Choctaw avenue, McAlester; he has prospered in his business and grown with the town, and today ranks with its representative business men. He has a modest home on Washington street, and other property interests in various parts of the town; is a director in the City National Bank and a stockholder in the Elastic Pulp Plaster Company of McAlester.

The Durfee family in America was originally established by Thomas Durfee, an Englishman, who settled in Rhode Island in 1643. The line from this remote ancestor to Ben Durfee includes William, David and David, William, Thomas and Charles W. Some of the sons of these grandsires were soldiers in the colonial army in our war for independence, which service places their descendants in line for membership in the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. Thomas Durfee moved from Rhode Island to New York in the early settlement of that state. He was a farmer and, like the family generally, his posterity was numerous.

His son, Charles W. Durfee, father of Ben of this sketch, was born in Wyoming, New York, and there passed his life as a farmer and miller. He and his wife, who before her marriage was Miss Rose Henderson, and who also was a native of Wyoming, both died at the old home in New York, her death occurring in 1903, and his three years later. Their children were: Emory, who resides in Geneseo, New York, is a traveling representative for a wholesale house of Lansing, Michigan; Nellie, wife of Charles Newton, of Geneseo; Mrs. Blanche Winne, of Canandaigua, New York; Ben and Thaddeus, associated together in business in McAlester; and Mrs. W. H. Tripp, of West Point, New York.

While the Durfee family from an early day acknowledged fealty to the Democratic party, none of them seems to have followed politics as a business or for profit, and the younger men have fallen away from the old-time allegiance, to a degree, and have accepted what they feel to be sounder policies for good business conditions than those offered by modern Democratic platforms. Ben Durfee is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight of Pythias and an Elk.

JAMES F. ELLIOTT, general manager of the Hailey-Ola Coal Company and, since 1882, identified with the McAlester District, in which he has distinguished himself in his various official relations, was born in Youngstown, Ohio, May 9, 1853. He traces his ancestry back to the British Isles, where his remote forefathers were of the agricultural class. His father, James Elliott, was born in county Waterford, Ireland, in 1804, son of Richard Elliott. James Elliott was a landlord and represented an English syndicate of land owners. Later he was interested in mining in the copper districts of Great Britain, and worked in the fields of England, Ireland and Wales, where he remained until 1846. That year he came to America. On his arrival in this country, he sought the mining district of Youngstown, Ohio, where he reared his family and passed the rest of his life. He died at Youngstown, as also did his wife, whose maiden name was Miss Catherine Murphy. They were the parents of thirteen children, all of whom are deceased except James F.

While James F. Elliott was growing up, in the vicinity of Youngstown, his education was rather of the neglected sort, and he reached maturity with scarcely more than a

smattering of the common school branches. He earned his first money as a boy in the employ of the Iron King of Youngstown, Chauncey Andrews, and when old enough to work regularly became a miner, later working in the rolling mills of Youngstown.

In 1871 Mr. Elliott left Ohio and went to the coal fields of Union county, Kentucky, and for several years he drifted about the coal fields of that state, Illinois, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, in 1881 coming out to Indian Territory. For a time he dug coal at Savanna, and it was here that he formed an acquaintance which has been maintained most harmoniously since and which has been largely responsible for the successes he has since achieved as a superintendent and manager and as a diplomat in the field of arbitration. This acquaintance was with Dr. D. M. Hailey. In 1882 Mr. Elliott was employed by Dr. Hailey to drive the delivery wagon for the store owned by Hailey & McAlester, at Savanna, and from the wagon he was soon called into the store to clerk. Eventually he became manager of the business, and after the dissolution of the firm of Hailey & McAlester, he was made general manager of Dr. Hailey's interests. In 1898, the property comprising the Hailey mines was taken in charge by Mr. Elliott. He opened up mines and put them on an active and paying basis, acquiring, himself, a financial interest in the property, which today ranks as one of the most important in the McAlester district. Recognizing his universal success in the management of his own interests and his exceptional business ability and tact in handling knotty problems between labor and its employer, the Southwestern Interstate Coal Operators elected Mr. Elliott president of its association. In this position he is a member of the court of last-resort in the settlement of disputes between the unions and the operators, the chairman of the United Mine Workers being the other member. All cases incapable of adjustment by the arbitration boards established or created by the local unions and the operators, are referred to these two men who dispose of such matters amicably and thus end the controversies. Anything like a definite idea of the service to labor as well as to its employers, that Mr. Elliott has rendered could not be more than hinted at in a brief article like this, for his long connection with a position requiring final judgment in matters of supreme import to his people has brought him into contact with thousands of cases which a closer attention

to the inner circle of happenings among miners would reveal.

In August, 1879, Mr. Elliott married, at Caseyville, Kentucky, Miss Mary A. Reed, daughter of Alexander Reed, a Scotchman and a miner. The children of this union are as follows: James A., manager of the Haileyville company store; William S., who is in charge of the lumber and timber interests of the Haileyville Coal Company, at Lutie; E. A., employed in the Lutie mines; Joseph W., a clerk in Haileyville; Lutie, who died Jan. 15, 1909; and Mary C. Mr. Elliott has fraternal relations with both the Odd Fellows and the Masons. He was made a Mason at Savanna when a young man, and at McAlester has advanced through various degrees of this ancient order until he is a thirty-third degree man and has been the recipient of high honors from the brotherhood. He is past grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Indian Territory.

EDWARD HOCKER, cashier of the Bank of McAlester, has been a resident of Pittsburg county, Oklahoma, since 1901. He was born in Paris, Missouri, June 11, 1872, and in his native town spent the early years of his life, attending the public schools. Later he took a business course in a commercial school at Fort Worth, Texas. In Lampasas, Texas, at the age of twenty-two years, he was elected district clerk of the county, which office he filled acceptably for a term of four years, after which he entered the employ of Stokes Bros., merchants and bankers of Lampasas, and as book-keeper remained in their service two years. Then he came to the Choctaw country and took up his abode in McAlester, where he accepted a position in the First National Bank, as teller, which he filled three years. Upon the organization of the Bank of McAlester, in North McAlester, he was chosen as its cashier, and has since served as such. This bank was chartered by the state, has a capital of \$25,000, and is officered as follows: E. C. Million, president; Christopher Springer, vice-president; Edward Hocker, cashier and manager; and its official board is composed of A. U. Thomas, E. C. Million, C. Springer, J. M. Latham, W. B. McAlester, and Edward Hocker.

Mr. Hocker's father, Thomas J. Hocker, has been a teacher all his life. He was born at Paris, Missouri, and is a descendant of John Hocker, who emigrated from England to this country at an early day and settled in Ken-

tucky, where he passed his life as a farmer, and died. John Hocker's family comprised the following members: Thomas J.; Rev. Philip, a Baptist minister, deceased, who left a family at Centralia, Missouri; Mrs. Bell Tansy, who resides near Paris, Missouri; Emily, wife of Robert Cartwright, of near Paris; and Mattie, wife of John Slack, of Centralia, Missouri. Thomas J. Hocker married Miss Elizabeth Eubanks, an orphan, who was reared in Kentucky by W. V. Wright; and they have a family as follows: Oak, of Los Angeles, California; Edward; Lou, wife of P. E. Leatherwood, of Lampasas, Texas; Letha, wife of W. R. Payne, of Chillicothe, Texas, and Misses Helen and Stella who reside with their parents in Lampasas.

In December, 1902, Edward Hocker married Miss Bell Standifer, at Lampasas; and they have a little daughter, Edwina. Mrs. Hocker is a daughter of Capt. W. J. Standifer, one of the pioneer rangers of Texas. Mr. Hocker acts with the Democratic party, and at the last city election was honored by his party with the office of Treasurer of McAlester. He is a member of the Masonic order and he and his family are identified actively with the Christian church.

ROBERT H. EARNEST, of McAlester, presents a career which is both broadly useful, varied and stirring. As a colonel of a colored regiment during the Civil war he made a fine and remarkable record and several years after the conclusion of the hostilities commenced an equally signal career as an official representative of law and order in both Texas and Oklahoma. The Earnest family, as the name indicates, is of German origin and its founder in America was in the colony of South Carolina where the great-grandfather of Judge Earnest settled early in the country's history. William Earnest, a son of the American founder of the family, was the grandfather of Robert H., of this sketch. Henry Earnest, the father, settled in Kentucky in the early days of its history, reared his family in that state and died in what is now Simpson county. Henry Earnest was a native of South Carolina and after serving in the war of 1812 migrated to Kentucky which was then the westernmost frontier of the United States. He was twice married, his six children by his first wife being William, John, James, Philip, Samuel and Elizabeth. His second wife was Mrs. Francis Harris, whose children by a former marriage were Christopher, Margaret

and Joseph. Robert H. was the only child by this marriage and was reared among the numerous children of the combined household.

Robert H. Earnest, of this biography, was born in Simpson county, Kentucky, February 16, 1833, receiving his education in the district schools of the locality. As his father was a farmer the youngest son naturally followed in his footsteps, but upon the breaking out of the Civil war the young man enlisted in Company F, Twenty-sixth Kentucky Infantry and was commissioned second lieutenant. The first lieutenant of the company was killed in the battle of Shiloh and Mr. Earnest was promoted to the vacancy. Some months later, by another fortunate vacancy he was advanced to the captaincy and in the fall of 1864 received a commission from the president as colonel of the One Hundred and Fifteenth United States Colored Infantry which regiment he had raised at Bowling Green, Kentucky. When ready for the field the regiment was ordered to Richmond, Virginia, and was in the vicinity of Petersburg when the Confederate capital was evacuated, the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment being among the first bodies of troops to enter that city and to do its part in the preservation of order. During the following summer Colonel Earnest was ordered to take his regiment to Indianola, Texas, presumably to participate in the campaigns against Maximilian in Mexico. At that time there were forty thousand troops in camp but the life of inactivity there grew irksome to the young man and he consequently resigned his command and returned to Kentucky. He spent the first year after the war as sheriff of his county to which office he had been appointed and when this service was concluded he returned to farming and continued thus until 1873. He was then induced by several of his friends to migrate to Texas and during the same year he located at Richmond, that state. At that time it was a decided political advantage to be a Republican in the Lone Star state and during the succeeding ten years Judge Earnest was elected justice of the peace, county attorney (six years) and county judge (two years). A short time after he concluded his term as county judge he received an appointment as United States commissioner for the Indian Territory with headquarters at McAlester. His advent to that town at such an early date marks him as among the pioneer

white men concerned in the upbuilding of the locality. Judge Earnest was commissioned by Judge Bryant of the eastern district of Texas and sent to McAlester in April, 1891. The federal court had just been established and Judge Shackelford had been appointed by President Harrison to preside over it. Judge Earnest remained in office until the eastern district of Texas lost its jurisdiction over this part of Indian Territory. At his retirement Judge Earnest became proprietor of the Mountain House, then the popular and leading hotel of the town and was thus engaged for the following six years. Thereafter he remained a private citizen until his appointment by Judge Campbell, in 1907, to his present office as United States Commissioner.

July 16, 1863, Judge Earnest married Miss Leann Cockrell, daughter of Elijah M., and a granddaughter of the noted Johnson Cockrell, of Kentucky. The children of the Judge and Mrs. Earnest were: Mrs. Helen Farmer, of Richmond, Texas; Fannie H., who married J. E. Shuptrine, of LaGrange, Texas; Gertrude, wife of L. C. Cramer, of McAlester; Leslie E., who died of smallpox in the city of Mexico, in 1888, unmarried; and Erma D., who died in young womanhood during 1903. Judge Earnest is Past Commander of Edward Vass Post, No. 16, G. A. R. of McAlester, Oklahoma.

GEORGE H. DEIBLER, contractor, has taken an active part in the upbuilding of McAlester, Oklahoma, during the past fourteen years, his work covering the whole line of construction from shop and mill to residence and business house, and some of the conspicuous and architectural successes of the city are the result of his handiwork. Mr. Deibler is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Dauphin county, November 25, 1863, and is a descendant of early settlers of the Keystone state. Michael Deibler, the grandfather of George H., was born in Pennsylvania, and identified himself with Dauphin county soon after its formation. His son, George W., the father of George H., was born and reared in that county. He served through the Civil war as a member of the 107th Pennsylvania Infantry. In 1884 he joined the great throng of emigrants from the East, and brought his family to Kansas, where he spent the rest of his life. He was a miller by trade, but the later years of his life were spent on his farm in Riley county, where he died in 1893, at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife, Elizabeth (Gilbert) Deibler, was a

daughter of Samuel Gilbert, one of the first settlers of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Deibler reared sons and daughters as follows: William, a farmer of Riley county, Kansas; Ellen, wife of Solomon Koppeneheffer, of Riley county; Samuel, of McAlester, Oklahoma; Elizabeth, who married William Davis, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Ed, of Leadville, Colorado; George H.; Salane, wife of Elisha Burr, of Manhattan, Kansas; Frank, a farmer; E., who resides in McAlester, and John of Washington.

George H. Deibler passed his boyhood days in his native county, working on his father's farm and in the mill and attending the public schools. He had attained his majority at the time the family moved to Kansas, as above indicated, and there he entered the State Agricultural College at Manhattan. When he had reached his senior year, want of funds compelled him to discontinue the course he had entered upon, and he went to work as a carpenter in Manhattan. After spending some time there as a carpenter and small contractor, he came to the Indian Territory and engaged in contracting in the Seminole country. The result of his efforts may be seen in various parts of that nation. In 1894 he came to McAlester. Here he built the United States prison, three of the ward school buildings, the old opera house, the Gordon residence, the Kross business house and numerous other buildings, including his own attractive home on E. Washington avenue.

Mr. Deibler married, in 1890, in Florence, Kansas, Miss Anna P. Mitchell, who died in February, 1905, without issue. In August, 1906, he married Miss Lena Boyce, daughter of I. N. Boyce, of Eldon, Missouri; and they have a little daughter, Elizabeth Catherine. Fraternally, Mr. Deibler is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias.

DR. WILLIAM E. CROWDER, the founder of the town by that name in north Pittsburg county, is one of the leading merchants, land owners and citizens in the Canadian River valley, and has been a leading figure in the development of this section for the past twenty-two years. His family had been founded for several generations in North Carolina, when Morton C. Crowder, his father, migrated to Benton county, Arkansas, some sixty-five years ago, and with the assistance of his numerous slaves conducted a large plantation to such good purpose that, before the

outbreak of the Civil war, he had become wealthy. At the coming of the "irrepressible conflict," however, he joined General Stan Watie's brigade of Confederate cavalry, in which he served during the active period of hostilities. The direct and indirect results of the war made him a poor man, and death found him in that condition when he passed away in Benton county in 1875. The deceased had married Miss Emma Beam, who now resides at Rogers, Arkansas, aged eighty-four, the mother of the following children: Amelia, widow of James Blake, a resident of that place; Thedio, who married L. L. Blake, now deceased, and resides in Ardmore, Oklahoma, and Dr. William E. Crowder, of this biography.

Dr. Crowder was born on the family plantation in Benton county, Arkansas, on the 7th of March, 1862, his birth occurring in the midst of the fierce battle of Pea Ridge, which raged over the Crowder homestead. With the changing tide of the conflict, the family home was now in the possession of the Confederates and then of the Federals, but eventually fell into possession of the Union forces, which marked the ebb of the Crowder fortunes. The boy remained in the vicinity of his birthplace until he had secured a substantial education in the public schools of Bentonville and at Cane Hill College, and then commenced to read medicine with Dr. Taliaferro, of Bentonville. Finishing his professional studies at the Missouri Medical College, with the class of 1885, in the following year Dr. Crowder located for practice in the Choctaw Nation, and it is said brought with him, as his chief material resources, his "pill bags, a dollar and a quarter in cash and a pair of patched pants."

Dr. Crowder first located in the village of Canadian, where he engaged in active practice until 1902, when he abandoned it to devote himself to the founding of a town on the one hundred and sixty acres which he owned at the crossing of the Fort Smith & Western and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroads. This tract he platted and at the first public sale disposed of seven hundred lots to the highest bidder. He donated ground to churches and public schools, and not only laid the substantial foundation for the town which was named in his honor, but continued to be one of the foremost in its development, and finally had the satisfaction of bringing about the incorporation of Crowder as a city of the third

class. Dr. Crowder was the active spirit in the organization of the Crowder State Bank, of which he is president, and, as long as it existed, was at the head of the Crowder Mercantile Investment Company. He has erected some of the most substantial of the business edifices of the place, and his residence is one of the most commodious and attractive in the city. Further, he is still interested in one of the leading mercantile houses of Crowder and is the owner of a fine plantation of one thousand acres lying along the Canadian river. In politics the Doctor has been an active Democrat for years. At first he was a sturdy advocate of double statehood, and attended the Sequoyah convention at Muskogee to advocate his views, but when he saw that public sentiment was against him he as stanchly supported the popular movement and, with the actual coming of statehood, has never failed in his enthusiastic allegiance to the commonwealth.

On November 8, 1892, Dr. Crowder married Miss Juanita Harlan, of the Choctaw Nation, who died in October, 1904, leaving a son, Robert S. Crowder. In November, 1906, the Doctor married Mrs. Nora Roberts, of Linden, Tennessee, daughter of Joseph Dickson, of that place, and one child, Dickson Crowder, has been born to them.

JOHN C. O'NEAL became identified with the business interests of Crowder in its incipient stage, when its foundation stones were being laid by settlers with a purpose of creating a new mecca of trade in Pittsburg county, and to thus aid in the development of the fertile agricultural domain tributary to it on all sides.

Like many of those whose efforts have added wealth to Oklahoma in its progress toward statehood Mr. O'Neal was contributed from the citizenship of Texas, being born in Hunt county, January 25, 1849, a son of Wilson S. O'Neal.

The founder of this family in America was the great-grandfather of John C. O'Neal, who emigrated to the United States from Ireland and finally established himself in Tennessee, where his son John was born prior to 1800. There the latter grew up and married, wedding, first, Margaret Hickey, and reared Wilson S., Matthew, Mrs. Marena Stockton and Mrs. Martha Bullard. This wife died and he then married Hannah Odell. To this union was born John Ruffin O'Neal, who went to California in an early day and has not been heard from since. The family finally came to Texas and became a force in the agricultural

development of the state, and there John O'Neal died in 1861.

Wilson S. O'Neal was one of the pioneers in Hunt county, Texas, moving there from Hardin county, Tennessee, his birthplace, in 1818. On attaining his majority he was married, in Hardin county, to Miss Sarah, a daughter of Eli Keith, and the young couple made their way to the Lone Star state, then a republic, by the primitive mode of travel of that time.

Their first home was established in the wild region of northern Texas, where their efforts at farming were among the first put forth in what is now Hunt county. They had been reared in the rural districts of their home state, where civilizing influences were at a comparatively low ebb, and were in a measure prepared to endure the hardships incident to a land in possession of the savage and afflicted with all of the hostile elements that nature could devise. Perhaps no frontiersmen ever suffered greater privations and experienced fewer of the blessings and joys of life than the fathers and mothers of the republic age and of the years preceding the Civil war, and it is not therefore remarkable that their children should be found in home and state building so long as a portion of the public domain remains to be settled and brought under the influence of the industrial, commercial and educational forces.

Wilson S. O'Neal passed his life as a cattle, horse and sheep raiser, and was undisturbed in his modest prosperity until the Civil war came on and he suffered with the general crash and destruction in business which was continual during the progress of the war. He was subject to military duty, but conditions made it necessary for him to substitute his son, John C., toward the close of the struggle, and soon after peace was restored the father's health failed and in 1873 he passed away. His wife survived him until 1904. Their children were: Louisa J., wife of W. T. George, of Wolfe City, Texas; Mary E., wife of Robert Henderson, of San Antonio, Texas; Rachel A., who married first Newton Graham and is now the widow of Dr. Sparks, of Lone Oak, Texas; Sarah M., wife of W. T. Hedrick, of Greenville, Texas; John C., mentioned below; Josie, who married C. I. McQuirter and is now deceased; and William W., of Commerce, Texas.

In his efforts to obtain an education John C. O'Neal was put to the inconvenience of rid-

ing some distance to attend the few months of school allotted to the district in which he lived, and when he reached maturity a bare knowledge of the fundamentals was all that he possessed. Having been reared in the stock business he embarked in that occupation for himself and was chiefly identified with the industry when his attention was directed to Oklahoma, and in 1888 he drove his herd across Red river and located at Mathulda Gap, then in Gaines county of the Choctaw Nation. During the next ten years his interests were dual as to locality, for he maintained his home in Texas and his chief industry in what is now Oklahoma. From 1890 to 1894 he was the sheriff of Hunt county, Texas, having been elected by the Democratic party, the principles of which he had grown to revere and to which his father lent his aid and influence from the old Whig party after the war. His services as a peace officer were such as to commend him for a similar work at the hands of the U. S. government, and the lamented U. S. Marshal Love of the northern district of Texas making him his deputy, he served in that office from 1894 to 1898.

Returning to civil pursuits in the latter year, Mr. O'Neal disposed of his stock interests in Gaines county and located at Canadian in the Choctaw Nation. There he served as the representative of the American Cotton Company, the Round Bale people, for three years, and it was at this time that the town of Crowder was being organized, and coming here he engaged in the real estate and insurance business. His acts as a town builder have been in harmony with the best efforts of sincere citizens, and whatever could be accomplished to further the interest of the new town by a union of forces to a common end he has striven to achieve. He has served as city recorder of his town and is president of the Commercial Club. In the movement for statehood he favored the "single" idea and supported the adoption of the constitution and the Democrat ticket at the first election in the commonwealth.

Mr. O'Neal was first married in Sherman, Texas, November 17, 1870, to Miss Mary E., a daughter of Wheeler Cocke, a planter near Shreveport, but in Texas. Mrs. O'Neal died in 1888, after becoming the mother of the following children: Clatie, wife of M. A. Carter, of Arlington, Texas; Lucy, wife of Marcus Murdagh, of Commerce, that state; Irene, of Ft. Smith, Arkansas; Wilson S., of McAlester; and Bessie, now Mrs. Boyd Shoffner, of

Greenville, Texas. In 1890 Mr. O'Neal wedded Mary A. Pistole, who died within six months, and in 1892 he married Minnie S., a daughter of W. M. and Elsie (Bean) Strom their issue being Johnnie, Elsie, Kie and Glenn. Mr. O'Neal is a member of South Canadian Lodge No. 22 A. F. & A. M. and a demitted R. A. M. and a Knight Templar Mason. He is also a member of Crowder Lodge No. 121 I. O. O. F. of Crowder. For many years he has been a member and is at present the clerk of the Missionary Baptist church in Crowder. His home is one of the commodious and inviting ones of the city.

DR. SAMUEL P. ROSS, of Kiowa, Pittsburg county, is a leading practitioner of that place as well as proprietor of the Palace Drugstore. Born in Mason City, Missouri, November 14, 1863, he is a son of Samuel H. and Hulda (Briggs) Ross. His father was an Ohio man, born in Cincinnati, where he was reared to manhood, his marriage occurring in Brown county, Illinois. Some years prior to the Civil war he removed to Missouri, there joined General Price's staff and was in active service throughout the war, being for a portion of that time quartermaster in the Missouri District of the Confederate service. At the conclusion of the war he returned to the farm and in 1872 removed to Montague, Texas, and after following various occupations there, in the eighties, moved eastward into Fannin county, Texas, where he died in 1896 at the age of eighty-four. His wife survived him two years. During these last years of his life Mr. Ross acquired prominence as a public man and the people of Fannin county elected him to various offices of responsibility. It is needless to say that he was a staunch Democrat. His religious faith was that of the Baptist church and as a public speaker from its pulpit he acquired a readiness in oratory which held him in good part in his political activities. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Ross were: Mrs. H. C. Jefferson, of Bonham, Texas; Mrs. E. E. Hardy, of Houston, Texas; Mrs. Samuel A. Harding, of Clayton, Illinois; Mrs. George McCoy, of Houston, Texas; George W., who died in 1906 as postmaster of Allen, Oklahoma, and left three children; one who died without issue; and Dr. S. P., of this sketch.

The Doctor obtained his first schooling in Montague, Texas, and as that was a frontier section at that time his instruction was necessarily very irregular. In 1881 he assumed

his medical studies at Gainesville and in the following year was matriculated at the St. Louis School of Pharmacy. At the close of that year he returned to Gainesville and spent five years there in connection with a well known drug firm, subsequently engaging in business for himself at Ravenna. Later he sold his business at that place and opened a drug store at Houston, Texas, and after being engaged for seven years in that line decided to become a physician. He first entered the Medical School of the Tulane University, of New Orleans but in the following year was enrolled in the medical department of the University of Texas, his last two courses of lectures being taken in the University of Dallas, from which he was graduated March 18, 1902. While a student in the University of Dallas, Dr. Ross was enabled to enjoy actual practice, his experience being gained among the Choctaw Indians while he was temporarily located at Caney. He was the first white man to practice medicine among the fullblood Indians of this nation and in a way it decided his future career. Before locating in the Indian Territory, however, he served for some time in connection with the Dallas City Hospital. He then came to the Choctaw Nation and opened his first office at Savanna and at that point had charge of a large practice among the miners for nearly four years.

In 1905 he removed to Kiowa where he resumed practice and also bought the Palace Drugstore of J. A. Parker. The Doctor is a member of the county and state medical societies and of the American Medical Association, being also local surgeon for the M. K. & T. Railroad. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and a Democrat on national issues. Interested also in the substantial growth of his town, Dr. Ross has erected one of the most comfortable residences in this locality and has contributed largely toward the opening of public highways and the improvement of the city thoroughfares. He is an energetic and public spirited citizen and has done much to promote the interests of the general public at large. On November 18, 1886, he married Miss Maud Lee, a daughter of E. Barnes, of Ravenna, Texas, and their only child is Marynette Ross.

ALBERT S. CORNELISON has been a citizen of the community about Indianola for the past nineteen years and has been conspicuously identified with the business interests of the

community for much of that time. He came west in 1889 from Randolph county, North Carolina, where his birth occurred August 26, 1867. He was educated sparingly there, where his youth was passed, and he learned farming under the new conditions following the results of the Civil war. He left home at twenty years of age and spent a year in Jackson county, Alabama, before his advent to the Choctaw Nation. It was but natural that he should turn his attention to his boyhood vocation in his new home and he farmed here the first three years. With a small capital he joined his Alabama friend and fellow immigrant, James H. Bynum, in a mercantile venture under the firm name of Cornelison and Bynum. The firm was without surplus capital and its plan was to do a credit, as well as a cash business. For several years the growth of their business was phenomenal and their stock accumulated at a rapid rate, as did also their stock of credits, and when almost fourteen years had elapsed the evil effects of the system began to manifest itself to an alarming degree, the result being that the resources of the firm were so exhausted and their credit so impaired that they could not continue business, and in 1906 they suspended.

Mr. Cornelison began business in the old town of Indianola, but with the coming of the Ft. Smith & Western Railroad and the founding of a neighboring town, the firm moved its store bodily to the railroad and he has counted himself one of the pioneers of both places. He was made assistant postmaster of the town some twelve years ago, and since his retirement from business as a merchant has given his time almost wholly to the conduct of the office. He is also a director of the Indianola State Bank and the vice president of the concern.

The Cornelisons are among the oldest of North Carolina families. Jonathan Cornelison, the grandfather of Albert S., being born in Randolph county. He was a farmer and reared his children as such. William, the father, was born in 1831, and served in Lee's army during the Civil war, being wounded in the battle of Gettysburg and present at Appomattox where the final surrender of the Confederacy took place. His life was passed as a modest farmer and he died in 1898. He married Sarah Deaton, who lived until 1907, and was the mother of Andrew, of Wyoming; Ira and Lucretia, of North Carolina, the latter the wife of Henry Lyons; Albert S., of

this notice; Barbara, who married William Bean and resides in Georgia; Eli, of Dwights, Wyoming; Mettie, wife of P. Sanders, of North Carolina; James B., of Dwights, Wyoming, and Zella, who resides at the old home in North Carolina.

On August 22, 1892, Mr. Cornelison was married at Indianola, to Mrs. Lou Bynum, a daughter of George Sprouse, a settler here from near Spartanburg, South Carolina. Mr. Cornelison is a Republican and a member of Indianola Lodge No. 242 A. F. & A. M. and Albert Pike Lodge of Perfection No. 2 of McAlester. Mrs. Cornelison is a member of the North Methodist Church of Indianola.

JAMES H. BYNUM of Indianola, has been for many years prominently connected with the mercantile interests of the town and has performed the duties of the postmastership in connection with his mercantile enterprises. He is a native of Scottsboro, Alabama, born January 7, 1870, son of Isaac N. and Cynthia (Potter) Bynum. For many generations both sides of the family were southern people, the forefathers of the Bynum branch locating in Jackson county, Alabama, during the early part of the nineteenth century. The father was born in that county about 1842 and still resides there engaged in his life long occupation as a farmer. During a portion of the Civil war the elder Mr. Bynum served in the Union army and was stationed at Nashville, Tennessee, and although the prevailing political sentiment of his neighbors has often favored the Democratic party he has invariably persisted in his faithful support of Republicanism. Before the war he married Cynthia Potter, a daughter of Jonathan Potter, who although a southern man by birth and family traditions was also a loyal supporter of the Union cause. Mrs. Isaac N. Bynum died in 1896, the mother of the following:—William T. and Jasper T., of Hannah, Oklahoma; Ellen, wife of Isaac Cook, of Hollywood, Alabama; James H., of this biography; Samuel, who died in Alabama and left a family; John, of Ellensburg, Washington; Charles, a resident of Alabama; Julia, who became the wife of Mack Hall, and resides at Hannah, Oklahoma; and Emily, who married a Mr. Chessner, a resident of Alabama.

James H. Bynum received his education in the district schools of his native county and in 1889 at the age of nineteen decided to migrate to the Indian Territory, in company with a school boy friend, Albert S. Cornelison. The two found an asylum in the

Choctaw Nation near the old town of Indianola where Mr. Bynum settled with his twenty-three dollars in ready cash and a firm determination to make the most of his life. His first work in the new country was as a picker in the cotton fields and after being thus engaged during the fall of 1889 he determined to engage in an independent farming venture. In the following year, with a small capital and an equally modest personal credit he engaged both in farming and in the establishment of a small business in general merchandise. His friend, Mr. Cornelison, joined him in his mercantile enterprise and the firm of Cornelison and Bynum was early established as an important business factor of the village. When the Ft. Smith & Western Railroad pushed its line through the locality and made the establishment of a new town necessary, the young men moved their store to the new Indianola and continued to expand their trade. The business expanded so remarkably that its proprietors were tempted to extend their credit beyond the conservative limit, the result being that at the end of a dozen years or so they found their books encumbered with accounts many of which were impossible to collect. Although it was a shock to their pride like honorable men they finally suspended business and Mr. Bynum again commenced to establish himself as a business man building from the ground up as in his earlier years. In this manly resolve and ambition he was successful and is now one of the chief partners in the well known Indianola Trading Company and the firm of R. B. Moore and Company, and also president of the Valley State Bank. Further he has been one of the most active promoters of the Indianola Gin Company, has developed large and profitable interests in farming and stock-raising, accumulated considerable valuable land and as stated, has been postmaster of Indianola in connection with all these other important enterprises. He has always been a Republican in politics and for many years has been connected with the Masons being a member of Indianola Lodge No. 242 A. F. & A. M. and also of the Odd Fellows, Indianola Lodge No. 144.

On July 23, 1903, Mr. Bynum married Miss Anna Decker, daughter of Anderson Decker, of Pulaski county, Missouri, where Mrs. Bynum was born and their three children are Fred, Elmer and Roy.

ROBERT P. BREWER has been engaged in the banking business in Oklahoma for the past

twelve years and is cashier of the First National Bank of Quinton, which institution he organized in 1902, being associated with the First National Bank of Checotah, in 1897, and acting as its assistant cashier until he organized the Quinton institution. The First National Bank of Quinton has a capital stock of \$25,000 and a surplus of \$10,000, after paying a number of annual dividends, and has more than doubled its capital stock in earnings since its inception. Its president is W. V. Galbraith, of Ft. Worth, Texas; its vice president, B. M. Cates, of Hoyt, Oklahoma, and both men are of financial prominence, the former being general live stock agent of the M. K. & T. Railway Company.

Mr. Brewer represents one of the families of the state conspicuous for its connection with its educational matters, for his father, Theodore F. Brewer, came to the Choctaw Nation more than a third of a century ago and organized the Spaulding Female College at Muskogee, and was its president and active head for thirty years. He holds the chair of secondary education in the Oklahoma State University and is also chairman of the Oklahoma State Textbook Commission. As a Methodist minister he has passed his life in the cause of religion as well as in education.

Rev. Brewer's native place is Gibson county, Tennessee, where he was born January 20, 1846. His education was obtained in Andrew College and he came out to Arkansas some years after the Civil war. He was a member of General Bedford Forrest's cavalry and is chaplain general of the Oklahoma Confederate Veterans' Association. He married Miss Elizabeth Webster, of Corinth, Mississippi, and the children of the union are Robert P., of this notice, and Miss Bessie, who is director of music in the Northwestern State Normal School of Oklahoma. Rev. Brewer has been a living force in church and school work in Oklahoma ever since his advent hither and is a strong and active supporter of the first state administration of Oklahoma.

Robert P. Brewer was born in Booneville, Arkansas, December 3, 1876. He attended Webb's Training School, a Tennessee institution, and took his advanced work in the Southwestern University of Texas, at Georgetown. He graduated from that college in 1896 with the degree of A. M. and immediately identified himself with banking, his first official connection being with the First National Bank of Checotah. Mr. Brewer has demonstrated

his ability as a financier in the management of the institutions with which he has had connection and in the conduct of his personal affairs, and is deservedly popular as a citizen by reason of his manly qualities, his devotion to duty and his unselfish and liberal attitude toward his people and his town. He was married at Neosho, Missouri, January 3, 1901, to Miss Lucile Barnett, whose father is Dr. Barnett, now of Quinton, but for many years surgeon of the Long-Bell Lumber Company of Louisiana. Mr. and Mrs. Brewer have two children—Elizabeth and Robert, Jr., seven and four years old, respectively. In his political tendencies Mr. Brewer clings to Democracy, as expounded by the old school and without partisan bias. He is a Scottish Rite Mason (thirty-second degree) in Consistory No. 2 McAlester. His social qualities are strongly and liberally developed; and the people of Quinton cheerfully name him as among her first citizens and business men.

JAMES H. FITZER. Born in one of the Mississippi valley states east of the "Great Father of Waters" and reared to manhood on the great plains of Kansas, James H. Fitzer has developed physically and mentally under the influence of our peculiar western civilization, and its chief characteristics of overturning obstacles and meeting emergencies have come to be a dominant part of his makeup and accounts in no small way for the degree of financial prosperity he now enjoys.

Mr. Fitzer was born October 20, 1873, in Montgomery county, Illinois, his parents being William H. and Mary D. (Carter) Fitzer, who now reside on Beaver Creek, Oklahoma, near Quinton. They were married in Hardin county, Kentucky, and in 1882 with their young family they emigrated to Arkansas, stopping temporarily at Eureka Springs, later continuing their journey to Missouri and finally reaching the broad prairies and pure air of Osborne county, Kansas. At each of their destinations they followed the tilling of the soil and were always in a condition of limited means. In 1894 they followed their son, James H., to the Choctaw Nation, and have since followed their chosen vocation in Oklahoma. William H. Fitzer was born in Ohio in 1839, and during the war between the north and the south he served as a Federal soldier, and since in a modest way and at each opportunity he and his have indicated their political tendencies by supporting the Republican party. In his family were the

following children: Louisa, wife of Wade McMullen, of St. Joseph, Missouri; James H., mentioned below; William W.; Adaline, wife of Curtis Simmons; Mary D., wife of Samuel Smith; and Barney D., all of the Beaver Creek neighborhood; and Stella A., the wife of Fred Butler, of Featherstone, Oklahoma.

James H. Fitzer was prevented in youth from acquiring more than the rudiments of an education, and with this equipment he was forced to take up the duties of independent citizenship. In the winter of 1894 he came to the Choctaw Nation and located at old Skullyville, where he rented a farm. His personal property at that time consisted of a pony team and wagon, and when he married in the following year his humble home was remarkable only for its simplicity, a simplicity of the old pioneer. He married on the 6th of June, 1895, Miss Frances Brashear, a daughter of a Choctaw, William Brashear, whose wife was also a Choctaw, and they lived on the Red River for many years, where Mrs. Fitzer was born, February 23, 1871. About twelve years later they moved into Sans Bois county, and there they reared their family. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Fitzer are Pearl B., Jewell, Jack H. P., Raymond W., Ivory Ellen, Ruby Ellen May and James Sherman H.

At the time of the allotment Mr. Fitzer selected his family portion in different localities in the nation, and now has four hundred and sixty acres on the Canadian river, nine hundred and fifty acres in the vicinity of Featherstone and four hundred acres on Beaver creek. During the past several years he has been quite extensively engaged in the cattle business and his annual output from his range totals some four hundred, while his farming interests, carried on chiefly by tenants, aggregates several hundred acres. Industry and economy seem to have been his watchword, but above all he has placed the education of his children, which is attested by his residence in Quinton, where good schools are accessible, and in that town he has comfortably and substantially improved property.

DR. THOMAS T. NORRIS, of Crowder, was born in LaGrange county, Indiana, September 12, 1876. His father is David J. Norris of that county, whose birth occurred in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, in 1846, and he is a son of Thomas Norris, in his life time

a farmer and of Scotch-Irish descent. He was the father of twelve children by his wife Nancy Snyder, whose people were of Irish origin. David J. Norris married Mary Heifner, a daughter of Joseph Heifner, whose parents were from the fatherland of Germany, and soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Norris located in Indiana and have passed their lives as modest farmers in LaGrange county. His length of residence there has contributed to an extensive acquaintance and his political activity as a worker in local Democratic matters has made him known among the leaders in business and politics throughout the county. Of his seven children, Hiram is with the U. S. pension agency at Indianapolis; Flora married Thomas Atwater and resides in Santa Fe, Kansas; Thomas T. is mentioned below; and Roland and Ruth are with their parents, while the others are deceased.

Dr. Thomas T. Norris passed an uneventful boyhood at the parental homestead, and the common schools of the neighborhood grounded him in the elementary principles of an English education. After reaching manhood he entered the Peabody Normal at Nashville Tennessee, and there spent a year in preparing himself for the professional training which was to follow. Entering then the Nashville Medical University he completed the course there and graduated with the class of 1901. In choosing a location for practice he looked toward the coming state of Oklahoma as offering rare opportunities, and coming hither he finally located in Crowder, May 26, 1902, then an embryo town with prospects as its chief assets. But conditions seemed favorable for the building up of an important trading point at the junction of the two railroads, and he welcomed the chance to add his mite to the achievement of that result. He has contributed his share toward individual home building, and was one of the promoters of the Crowder Trust Company and its secretary for a time.

The Doctor holds a membership in the State and Pittsburg County Medical societies and also in the American Medical Association. He is local surgeon for both the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Ft. Smith & Western Railroad companies. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, and he is a member of South Canadian Lodge No. 22, A. F. and A. M., Albert Pike Lodge of Perfection No. 2 Consistory of McAlester, and a

member of the Mystic Shrine, Oklahoma City.

DUDLEY B. BUELL, postmaster of Krebs, and a member of the law firm of Buell and Kyle, with office in McAlester, came to the Indian Territory in 1904. Mr. Buell is a native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, born in May, 1878, and is a descendant of William Buell, who came to this country in 1630 and made settlement in Connecticut. From William Buell, the head of the family in America, the line is traced down through his son Samuel, Captain Samuel, Thomas, Joseph, and Thomas W. Thomas W. Buell, the father of Dudley B., was born in Hamilton, New York, October 4, 1829, and was reared on his father's farm. In 1858, a young man fairly well educated and possessing more than ordinary business force and judgment, he joined the promoters of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, with which for more than twenty years he was actively identified, the greater part of that time as superintendent of agencies. He is now living retired in Milwaukee. His wife, who before her marriage was Miss Mary Emma Bliss, also traces her family history back to the Colonial period, the first of the Blisses having settled in Connecticut in 1640. Mrs. Buell's father moved from Connecticut to Rochester, New York, where she was born, and from whence, some years later, they went to Madison, Wisconsin, where, in 1870, she became the wife of Mr. Buell. The fruits of their union are: Fred J., postmaster of Burlington, Wisconsin; Florence E., wife of Dr. F. J. Brown, surgeon of the State Penitentiary of Wisconsin; Dudley B., and Victor, of Pittsburg county, Oklahoma. Mrs. Buell is related by marriage to the Davidsons of Wisconsin, the governor of the state being her nephew and a cousin of Dudley B. Her father was active in state politics as a Republican, and was several terms a member of the Wisconsin state legislature.

Dudley B. Buell received a liberal education. He has a diploma, dated 1894, from St. John's Military Academy of Delafield, Wisconsin. That year he entered the Columbia Law School in New York City, where he took a four years' course in three years, and was graduated in 1897. Then he spent one year in the law office of Judge Warren T. Williams, of Milwaukee, and in December, 1899, he opened an office with Byron D. Paine, a son of Judge Paine of the Wisconsin su-

perior court, under the firm name of Buell and Paine, which continued for a period of five years, during which time Mr. Buell gained a valuable experience. In 1904, he came west and took up his residence in Krebs, which practically joins McAlester, and January 1, 1908, formed the connection indicated at the beginning of this sketch. January 28, 1908, he was appointed by President Roosevelt to succeed Mrs. Rena Russell in the post office at Krebs. In April, 1906, Mr. Buell married, in McAlester, Miss Jean I. Crutcher, of Springfield, Missouri, where she was born November 28, 1887, daughter of William C. and Jennie (Sweet) Crutcher.

WILLIAM N. VERNON. One to whom great credit is due for the healthy and enduring growth of the town of Kiowa, in Pittsburg county, is William N. Vernon whose connection with it dates from its inception and whose activity as a citizen embraces the law, real estate and loans. The connection of Judge Vernon with the movement that resulted in the transfer to Oklahoma's domain as permanent settlers of a large number of the Mississippi Choctaws is of moment, and more than a mere incident in the history of the settlement of the state, for he was one of the first to conceive of the project and his time and capital organized and brought out to their new home the first carload of these settlers, which led to an exodus from Mississippi of several thousands of Choctaws who were allotted lands and became a part of the social and industrial fabric of the new territory.

A residence of nearly thirty years in Texas and his active identity with its affairs during the period of its most active settlement, ably equipped Judge Vernon for the part he is now playing in the settlement of his adopted state and in the exploiting of her resources to the home-seeking world. Few possess a more accurate knowledge of its possibilities and few have a firmer grasp of the situation or a more plausible solution of the few problems to be worked out before all the obstacles to a grand rush of desirable immigrants to the state's borders have been removed.

William N. Vernon was born in Lowndes county, Mississippi, February 23, 1854. As his father was a planter and, after the war, in poor circumstances, the college of the country district provided all the schooling he acquired. An uncle, Colonel Dowd, advised him to study law and when a youth he began

a course of reading with the firm of Green and Pickins at Corinth, Mississippi. But before he finished his course he came to Texas and assumed a cowboy's life. He was happily diverted from this course, after several months of service, and finally admitted to the bar in Collin county, where he passed fifteen of the twenty-nine years of residence in the state. Business and professional matters took him over much of central Texas and he formed a wide and valuable personal acquaintance in those sections. For several years prior to his removal to the Choctaw Nation he resided in Rockwall, where also his parental home was maintained for some years.

Judge Vernon is a representative of the Vernons of Alabama in which state his father, Dr. S. M. Vernon, was born. Dr. Vernon settled in Mississippi after he had obtained his literary and professional education, the latter being received from a medical college in Nashville, Tennessee. Not only did his learning and professional attainments win him high standing, but the people of Itawamba county sent him to the legislature several terms. He was a loyal Democrat, as is his son, of this sketch. He moved to Texas in the early seventies and first made his home in Rockwall, finally locating in Collin county where his death occurred in 1888, at the age of seventy years. Dr. Vernon was an ardent supporter of southern institutions and served in the Mississippi department of the Confederate army. He was a member of the Baptist church and was a warm friend of liberal education, having himself been a teacher in his early life, before entering his career as a physician. He married Miss Hassie Dowd, a daughter of Rev. William Dowd, a Baptist minister, and she died in Rockwall, Texas, in 1878, the mother of William N., of this review; Mrs. Kate E. May, of Albuquerque, New Mexico; and Amos C., also of that city.

William N. Vernon came to Kiowa when it was a hamlet of two hundred people and its situation in the midst of a splendid grazing and agricultural region clearly pointed out to him the possibilities of a live trading point and a new metropolis in Pittsburg county. The result was that he interested a friend with capital in the building of permanent business houses, nine of the brick store buildings of the place being immediately erected. He was one of the stockholders of the Merchants' and Planters' Bank, which was merged into the First National Bank, and was its vice president. His own home attests to his faith in

Kiowa, for his residence is one of the costly ones of the place and is picturesquely situated at the base of a royal ridge, or uplift, adjoining the west limits of the town.

THOMAS D. EDWARDS. The name of Edwards has been prominently identified with the mining industry of Pittsburg county, through the substantial operations of D. Edwards and Son, of McAlester and Edwards, Oklahoma. Thomas D. Edwards, the surviving member of the firm, was associated with his father in the McAlester district from 1885 until the latter's death in 1903. Daniel Edwards was a determined, industrious and able Englishman, his earlier years in the McAlester district being spent as a miner. His ambition, however, induced him to modestly develop a small tract of leased land half a mile west of McAlester in the early nineties. This enterprise proved moderately profitable and when he sold the property he opened up a mine near Kiowa under the name of D. Edwards and Son, which became one of the most important mining properties of the county and with which he was identified at the time of his death in 1903. The profitable operations of the two mines included in the property and their ultimate sale at a handsome figure placed the estate of D. Edwards among the important properties of the county and evinced a substantial achievement which was little short of phenomenal. But the life training of the deceased had been a preparation for these later years of success. As a young boy he commenced work in the English mines and in 1877 came to the United States and stopped for a time in the coal fields of Tioga, Pennsylvania; thence he went to the Coal Creek district of Colorado and finally to the fields of Indian Territory, when he commenced his career as an operator at McAlester. He sold his first mine for \$30,000 and his estate disposed of a mining property in 1906 for fully three times that amount. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Edwards were: Thomas D., and Anna, who is now the wife of R. E. Albright, of Kiowa, Oklahoma. A short time after the death of the father the widow and children erected comfortable homes in the town of Kiowa where they now reside.

Thomas D. Edwards, is a native of England, born March 19, 1868, and was nine years of age when he became an American boy. He was chiefly associated with his father in his mining operations and at the death of the senior member of D. Edwards and Son

became the active head of the company. Since disposing of the mining properties of the estate he has been engaged in various private enterprises which he has brought to a profitable and successful issue. He has had an active identification with the First National Bank of which he is now vice president. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Edwards were: Daniel and Bessie May Edwards.

CHARLES LAFLORE, president of the First National Bank of Kiowa, Pittsburg county, represents one of the oldest and most prominent families of Choctaw blood in the state, the ancestral name being attached to one of the most prosperous counties of the new commonwealth. For many years he served as a peace officer, both in Arkansas and Indian territory, being for eight years captain of the United States Indian Police for the Union Agency at Muskogee. For more than thirty years, however, his permanent residence has been a fine agricultural homestead at Lime Stone Gap, Atoka county. From all points of view Captain LaFlore is a noteworthy and picturesque character, and has proved an invaluable factor in the development of this section of the former Indian country. His connection, in this regard, is largely as a fearless and faithful government official who has played a large part in guaranteeing to settlers and property owners that necessity to permanent residence—security of life and belongings.

Mr. LaFlore is a native of Towson (now Choctaw county, Oklahoma), where he was born July 21, 1841, a son of Forbis and Rebecca (Fisher) LaFlore. His grandfather, Louis LaFlore, was a Frenchman who married a full blood Choctaw of the original Mississippi tribe and nation, while his uncle, Greenwood LaFlore, was a Choctaw chief, said to have made the treaty by which his people were removed, in 1832, to the Indian Territory. The father, Forbis LaFlore, was a man of good education and decided ability, practicing law among his people for many years, long and ably serving them in the Choctaw legislature, going as a delegate to Washington in 1852, and standing in every way as one of their most trusted and prominent representatives. To his marriage with Rebecca Fisher were born three children who reached maturity: Matilda, who married Dr. T. J. Manning, a Georgia physician; Charles, of this sketch; and Henrietta, who died as the wife of John Dou-



Peter Magtibby

ley. The mother of this family died in 1858 and Forbis LaFlore wedded as his second wife, Annie Marie Marrer, who became the mother of Forbis, Lucy Bentley and Carrie (Mrs. Perry, of Coalgate). The father died in 1886, but his widow still survives.

Charles LaFlore obtained his education in Armstrong's Academy, Indian territory, at Paris, Texas, and Fort Smith, Arkansas, being a student in the latter city at the outbreak of the Civil war. On account of minor physical disability he was unfitted for service in the ranks but for some time was identified with the commissary department. At the close of the war he commenced farming and for a few years also operated a grist mill at Boggy Depot, in 1876 buying the farm in Atoka county on which he now resides. In 1877 he was appointed United States deputy marshal, stationed at Fort Smith, Arkansas, holding that position until the court was transferred to Indian Territory, when he was commissioned from Paris, Texas. While serving as deputy marshal he was also connected with the United States Indian Police for the Union Agency at Muskogee, finally attaining the rank of captain which he held for some eight years. He then retired from his farm and in 1905, when the Merchants' and Planters' Bank was organized at Kiowa he was elected its first president, remaining at the head of the institution when, in 1907, it was merged into the First National Bank.

In 1862 Mr. LaFlore married Mary Angeline Guy, sister of ex-Governor William R. Guy, of the Chickasaw Nation, and aunt of Congressman Charles Carter of Ardmore, Oklahoma. Five children have been born of this union, three of whom are living. Annie E. became the wife of George Webb, of Ardmore. The next two daughters were twins, Chockie and Chickie—so named because the father was a Choctaw and the mother, a Chickasaw. Chickie married Lee Bruce, of Ardmore, a prominent Democratic candidate for governor, and died leaving a daughter, Lorena Bruce. Chockie became the wife of Charles Maupin, of Texas. Maud A. is the wife of Edgar Chivers, who resides at Mansville, Oklahoma. The deceased daughter, Daisy, died as the wife of Haines Nelms, a resident of Texas. Mrs. Mary A. LaFlore, the mother of this family, died in 1893, and in 1896 Mr. LaFlore wedded Louisa F. Patrick, a native of Livingston county, Missouri.

PETER MAYTUBBY. The late Peter Maytubby, of Caddo, Bryan county, was a remarkable man, an honor to his Indian blood and to the Choctaw Nation in which he so long resided. Although he made his mark in the territory of the latter tribe, he was a full-blood Chickasaw, naturally took a deep interest in the policies of the Chickasaw Nation, and obtained such a measure of merited confidence among his countrymen that he was often pressed to become a candidate for their governorship. But his large agricultural, business and property interests, as well as his strongest family ties, remained with the Choctaw Nation, and therein he passed his last days as the state of Oklahoma was about to take on its form of government, dying on the first of May, 1907.

Peter Maytubby was born in Mississippi October 10, 1837, his Chickasaw parents being Shanna and Kalletio (McCoy) Maytubby. In his infancy he was brought with other members of the family to a locality which is now the site of Hugo, Choctaw county, Oklahoma, but which then was known as Goodland. There were reared the eight children, of whom Peter was one of the eldest. He reached maturity, hardy, truthful and self-reliant, with such education as he had obtained from the native schools, and early showed an unusual aptitude for business and the management of large affairs. In time he became a most successful agriculturist and stockman, and a man of large property and wide influence among both the Choctaws and the Chickasaws.

Mr. Maytubby was thrice married, and of his children by his first two wives the following survive: Samuel, a citizen of Caddo; Peter, a farmer of Bryan county, and Mary, now Mrs. J. C. Moore, of Ainsworth, Oklahoma. Left a widower for the second time when under forty years of age, Mr. Maytubby married as his third wife, Tabitha S. Bailey, on the 17th of May, 1875. The ceremony occurred near Fort Smith, Arkansas. The surviving and honored widow was born near Chattanooga, Tennessee, on the Georgia line, July 25, 1856, being a daughter of William and Minerva (Hinyard) Bailey. Her parents were modest rural folk, who died during her childhood leaving—William, who resides near Chattanooga in the vicinity of the old family home, and Tabitha S., Mrs. Maytubby, who in 1869 accompanied her uncle, Wiley Bailey, to Fort Smith and a few years later met her future husband. The issue of this

third union was: Sophia, wife of Dr. Miller, a dentist of Walter, Oklahoma; Susan, wife of Everett Pitchalyn, a prominent young farmer residing near Caddo who is a grandson of the noted Indian statesman, scholar and lawyer and representative of the Choctaw nation at Washington for so many years; Jessie D. Y., of Caddo; Bessie, Elihu B. and Lillian T. Maytubby.

Until 1875 Peter Maytubby made his home around Boggy Depot, but that year brought his household to Caddo and was afterward identified with the people of that community until his death thirty-two years thereafter. He was in constant touch with the Dawes Commission during the period of allotment in severalty and was of great value to that body in maintaining harmony between the tribes and the government. His own family allotments were taken adjacent to Caddo, and upon this tract were discovered and developed the locally famous Maytubby Springs. Located over an undeveloped field of petroleum, the waters pour from the hillsides of the broken land, varying in quality from a slightly oily decoction to a mixture too thick and sickening to drink and from fresh water to what readily passes for mineral waters. As the number of guests to the locality increased Mr. Maytubby erected a commodious home near the springs, where he maintained his family for seven years and entertained countless friends and visitors. Here he passed the last years of his life, and although he was a man of great physical vigor he scarcely passed the psalmist's allotted "three score and ten." Much of the later portion of his life was spent in reading, and very prominent in his list was the Bible, for the deceased was a devout and practical Christian, a member of the Presbyterian church. There are few characters who have resided in Oklahoma whose usefulness was broader or more disinterested than his, and certainly none who carried to the beyond a greater share of sincere esteem and affection.

HON. WILLIAM A. DURANT, state representative for Bryan and Atoka counties, and prominent in Indian affairs, as well as a leader in the Democratic party, was born in old Blue county, Choctaw Nation, near Bennington, Oklahoma, March 18, 1866. His father was Sylvester Durant, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister and farmer, who came into Indian Territory in 1832. He came from near Durants Bluff, Mississippi, and while making his way to his future home in the wilds of the

new cession, he is said to have made the entire journey on foot. His first location was near Boggy, but he took up his residence near Bennington later, and died there in 1876. He served as a major in Folsom's Confederate troops, during the great Civil war and learned to read and write after coming into the territory. He became one of the finest interpreters of the Choctaw Nation and was a member of the Indian Legislature when he died.

The Durants emanate from a Frenchman, Pierre Durant, who married a full-blood Choctaw, came to Oklahoma in the early days of the Indian hegira, and died at Bennington. Among his many children were Fisher, after whose son, Dixon, the city of Durant took its name; George, who was prominent in Choctaw politics and the father of Judge A. R. Durant; Rev. Sylvester; Ellis and Isham, both deceased; Zozare, known as Jo, a farmer and once a county judge; Phillis, who married Lewis Robinson; and Monett, who became the wife of John Folsom. Rev. Sylvester Durant married Martha Robinson, a white lady who died in 1881, leaving Pierre, of Durant, Carina, wife of Fred Thompson, and William A. Both Rev. Durant and Martha Robinson had been previously married, the former's first children being Mrs. Edmund Jones and Mrs. Martin Crowder, while Mrs. Durant's children were Mrs. Sarah Powell, of Durant, Oklahoma; Mary married Rev. Dixon Durant; Elizabeth, Mrs. John Durant; and James Hutchinson.

Coming to the biography proper of Hon. William A. Durant, it should be stated that he was educated in the public schools of Bennington, and Durant and Arkansas College, at Batesville, where he graduated in 1886. Choosing law for his profession, he commenced its study at Paris, Texas, and was admitted to the bar there in the Federal court, before Judge Boardman. He was admitted to the Choctaw courts by Judge Vinson, at the old court grounds of the Third district, and there tried his first lawsuit. He continued actively in the law practice until his entry into politics, preparatory to statehood. It was in 1881 that Mr. Durant located near where Durant has since been established, and here he has had both farming and stock-raising interests until the present time. He took his family allotments here and has a thousand acres in one body, almost adjoining the city, which constitutes a princely estate.

In early manhood, Mr. Durant was actively engaged in Choctaw politics and took an ac-



W. A. Surant

tive interest in the educational affairs of his people. He was the superintendent of Jones Academy, at Hartshorne and was appointed royalty collector for his district. His first position was an educational one, that of inspector of academies. He served as special district judge, under the Indian government. When selecting party fealty in national matters, he became a Democrat and campaigned parts of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for the Democratic candidate for Constitutional delegate, also covering a part of the Seminole country, which service aided largely in the choice of Judge R. L. Williams of Durant, as a delegate to the convention that framed the State's constitution. Mr. Durant was appointed sergeant-at-arms of the Constitutional Convention, and took the stump for the Constitution for the Democratic party, in the autumn of 1907. He was prevailed upon to run for state representative and although he made few speeches in his own district, he defeated his opponent by about two thousand votes.

In the legislature, Mr. Durant was made chairman of the public building committee, was a member of the general appropriations committee, committee of public highways, and committee on relations of the Five Civilized Tribes. He is opposed to the sale of the School Lands of his state; favors the "New Jerusalem" plan for a state capital, and ably supported the movement for abolishing the saloon in Oklahoma. He secured the passage of a resolution for the transfer of the Indian records to the State Historical Society's rooms. In all his career, Mr. Durant has stood for correct and progressive measures.

Mr. Durant was re-elected representative at the expiration of his first term and among the committees on which he served was the appropriation committee, public building committee, and on criminal jurisprudence. He was largely responsible in securing one of the state normal schools for Durant. His popularity is evinced by his re-election, and no man stands higher in the estimation of the people in Southern Oklahoma.

Concerning his domestic affairs, let it be stated that he was united in marriage in 1892, on the 19th of April, to Ida May Corber, daughter of George Corber, of Ozawkie, Kansas. Mrs. Durant was born in Jefferson county, Kansas, April 1, 1873. The children of this union are: William E. L., who served as a page in the Constitutional

convention of Oklahoma and also in the first legislature, and is a member in good standing of "Murray's Chickasaw Squirrel Rifles." The youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Durant is James Gordon.

CLEMENT A. HANCOCK, of Caddo, is one of the real pioneers of the place, for although a man of middle age he has passed more than thirty-six years within the present corporate limits. His father was one of the fathers of the place and, after a long career as a cattleman of Texas, Kansas and Indian Territory, ended his days at Caddo in 1901 as a newspaper man. The son, Clement A., was born in Colorado county, Texas, on the 19th of October, 1857, and his childhood and youth were passed in that locality, in Cherokee county, Kansas, and at various points in the present state of Oklahoma to which his father's cattle and business interests called him. From 1869 to 1872 was the period spent in southern Kansas, and in the latter year the family located at Caddo whose site was still virtually prairie grass.

As a youth of fifteen, Clement A. Hancock's first employment at Caddo was in the store of Major Harlan in the capacity of a clerk. Later he was similarly connected with Marchand and Fenlon and finally, as C. A. Hancock, transacted a general business in merchandise from 1882 to 1903. In the year named he retired with a competency, but although he relinquished business he commenced the realization of a long-cherished desire to be an agent in the improvement of the thoroughbred cattle of his county and the territory. He selected as his breed the White Face cattle, and when it became possible to acquire title to Indian lands he began buying "Indian surplus." His large ranch is situated some six miles from Caddo and is equipped with a comfortable residence, convenient barns, sheds and tanks, and other necessities for the proper handling of fine stock. He started in the business with one hundred head of young high-grade heifers of the White Face variety and placed Fitzsimmons and Dewey, registered males, at the head of the herd, and, with each year's addition of new animals, he has now as pure and valuable a collection of White Faces as can be found in this section of the state. His is now one of the important enterprises of the county. He is owner of a pleasant home at the corner of Arkansas and Ainsworth streets, and his worldly successes have failed to draw him

from the attractions of the home circle, and he is essentially domestic in his nature. His fraternal connections are limited to membership with the Woodmen of the World.

The father of J. S. Hancock, was born near Louisville, Kentucky, in 1833, his parents being Virginians. He remained in that state until the late forties, when he located in Colorado county, Texas, and established himself there as a stockman and a citizen of affairs. Among other offices he held that of tax assessor of his county prior to the Civil war. As the climate did not agree with his health he drove a herd of cattle into Cherokee county, southern Kansas, and resided in that part of the state from 1869 to 1872. Having recovered his health and done well financially, Mr. Hancock again traveled southward, following the railroad until it stopped at Caddo, where he himself rested from his travels. Then and there was founded the Hancock family of Oklahoma, one of the last acts of Mr. Hancock's energetic and useful life being to assume the management of the *Caddo Herald*, as its proprietor. He died while thus engaged, January 15, 1901. The deceased was a man of strong and high character. He was a charter member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Caddo, and of a social and charitable disposition. In the fifties he had married, in Colorado county, Texas, Miss Mary E. Allen, whose father, Clement Allen, was a native of Georgia, a stock farmer and a Texas pioneer. His first wife died October 24, 1857, leaving him a son, Clement A. Hancock, of this sketch. Mrs. Susan F. Bransford became the second wife of J. S. Hancock. She is a daughter of Albert Henderson, and by a former marriage had a son, W. S. Bransford, now of Stockton, California. By her marriage to Mr. Hancock she became the mother of Sallie, wife of F. K. Low, who died at Caddo many years ago and left a son, William H., now a young man residing at Pauls Valley, Oklahoma; and Samuel H. Hancock, of San Francisco, California. January 1, 1889, Clement A. Hancock married Miss Julia Sims, born in McKinney, Texas. The children of this union are Phillis, Paul, Lee, Ruth and Mary Frances. The family are members of the Methodist church.

HON. A. FRANK ROSS, of Durant, was a pioneer minister of the Baptist church, was an influential missionary of the Indian Territory, a gentleman of statewide reputation as a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and served as

one of Bryan county's representatives in the lower house of the first legislature of Oklahoma. He was a native of Neshoba county, Mississippi, born on the 21st of January, 1851, son of Abraham J. Ross and Martha Moore, daughter of A. J. Moore, a Choctaw woman of Christian character. The paternal grandfather, Frank Ross, was an infant in arms when his parents crossed the Atlantic and located in South Carolina. There he married Nancy Boyd, daughter of John Boyd, keeper of a stage station between Greenville and Lawrence Court House, that state. Eleven sons and two daughters were born to their union, and in time the parents removed to Neshoba county, Mississippi, where they became slave owners and planters of importance and spent the last years of their lives. Their son, Abraham J. Ross, who had been born in Lawrence district, South Carolina, in the year 1819, was given a fair education, and, although a man of middle age at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, served in the ranks of the Confederate army. In Texas he gave his efforts toward the development of a home and the proper rearing of his family. His first wife (nee Martha Moore) died in 1853 in Neshoba county, Mississippi, the mother of the following: A. Frank, of this sketch; and William T. Ross, now a resident of Madill. For his second wife Abraham J. Ross married Rebecca Poole, who bore him: Ella, now the wife of John Murff, of Leon county, Texas; John and Lee, who died in that county; Fannie, who married Charles Hailey, of Lott, Texas; Bettie, who married and is now a resident of Bokoshe, Oklahoma, and George, who lives in Leon county, Texas.

As the Civil war period covered the youthful years of A. Frank Ross, and his father was at the front, in the service of the Confederacy, his education was so neglected that he reached man's estate scarcely able to read or write. He was at that time a farm hand in Leon county, Texas, and after he was twenty-one years of age, having decided to enter the ministry, he became an academic student. He afterward entered the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, at Louisville, Kentucky, having previously taken a literary course at Baylor University, then situated at Independence, Texas, and conducted by Dr. William Carey Crane, so well known to the early educators of the state. He had joined the church, for which he was to labor with such good results, in 1866; in 1868 was set apart to the ministry



Dr. Frank Ross

by the Missionary Baptist church, in Leon county, and in 1874 was appointed by the church as a missionary to the Indian Territory, locating first near Fort Smith, Arkansas. His stay there of two years was occupied with both teaching and preaching, after which, desiring to better prepare himself for his work, he spent two years in the theological seminary at Greenville, South Carolina, graduating therefrom in 1878. He at once returned to his missionary labors in the Choctaw Nation, his earlier work being in the section of what is now LeFlore county, Oklahoma. The board of the Southern Baptist convention gave him full charge over the fullblood preachers of his church, which authority connected him with the Baptist work of the entire nation. He was closely identified with this special field for ten years, and when appointed examiner of teachers became more particularly interested in the work of education. For seven years he held that position, holding examinations at different points in the nation, as the convenience of the teachers required. During a portion of his activity as a missionary he made his home in McAlester, and while there published the first paper established in the territory, known as "The Indian Missionary." He also founded "The Fraternal Record," his interest in the work of the higher fraternities having prompted him to launch the enterprise with the object of combining the good offices of the benevolent orders with the moral influences of religion. As a Baptist minister, Mr. Ross was very efficient, and few clergymen living have baptized more happy converts in the Indian Territory, ordained more preachers or founded more churches than he during the past thirty-four years. He was the moderator of one of the largest associations within the church body, comprising the Choctaws and the Chickasaws, and also served as president of the State Sunday School convention. As already intimated, Mr. Ross was one of the conspicuous Masons of the Indian Territory jurisdiction. Initiated in Amity lodge, Arkansas, in 1875, he took the three degrees as a member of that body, after which he attended school at Greenville, South Carolina, where he took the chapter degrees. He was long connected with the Masonic grand lodge as lecturer, chaplain, junior and senior wardens, orator, and grand chaplain. He was made grand patron of the grand chapter, O. E. S., at Oklahoma City in 1893. In 1877 he became an Odd Fellow at Louisville, Kentucky; passed through the chairs in Cyclone

Lodge No. 3 at McAlester in 1882; and became first grand secretary of the grand lodge of Indian Territory in 1893, in Pocahontas Lodge No. 2 at Lehigh. Mr. Ross was the only man living who had attended every session of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows and filled all of its elective offices. He served as grand treasurer three times, and was grand master for the term of office expiring April, 1908. At the meeting of the grand lodge in that year at Sulphur he was elected grand representative of the sovereign grand lodge to convene in Denver in the fall, and was presented with a gold medal as an expression from the order of its high appreciation of his faithful service and as a token of esteem for a gentleman and an honorable citizen. In both Masonry and Odd Fellowship Mr. Ross was among the most prominent figures of the southwest.

Prior to the approach of statehood Mr. Ross took little interest in politics, although his views were generally known to be those of a pronounced Democrat. His long and useful career among his people, his popularity and his strong character, however, marked him for the public service of the new commonwealth, and he was chosen a representative to the first legislature of the state of Oklahoma by the largest vote given any candidate at the primary election. As a member of the house of representatives he served as chairman of the committee on commerce and manufactures, and was a member of the committees on general agriculture, agricultural education, private corporations and birds, game and fish. When not absent from the capital on extraordinary business he was always present at roll-call and was ever ready to forcibly support his vote by a sensible reason clearly expressed. Mr. Ross was elected a member of the second legislature of Oklahoma but died, August 6, 1908, before taking his seat.

On the 21st of January, 1879, Mr. Ross was married to Miss Emma J. Tucker, at Fort Smith, Arkansas. She is a daughter of David A. Tucker, whose early home was in Georgia. After their marriage, like the Christian girl that she was, she left her friends and relatives, went with her husband to his Indian home, and with him fought the good fight. Six children have been born to them, one of whom died in infancy and the other five have become promising workers for the Christian cause. Mave married Jared Stallings in 1898, and is now a widow residing at Durant with her two children; Samuel B., twenty-five years of age,

is a teacher and farmer at Utica, Oklahoma; Hallie, twenty-three years old, is a public school teacher at Alderson, that state; Nema, twenty-one, is the wife of W. F. Leard, and also lives at Durant, and Ione, thirteen years of age, is at home. Being Choctaw citizens, Mr. Ross' family have splendid farms in Bryan county, their allotments having been taken in the vicinity of the county seat. On his own tract about a mile from Durant Mr. Ross had established a fruit farm of 100 acres, largely devoted to berries, and was one of the most prominent horticulturists in Bryan county.

ALVAH B. MCCOY, of Caddo, Bryan county, has been a resident of what is now the state of Oklahoma for nearly thirty years, and since 1879 has remained almost constantly within the boundaries of the territory included in the former Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. It is as an agriculturist that he is best known, although he has enjoyed quite a mercantile experience at other points than Caddo during the years of his active career, and since becoming a resident of that town has done much for its educational and civic advancement. January 22, 1909, Mr. McCoy again entered the mercantile field when he bought the hardware, implement and vehicle store from Diffenderffer Hardware Company of Caddo.

Mr. McCoy was born in Columbus, Georgia, September 26, 1860, the family having been prominent for many years among the planters along the Chattahoochee river and with the business and financial interests of that city. His father was a substantial planter and a Confederate soldier, who brought his family to Texas when Alvah B. was seventeen years of age. The youth had been well educated in various subscription schools of Georgia and completed his studies at Granbury and Weatherford colleges of the Lone Star state. Then his active temperament drew him to the life of the plains and he became a cowboy on the ranches of Charles Metz of Denton county and James Majors, also of western Texas. In 1879 Alvah B. McCoy left the range and for two years was employed as a ferryman on the Red river at Colbert Station, and it was during this period (in 1880) that the great flood occurred which made that stream impassable for two weeks, its record for high water standing until the greater flood of 1907. Mr. McCoy's next move was to Caddo, where he was a clerk for

six years in the mercantile establishment of his brother, Dr. C. McCoy. He then went to Wynnewood, Chickasaw Nation, where he completed the first store building erected in the place and occupied it for some time as his place of business. When he sold this establishment he located at Ardmore, now in Carter county, and after filling a clerical capacity there for two years returned to Caddo (in 1892), which has since been his place of residence. While in Wynnewood Mr. McCoy married a Choctaw citizen, and his family allotments in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations amounted to 1,400 acres. Much of the land lying near Caddo he has brought under cultivation and improved with houses and other buildings for the comfortable habitation of the tenants upon whom he chiefly depends for the proper cultivation of the land and the general operation of the farm.

In politics, Mr. McCoy is a strong Democrat, and has served Caddo as mayor, alderman and secretary of the school board. He was also prominent in Indian politics as manager of Governor McCurtain's campaign in Blue county, being chosen judge of the county and serving a portion of one term. In the ranks of the fraternities he is active and popular, being identified with the Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World and the Elks.

Again referring to the high standing of the McCoy family in the early annals of Georgia history, it is noted that Jeremiah McCoy, the grandfather, was a leading slave-owning planter on the Chattahoochee river in the early portion of the nineteenth century, became a banker in the city of Columbus and died as one of the wealthy and influential men of that section of the state. Henry R. McCoy, the father, was born in Muscogee county, not far from Columbus, in the year 1818, and grew to manhood amid the aristocratic surroundings of his father's magnificent plantation. He followed in the paternal footsteps, and although he was in affluent circumstances at the time of the breaking out of the Civil war and had passed the legal age of military service he volunteered for service in the army of the Confederacy. He gave three of the best years of his life to the cause, and received at least one wound as a result of his bravery and faithfulness. In 1877 he brought his family to Texas, locating at Weatherford, near where he resumed the vocation of his fathers. Some years later he removed to Sherman.



Elihu B. Hinshaw

where he lived in semi-retirement until his death in 1892. His wife, formerly Selata Cheney, was the daughter of Isaac Cheney, a French farmer, and she passed away at Sherman, in 1897, at the age of eighty-three. The issue of their union are: Perkins W., of Wynnewood, Oklahoma; Lizzie, unmarried, and residing at Sherman, Texas; Ella, now Mrs. David Frasier, of Ardmore, Oklahoma; Dr. Clay, also of that place; Dr. Isaac C., of Fort Worth, Texas; Dr. C. H., of Port Lavaca, that state; Mittie, wife of John Malcom, who died at Durant in 1890 and left three children; Lucy, who resides at Wapanucka, Oklahoma, and is the wife of John C. Wilder; Devotie and Alvah B. McCoy, residents of Caddo. On March 4, 1888, Alvah B. McCoy married a sixteenth Choctaw, Miss Georgia L. Carr, daughter of J. E. Carr, of Wynnewood, and a granddaughter of Rev. Carr, founder and builder of Bloomfield Academy and a pioneer missionary who accompanied the tribe from Mississippi to the Indian Territory. J. E. Carr married Alice Johnson, of Paris, Texas, and their union produced Mrs. McCoy; Edith, wife of Sim Riggan; Helen, who married Whit Wade; Ida, now Mrs. Frank Deal; Beulah; and Bonnie, wife of Fred Reynolds. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Alvah B. McCoy are Stella C., Clarence and Isaac C. The family are members of the Methodist church. Their pleasant home is at the corner of Arkansas and Ainsworth streets.

ELIHU B. HINSHAW, of Durant, has spent eighteen years in Oklahoma which period was passed in educating the Indian youth of the Chickasaw Nation. While directly interested in the training of the daughters of the government ward, as Superintendent of Bloomfield Seminary, he espoused the cause of education generally and lost no opportunity to contribute to the intellectual advancement of what is now about seventeen counties of the southern part of Oklahoma. Teachers meetings attract him and on such occasions as Chautauqua gatherings his experiences and ripe scholarship are always in demand.

Mr. Hinshaw is a native of Randolph county, North Carolina, born October 23, 1860, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Barker) Hinshaw. His ancestors were members of the Society of Friends, in which he holds a birthright. They came to America with the Penn Colony but settled in North Carolina. During the Civil war, the father moved his family to a farm near Sheridan, Hamilton county.

Indiana, where he reared and educated his children, when the oldest, Elihu B. of this sketch, left in his teens for college. The mother died in 1884 but the father still lives.

Elihu B. Hinshaw was graduated from college in 1886 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and later, on account of further literary attainments and research, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred. Soon after graduation, he commenced his labors among the Chickasaws by accepting a position in Bloomfield Seminary. Although the institution was an old one it had advanced but little. After a few years he was promoted to the superintendency of the seminary, and so arranged the courses of study as to make them compare favorably with the High School curriculum in the states. The courses, in addition to the literary department, included vocal and instrumental music, art, and needle work, and that the pupils excelled in the latter branches was demonstrated at the St. Louis Exposition in 1903, when the seminary's art exhibit was acknowledged the best sent from what is now known as Oklahoma. That the graduates made good citizens and appreciated their privileges is also evident from the fact that seventy-five per cent. of them became teachers themselves.

Professor Hinshaw, as he is familiarly known, held the superintendency of Bloomfield Seminary nine years, and when the Chickasaw Normal was established, he was appointed its director by the governor and superintendent of Indian schools, holding these positions as long as tribal relations remained undisturbed. He was also made president of the examining board for teachers, performing his duties until superseded by the Federal authorities in 1906. He was a member of the National Text-book committee, which was created by an act of the legislature, and in that capacity aided in the selection of the text-books used in the National schools. He was a member of the signal service, is a registered pharmacist, a member of a lecture lyceum bureau, and has written considerable for publication. To his other attainments he has added a knowledge of law, a course in which he completed recently.

The entire school work in which Professor Hinshaw has been engaged required the highest qualities of an educator, patience, firmness, initiative, knowledge of advanced methods and a keen insight into the higher nature of the Indian race; and in all these traits he so excelled that his record makes him one of

its real benefactors, as well as a strong instrument in the development of the new life of the southwest. His sterling worth, tact and ability, also the esteem in which he is held by the Indian people commended him to the authorities of the New State of Oklahoma and he was elected to the vice-presidency, and superintendent of the training department of the Southeastern State Normal School located at Durant. He is a Christian gentleman, cultured and refined, and is the embodiment of noble manhood.

Mr. Hinshaw is a Mason of high standing, having taken both the York and the Scottish rites. He is a Knight Templar, of the Denison (Texas) Commandery, a member of the Shrine, of Hella Temple, at Dallas, Texas. In the Scottish Rite, he is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the McAlester Consistory. In 1886 he married Mollie E. Hunnicutt, of Victoria College, Tennessee, daughter of J. C. and Nancy Hunnicutt. With all due respect to the work done by others, there is in all probability, no man who has done a greater work among the Indians with whom he has labored than has Prof. Elihu B. Hinshaw.

RUPERT P. BOWLES, of Durant, has been a resident of what is now Bryan county for the past twenty-five years, and soon after his location in Durant in 1907 entered the real estate field, which he has since occupied and cultivated with profit to himself and as a force tending to contribute to the general development of the community. He was born in Caldwell county, North Carolina, on the 29th of May, 1862, and is descended from northern ancestry. His paternal grandfather was a Pennsylvanian, who migrated to Caldwell county during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, reared a large family and died just after the Civil war. His son John, the father of Rupert P. Bowles, came to manhood on the paternal farm, received a district school education and exhibited in youth a decided mechanical bent. He therefore learned the carpenter's trade, and in time engaged in contracting, the vicinity of Hickory, Catawba county, where he now resides, having many substantial and attractive structures which are his creations. With the exception of two years' service in the Confederate army, he devoted his working life to the work of his trade, settling near his birthplace to enjoy the final years of his life. He was born in the Tar Heel state in 1827, and has passed the

years of his long and useful life in Caldwell and Catawba counties. For his wife he married Miss Eliza C. Moore, daughter of Mrs. Eleanor Moore, of Scotch ancestry. Mrs. Bowles died in 1892, the mother of William A., who passed away in Chester, South Carolina, leaving a family; M. L., of Atlanta, Georgia; J. A., of Hickory, North Carolina; Rupert P., of this notice, and Julia, now Mrs. Stevenson, also residents of that place.

The early experience of Rupert P. Bowles in the practical things of the world was acquired in printing offices at Hickory, North Carolina, and Lawrenceville, Georgia. At the same time he was obtaining a good common school education, so that when he left the latter place in 1882 for Texas he was a remarkably intelligent and self-reliant young man. In Wise county he fell in with Dan Wagoner, the famous cattle king of that section, and remained with him for two years. His next move was to Kaufman county, where he enjoyed a mercantile experience of two years, afterward taking a position as bookkeeper in the grocery of J. W. Bennett, of Denison. In 1889 he located in the Choctaw Nation, engaging at Sterrett, now Bryan county, in the hay and grain business and in general merchandising. Thus occupied until 1897, he sold his business and brought the proceeds to Durant, for a time following the stock business near that place. The active conduct of that business, which necessitated much contact with property owners, drew him into real estate matters and he began handling lands in a limited way. In 1903, when the land office was located at Atoka, he engaged regularly in that line of business, and has prosecuted it continuously ever since. He has a large body of all kinds of lands under his control, and renders valuable aid to settlers in the securing of desirable homes and in acquiring incontestable title to them, under the recent act of Congress removing restrictions from Indian lands.

In 1901 Mr. Bowles spent nearly two years in the mineral state of Chihuahua, Mexico, in quest of a region of great traditional productiveness. With a native guide he covered the trails of the state, penetrated to even unexplored sections, and finally located at Guadeloupe E. Calvo, northwestern Chihuahua, a copper and silver mine of unknown richness, but located sixty days' journey from transportation facilities and unprofitable to work under Mexican conditions. He opened the mine to test its value, and yielded to an offer fairly

compensating him for the time, passing his title to other hands. With the exception of this period passed in Mexico Mr. Bowles has been an active citizen of Durant and vicinity, contributing to the development of the locality. Eight of the substantial brick stores of the city owe their erection to him, through his financial connection with the contractors, and two of the large and attractive residences are his creations. His present home at 1403 West Main street is one of the most attractive spots at the county seat, being a ten-room cottage gracing a block of artistically improved grounds. Politically, Mr. Bowles is a well known Democrat, and during Cleveland's second administration served as United States constable for the Durant commissioner district. On July 27, 1889, Mr. Bowles was married in Dallas, Texas, to Mrs. Hattie M. Whitfield, daughter of Mrs. Mattie J. Carter, of Terrell, Texas. Mrs. Bowles was born in St. Charles, Missouri, August 27, 1862, and is the mother of Rupert P. Bowles, Jr.

JOHN B. SMITH, M. D., of Durant, is not only a practitioner of fine reputation and substantial career but a broad citizen active in the development of the community, whose interests embrace business, finances and horticulture. He was born in Rockcastle county, Kentucky, May 25, 1866, and is descended from historic Revolutionary stock. The founder of the American family was James Smith, who emigrated from Ireland during the later years of American colonial history and settled with the Quakers in Pennsylvania. He was a lawyer and a military man, and is said to have regularly drilled the first company of militia in America. He was a member of the convention which prepared the Declaration of Independence, was a signer of the immortal paper, but was too old to participate in the actual fighting on the field. But he actively assisted in the raising of troops, and in recognition of his energy and patriotic zeal was commissioned colonel of a regiment. His sword and suit are heirlooms of the family, and through the eldest sons have passed to the generations of the present day. William Smith was a son of Colonel James Smith, his home being in Virginia, and among his children was Jonathan, the grandfather of Dr. Smith. Jonathan Smith became a Kentucky planter, located in Pulaski county, where, on January 1, 1843, was born Milton G. Smith, the father. The latter received a limited education, was married in his native county and

afterward removed into Rockcastle county, where he continued farming until 1875. Subsequently he resided at Ash Grove, Missouri, and Fort Smith, Arkansas, his present home being in the latter city. Prior to his marriage Milton G. Smith enlisted in the Confederate service, was subsequently made captain of a wagon train and experienced to the full the hardships of a military life. He married Rhoda Bodle, daughter of John L. Bodle, of Scotch origin and of a family which seems to be extinct. The Bodles were Virginia farmers who migrated to Kentucky, in which state they continued their agricultural occupations. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Milton G. Smith were: Dr. John B. Smith, of this notice; Sallie B., who married James McFadden, of Sapulpa, Oklahoma; Susie, wife of Dr. C. W. Baynham, of Fort Smith, Arkansas; Norman T., chief dispatcher Ft. W. & D. Railway, located at Childress, Texas; James W., a passenger conductor residing at Fort Smith, Arkansas; Stella, wife of Charles O'Kelley, chief dispatcher of the Fort Smith & Western road at Fort Smith, and Leon, who lives at Sapulpa, Oklahoma.

Dr. John B. Smith developed his rugged physique on his father's farm and trained his mind in the district schools and at the Christian College, Ash Grove, Missouri. After the completion of his medical studies and his graduation from the Missouri Medical College (St. Louis) in 1891, he located for practice at Bois D'Arc. Four years of progressive work there was succeeded by three years of practice at Walnut Grove, after which, in 1898, he came to Durant. During the ten years which have followed he has attained high rank with his associates, his patients and with the public at large. He aided in the organization of the Medical Clinical Society, the first medical society in the southern portion of the Choctaw Nation, and served as its president. He was on the Medical Examining Board of the Central district for four years and for three years served as its secretary. He is identified with the County and State Medical societies, and an active force in the progress of the professional fraternity. As to the outside orders of a benevolent and a fraternal nature, he is a Master Mason and an Elk. The Doctor is also active in many practical fields outside the limits of his profession, being president of the Durant Gas and Oil Company; a stockholder in the Farmers' National Bank; a partner in the business of the Corner Drug Store of

Durant, and proprietor of a large fruit farm near the city. Dr. Smith was married at Ash Grove, Missouri, December 14, 1892, to Miss Marie Harshbarger, daughter of John W. and Catherine (Williams) Harshbarger, who were the parents of six children. Dr. and Mrs. Smith have one child, Catherine.

JESSE M. HUMAN is city clerk of Durant, whose interests have been largely urban since his coming to Oklahoma in 1897. Stopping for a short time in Caddo, he came to Durant, December 10th, of the same year. He is a native of Smith county, Texas, born June 15, 1862. Six years prior to that date Bazel Human, the grandfather, abandoned his native state of Georgia and made the overland trip through the southern states to Texas. Locating his family in Smith county, he resumed his trade as a shoemaker, and died thirty years afterward. By his two marriages he was the father of twenty-six children, each of his wives bearing him an equal number. His first wife was a Miss Gloer, whose oldest child was Jesse G., the father of Jesse M. Human, and his second wife was known before her marriage as Amanda Ellis. Jesse G. Human, the father, is a Bryan county farmer, of limited education, and plain, honest character, who in his youth served the Confederacy in Ross's regiment, Walker's division of Texas troops, and by his several marriages is the father of a large family. He is passing his closing years near Durant. His first wife was Kizzie Null, daughter of John Null, an Irishman who removed from Alabama to Texas with his family about 1856. Mr. Null married Sarah Buckholts, whose mother, Betsy Brashears, was a quarter-blood Choctaw and was listed by Captain Ward about 1836 as one of the tribe entitled to all the rights of a Choctaw under the treaty with the government which followed. Kizzie Human died in 1863 and Jesse M. was her only child. One of her sisters, Pearly Null, became the second wife of Jesse G. Human. She was born on Pearl river, Mississippi, while her parents were enroute to Texas, and died in 1872, leaving John B. (now deceased) and Zoe, who married G. G. Hill, of Sterrett, Oklahoma. For his third wife Jesse G. Human married Jennie McDonald, who bore him the following three children: Ritta, wife of George Human, of Whitesboro, Texas; Effie, widow of John Hatcher, of Durant, and W. G. Human, of Grapevine, Texas. After the death of his third wife Mr. Human married Miss Emma

Jarman, and the children of this union are June, Dewey and Olive.

Jesse M. Human was reared by hard-working parents on a Texas farm, and, although his education was somewhat limited, he taught school for some time in Grapevine, and followed the same occupation for two years in Delta county, Texas. After a total experience of five years in this line he entered a harness shop in Wolfe City, Texas, learned the trade and followed it there for eleven years. In 1897 he located in Durant and continued in the familiar work until 1906, when he was drawn into the statehood movement as a rock-rooted Democrat. In April, 1907, he was elected city clerk of Durant. As a citizen of the Choctaw Nation his family holdings aggregate 1,800 acres of land, located not far from the county seat. His interests are therefore varied and important. He is also prominent in the secret and benevolent orders, especially in Odd Fellowship. In that fraternity he is past representative of Durant lodge, was grand guard of the jurisdiction for two years, and is a frequent attendant upon the sessions of the grand lodge, where during one communion he served upon the finance committee. He is a Modern Woodman and has served his camp as clerk and consul.

Mr. Human was first married in Grapevine, Texas, on the 17th of August, 1886, to Miss Mattie Cowan, daughter of Seaburn Cowan, a settler from Tennessee. Mrs. Mattie Human died in December, 1894, leaving two children, Jesse S. and Mabel Human. On September 22, 1895, Mr. Human married as his second wife Laura Whitt, daughter of James Whitt, who migrated from Tennessee to Texas. She died February 21, 1896, leaving a son, Robert W. The third wife of Jesse M. Human whom he married October 3, 1897, was Miss Mattie E. Russell, and the children of their marriage are Julia Maye, George Lafayette and Allen Terrell Human.

JOHN T. PETTY, vice president and one of the active heads of the Bryan County Bank of Caddo, has been a resident of the city since 1903. He is now in the vigor of middle life and has chiefly passed his mature years in the agricultural, mercantile and financial activities of Texas and Oklahoma. He is a son of James M. Petty, founder and developer of the town of Petty, on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, in Lamar county, Texas.

It was in this locality that John T. obtained the foundation of his varied experience as a man of southwestern affairs.

The father was born in the Spartanburg district, South Carolina, and when a young man moved to Lamar county, Alabama, where he married Sophronia Ridgeway and the young couple began life in poor circumstances but rich in spirit and determination. The husband had both pluck and business ability, and in 1859 engaged in merchandising in Mississippi and extended his transactions to Double Springs, Spring Valley and Starksville, amassing means and establishing an honorable reputation.

John T. Petty was born in Vernon, Alabama, December 31, 1859, the same year his father moved to Mississippi, and was reared and educated in the localities mentioned above. In 1880, at the attainment of his majority, he removed to Lamar county, Texas, and in the following year induced his father to visit the locality on a tour of inspection. The father was so impressed with the possibilities of the country that he returned to Mississippi, converted his property into cash and brought his family to Lamar county, purchasing a large tract of land for farming purposes. When the station was located near his farm his attention was directed to its promising situation as a commercial center. He erected the second store on the site of the town and placed other improvements on foot which made him the leading spirit of the place and stamped his name on the village. With the growth of the town of Petty he established a bank, retiring, a number of years ago with a handsome estate and dying in 1906, at the age of eighty-three years. Two years before his wife and helpmate of so many years passed away at Petty.

As stated, John T. Petty spent his earlier years as an assistant to his father in his mercantile and agricultural labors in Mississippi, and at Petty, Texas, acquired a thorough training both in business and finances. He was identified with the store for eight years and also gained a fundamental knowledge of banking methods. Disposing of his interests at Petty, he spent a short time in Brazoria county in the real estate business, after which he served four years as assistant cashier of the bank at Angleton, Texas. He was then engaged for a year in the livery business at Chickasha, Oklahoma: was two years manager of a cotton yard at Rice, Texas, and

in 1903 located at Caddo. After holding the position of a bookkeeper for a year, Mr. Petty was chosen assistant cashier of the Caddo National Bank, where he remained three years, and on January 1, 1908, was elected vice president of the Bryan County State Bank, and as such is one of the active managers of the institution. The Bryan County State Bank is the successor to the first bank established in Caddo, an institution operated as a private concern but converted into the Choctaw National Bank. When Oklahoma became a state the bank surrendered its old charter, assumed its present name and was capitalized at \$40,000, with the following officers: H. M. Dunlap, president; John T. Petty, vice president; Henry Edwards, cashier; Messrs. Dunlap, Petty, Edwards, H. T. Chiles, J. A. Moore, W. H. Attaway and W. H. Ainsworth, directors.

January 19, 1887, Mr. Petty was married, in Lamar county, Texas, to Miss Annie B. Burtrem, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Greer) Burtrem, the paternal family being of Kentucky origin. Mr. and Mrs. Petty's children are Clara, Bonner, Carl, May, Hazel Mildred, deceased, and Jennice Knight.

ALBERT NEELY, former city assessor of Durant and present justice of the peace, spent more than thirty years as an educator of fine practical ability in Texas and Oklahoma. A native of Kentucky, his birth occurring in Warren county, May 22, 1848, he came to maturity on his father's farm, and the handling of stock and the cultivation of the soil were among his chief youthful occupations. He is of a New York family, his grandfather having migrated from the Empire state direct to Warren county, where he passed his life. Mr. Neely was drafted from the school room during the progress of the Civil war, joining the Second Kentucky Cavalry of General John Morgan. At the close of hostilities he went to Grayville, Illinois, where he concluded his schooling, afterward returning to his native state to resume his work as a farmer.

In 1874 Mr. Neely removed to Tarrant county, Texas, and commenced his long and very creditable career as a pedagogue. The eighteen years he spent there were as principal of the Rock Creek school, a period in rural schools and some time as an instructor at Ravenna College. He remained at the latter institution until 1897, when he became identified with the public schools of Durant. He was principal of the East ward building

there for three years, and was actively influential in all the local and district movements of an educational nature. In the year 1904 Mr. Neely left the school room to the management of younger hands and heads, and soon after his resignation as principal was elected city assessor of Durant on the Democratic ticket. In the spring of 1907, after filling that office with fidelity and efficiency for three terms, he was chosen one of the justices of the peace, in which capacity he has also amply justified the confidence which the people of Durant, as well as those of every community in which he has resided, have always reposed in him. He owns a comfortable home on Pine street and is considered one of the fixtures of the city, whose presence and activities have always contributed to its higher advancement.

As stated, William Neely, the grandfather, migrated from the state of New York to Warren county, Kentucky, at an early period in his life, and there passed his remaining years. Besides James, the father of Albert Neely, his family consisted of the following: Mary, who married Samuel Lawler and spent her life in Simpson county, Kentucky. James Neely was born in 1796 and died in 1852, an earnest Methodist and an upright citizen. He married Margaret Bogan, who passed away in Fannin county, Texas, at the age of eighty-three, in 1890. The three children of their union were: Charles, who died at Mill Creek, Oklahoma, leaving a family; John, who died at Morris City, Illinois, with a family, and Albert, of this sketch. On December 20, 1873, Albert Neely married Louise Crabb, daughter of Roy (Moss) Crabb, who reared a family of nine children. The Crabbs and the Rochesters with which they are connected were old English families which have supplied America with good rich blood. The issue of Mr. and Mrs. Neely's union are as follows: Claude L., who married Cora Cravens, is a teacher in Bryan county and is the father of Alton, Inez and Eugene; Harry, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Durant, who married Myrtle Terrell and has a daughter, Margaret; Eugene, who died unmarried; Duke, of Durant, who married Gertrude Powell, and Margaret, who died young. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Crabb were: James, who was killed while serving in the Confederate army; Robert, of Fannin county, Texas; Esther, who died in Kentucky as the wife of Chesterfield Reed; John

F., who spent his last years in Parker county, Texas; Mrs. Neely, who is the fifth child; Henrietta, who also married Chesterfield Reed, of Kentucky, and is deceased; Nathaniel, who died unmarried; Mary, wife of Hoover Moore, of Fannin county, Texas; Agatha, now Mrs. James Truett, of Kentucky; Roy; and R. L. Crabb, of Fannin county, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Neely are both Presbyterians, and he himself is an Odd Fellow.

WILLIAM F. DODD, of Caddo, is a leading druggist and jeweler, president of the State Board of Pharmacy and a prominent Democrat and citizen of public affairs. He was born in Murray county, Georgia, on the 20th of May, 1866, and his father was Joseph W. Dodd, a native of Habersham county of that state, where he was born in 1843. The latter was reared in his native locality, served in the ranks of the Confederate army, and remained in the state of Georgia until 1891, when he removed to Fannin county, Texas. The American branch of the family was of Scotch-Irish ancestry and was early founded in the Old Dominion. The paternal grandfather, a farmer, was a Virginian, but removed with his family to Habersham county, where he died soon after the Civil war. The children born to Joseph W. Dodd and his wife (nee Louisa White) were as follows: William F., of this review; Mary, deceased wife of Isaac Davis who left a son in Georgia; Mattie, who married W. G. Stone, of Dallas, Texas; Nannie, now Mrs. G. A. Strawn, of Atlanta, that state; J. H., of Mineral Wells, Texas; Anna and Lucy, residing in Savoy, that state, the latter being the wife of William Durrett; and Emma, of Josephine, Texas, who is Mrs. James T. Keith.

William F. Dodd received his education in the country schools and a seminary of Murray county, Georgia, and after attaining his majority left home for the career of an independent man. In 1887 he located in Texas, five years of the seven which he spent in the state being passed as a resident of Savoy. He learned the jeweler's trade while acquiring experience in various towns of the state, and when he came to Caddo, Oklahoma, in 1894, his tradesman's tools and his household goods constituted about all his earthly wealth. He first engaged window space in Phillips Brothers' store, and in 1902, after establishing a good jewelry trade, added drugs to his enterprise, purchasing for that purpose the stock of Ira L. Smith. His house is now

one of the most prosperous and popular in Caddo.

The social qualities inherent to Mr. Dodd's nature, combined with executive abilities and broad practical intelligence, have given him decided strength both as a politician and a man of public affairs. The Democrats have twice elected him mayor of the place, and during his incumbency of the office the streets were straightened, residences forced back to the legal building line, and general public improvements conducted which materially added to the attractiveness of the city as well as increased the value of real estate. He also served as president of the school board for many years, and is now at the head of the Commercial Club of the city and of the Bryan County Oil and Gas Development Company. The latter is a consolidation of the Caddo and Durant companies and is capitalized at \$200,000. Mr. Dodd's strong influence as a Democrat and his personal fitness for the office prompted the governor of Oklahoma to appoint him on the State Board of Pharmacy in March, 1908, after which he was elected president. Naturally, he is an enthusiastic fraternalist, having a welcome membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World and Elks.

In March, 1892, Mr. Dodd married, in Texas, Miss Irene Davis, whose father was a physician of Missouri. The child born to them is Clarence Lester Dodd. The family home is a modest tasteful cottage on Hunter street. Both parents are members of the Baptist church, and are highly esteemed for their substantial and admirable traits.

MARION E. GOODING, of Durant, is the auditor and the general manager of the Rockwell Brothers Lumber Company, whose extensive business is transacted through a system of twenty-four yards scattered through New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma. He is also secretary of the Durant Chamber of Commerce, which is behind all the important and progressive movements and enterprises of the city, and is active in the promotion of the oil fields of Bryan county. There are few forces tending to develop this section of the country in which he is not an active factor, and in which he has not earned an honorable prominence during the decade of his residence at Durant.

Mr. Gooding was born in Lamar county, Texas, February 14, 1866, and his education

was obtained in its public schools. His father, Larry S. Gooding, who now resides with him, is one of the pioneer newspaper men of Texas, establishing the *Paris Advocate* at an early day and conducting it for many years. The elder Mr. Gooding was born in Rock Island, Illinois, in 1831, settled in Paris when a young man, married Martha A. Woolridge there, and not only became well known in journalism but served Lamar county in several official capacities. Although in sympathy with the southern cause he did not actively support it, being at the time of the Civil war a county officer. He left Paris in the eighties and for a time made Hillsboro his home. There his wife died in 1890, and he eventually joined his son in Durant.

Marion E. Gooding was reared and educated in his native town of Paris, where also he commenced business as a clerk in a drug store. As employe and proprietor he was engaged in that line of business in Paris, Hillsboro, Albany, Gainville and Wichita Falls, Texas. From the last named place, in February, 1898, he removed to Durant, then and there assuming a responsible position with the Rockwell Brothers Lumber Company. He is now not only its auditor and general manager, but a large stockholder in the business and virtually devotes his entire time to the promotion of its large affairs. As secretary of the Durant Chamber of Commerce he has been active in the movement which has assured the building of the Muskogee, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway within the coming year, and he is one of the promoters of the Bryan County Oil and Gas Company, engaged in a systematic prospect of their large body of leases along the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway from Caddo to the Red river. His interest in the fraternities is at present confined to the Knights of Pythias and the Elks, in the latter order being a charter member of the Durant Lodge and secretary of it.

On the 12th of April, 1888, Mr. Gooding married, at Albany, Texas, Mollie, a daughter of Henry M. Rockwell, whose sons comprise the Rockwell Brothers Lumber Company and were its organizers. Mr. Rockwell was a soldier both of the Mexican and the Civil wars, in the war of the Rebellion being connected with a regiment from Indiana, from which state he migrated to Texas. His death occurred at Albany in 1897. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Marion E. Gooding are:

Ethel G., born January 22, 1889, and Dorothy, October 30, 1898.

STEPHEN A. WHALE, president of the Citizens' Loan and Realty Company of Durant, Bryan county, first identified himself with Oklahoma in October, 1905, and entered into the enterprising spirit of the place by founding the institution of which he is the head in the following year. The company named is a corporation, with a capital stock of \$100,000, the making of loans and the handling of real estate constituting its chief business. The patronage which it has received has fully justified the hopes of its promoters and placed it in the class of well established institutions of a financial and business character.

Mr. Whale is a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, born March 1, 1862, receiving his education in the schools of the Smoky City and his first working experience in its glass factories and other industrial plants. In 1879 he accompanied the family to Golden Pond, Trigg county, Kentucky, where he worked on his father's farm for three years. He then returned to Pittsburg, and for two years engaged there in the fruit and vegetable business; returning to his father's farm for two years. He then went to Marshall county, Kentucky, and secured a clerkship in Aurora. With the accumulation of a small capital, he continued for several years as a modest merchant, at the same time handling land and timber, the latter feature of his business being largely developed in connection with the Ayer and Lord Tie Company. His private dealings in land proved quite profitable, and when he disposed of his interests in this line, save a few hundred acres, he sought the new and developing territory of Oklahoma as a favorable field for the advancement of his prospects. Besides his identification with the interests of Aurora, as already mentioned, Mr. Whale became a stockholder in the Bank of Marshall County, the Hardin Bank and the Citizens' Bank of Murray, Kentucky. When he located at Durant in the fall of 1905 he was therefore thoroughly grounded both in business and finances. His previous experience enabled him to make judicious investments in both city and country real estate, he became a stockholder in the First National Bank, and in 1906 became one of the chief promoters of the Citizens' Loan and Realty Company, of which he was elected president.

The Whale family is of French origin. William Whale, its American founder, was the grandfather of Stephen A. and came to the United States when Anthony, the only child of the family, was quite young. They settled in New York City, where the husband soon died, the widow bringing her son to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he was reared and at quite an early age learned the brickmaker's trade. The widow afterward married Peter Hoover, by whom she became the mother of the following: Joseph, who died in Pennsylvania; Xavier, now a resident of Pittsburg; Mary, who married Jacob Dietz and also died in Pittsburg and Louisa, who married John Hoover, of Pittsburg, where they still reside. Anthony Whale, the father, served in the Union army during the Civil war, enlisting at Pittsburg and serving in the Army of the Potomac in General Sigel's corps. He married Margaret Angel, who died in 1898, and their children were as follows: Stephen A., of this sketch; Joseph, who died in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1908; George, of Chicago, Illinois; Frank, of Paducah, Kentucky; Margaret, who married A. E. Duncan and died in Marshall county, Kentucky; Gertie, who died unmarried, and William J., who resides in Paducah, Kentucky. On August 1, 1886, Stephen A. Whale was united in marriage, in Marshall county, Kentucky, with Mrs. Nannie A. Egner, nee Berkley, daughter of Seaburn Berkley, a farmer and an old settler of Kentucky, whose wife was Martha Frizzell. Mr. and Mrs. Whale have become the parents of Stella A., Mabel, Ethel, Ula and Ruby. Mr. Whale is a member of the blue lodge and chapter of Masonry, and of McAlester Consistory, Scottish rite degree. He is also a member of both lodges of Woodmen. In politics he is a Democrat.

CHARLES A. WOODWARD, justice of the peace of Durant and actively engaged in the insurance business, has been a resident of Oklahoma since 1895, when he migrated from Wilcox county, Alabama, and became a farmer in Blue county, Choctaw Nation. He was born in Choctaw county, Alabama, March 15, 1860, a son of country parents, reared on a farm and obtained what education he could from the district schools of his home locality. At sixteen years of age he commenced to clerk in a store at Butler, Alabama, and some years later became proprietor of a business at Melvin. His next mercantile venture, which was indifferent, made him a resident of Pine Hill, Wilcox

county, Alabama, for five years, and upon winding up his involved affairs in 1895 he sought a new home in Oklahoma among his own people.

Mr. Woodward at once settled in Durant, improving and cultivating land which he afterward allotted for his family. He actively farmed and raised stock until 1906, when, he engaged in the insurance business. While personally devoting his time to office work, his farms are under his supervision, being actively worked by fifteen experienced tenants. His estate of 2,500 acres is located, in several bodies, near Durant, Caddo and Fort Towson, and the 1,200 acres under cultivation are given over with marked success to corn, oats and cotton. Mr. Woodward was elected justice of the peace as a Democrat, and is obviously a citizen of popularity, energy and broad executive ability. He is also a strong figure with the fraternities, being a member of the chapter and council of Masons; special district deputy grand chancellor of Durant Lodge No. 132, Knights of Pythias, and further identified with the Elks and Woodmen.

Charles A. Woodward is a son of William Woodward, a farmer and once sheriff of Choctaw county, Alabama. The father was born of slave-holding parents in South Carolina, came to Alabama as a young man, and, in Choctaw county, married Miriam Edwards. Their children were as follows: John, a resident of Choctaw county, Alabama; Gaston, who died in that state, and Charles A. Woodward, of this notice. The father died in 1878, and the mother survived him until June, 1908, passing away while a resident of Durant. In October, 1885, Charles A. Woodward was united in marriage with Miss Annie Mitchell, the ceremony occurring in Choctaw county, Alabama. Mrs. Woodward's father was William Mitchell, a farmer and merchant, who married Emily Yates, a native of the Choctaw tribe. Their children are as follows: Lena, wife of R. E. Bailey, of Durant; Helen D., wife of W. C. Moody, of Ada, Oklahoma; Leclair, Emily, Charles A., Jr., Gaston, Annie Frank and Christine Woodward.

DR. GAPPA M. RUSHING, of Durant, has been identified with the practice of medicine and the social life of Oklahoma for the past decade, having located in that city in 1898 and devoted himself to his profession and to the duties incumbent on every worthy and representative citizen. He was born in Coffee county, Alabama, February 16, 1868, and in

that county his father, Dr. F. M. Rushing still resides. There the elder physician has virtually passed his life, his many years of practice covering faithful professional service for the Confederacy and being interspersed with an honorable career as a state legislator and a judge. The high school at Elba, furnished Dr. Gappa M. Rushing with his advanced literary training, and his medical studies were pursued at the University of Alabama, Mobile, from which he was graduated in 1891. In the same year he removed to Texas and opened his first office in Robertson county, six months later located at Nevada, Collin county, where he remained for nine years, or until his advent to Durant, as stated above. Wherever he has resided he has been actively identified with the medical societies instituted for the improvement of the personnel of the profession and for their advantageous social intercourse. At the present time he is superintendent and secretary of the Bryan County Board of Health. In politics Dr. Rushing affiliates with the dominant party of his county, and as a fraternalist enjoys membership in the order of Elks.

The father, Dr. F. M. Rushing, was born near Montgomery, Alabama, in the year 1828, was liberally educated in his native city where he commenced the study of medicine, and finished his professional course at Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana. He is the son of a slave-holding planter, inherited a portion of the estate, and was by ancestry, rearing and education a thorough southerner in character. He had been practicing some years when the Civil war commenced, and he went to the front as surgeon of an Alabama regiment, doing able and noble service along the lines of his profession. He afterward located at Elba, where his long and wisely conducted practice enabled him eventually to retire in comfortable circumstances. His accomplishments were even broader than his profession, including a fine capacity for public speaking and strong ability as a legislator. He was called upon to serve in both houses of the Alabama legislature was honored with the judgeship of Coffee county for sixteen years, and then retired to his homestead in the town of Elba, where he is revered for his useful life which has so largely been spent in the alleviation of suffering and the promotion of justice and the public good. It was in the vigor of his early manhood that he married Miss Fannie

Yelverton, who died at Elba, Alabama, in 1878. Their children were: Bamma, who married John Harper and resides in Elba; William, also of that place; John, a student at West Point who resigned on account of ill health in his senior year and died at Elba in 1901; Gappa M., of this review; F. M., Jr., of Durant, Oklahoma; Bonnie, wife of William Hamm, of Elba, and Minola, who married the late Peter Libert, of that town. Dr. Gappa M. Rushing married December 28, 1892, at Farmersville, Texas, Miss Janie Sowell, daughter of M. D. Sowell, who was a merchant and a banker and formerly a resident of Arkansas. The children of their union are Marion, Myrtle and William W. Rushing.

WALTER F. CLOWER. A farmer, whose extensive and finely improved country estate lies adjacent to the town of Caddo, Bryan county. Walter F. Clower is also an enterprising and substantial citizen, a supporter of the most progressive and stimulating institutions of the locality. He has resided within the limits of the county for the past nineteen years, and has developed from a young man, poor both in property and influence, to a position of independence and honor among his fellows. Born in Lee county, Alabama, February 11, 1857, Mr. Clower is the son of George A. Clower, a leading planter and owner of many slaves who was a financial victim of the Civil war. Thomas Clower, the grandfather, was a Virginian who migrated from Warren county, that state, to Harris county, Georgia, where he became widely known as an untiring supporter of Methodism. His children consisted of Simeon, Bryant, Thomas, George A. (born in Harris county in 1818), and Jane, now Mrs. Samuel Nunn, whose husband is a wealthy farmer of Auburn, Alabama. The life of George A. Clower, the father, was strictly rural, as became that of a planter's son. His first wife, who died early, bore him a son named Thomas, who was a Confederate soldier and now resides at Opelika, Alabama. For his second wife he chose Mary A. Fleming, who died at Birmingham, Alabama, in 1881, the mother of Walter F., of this review; Jennie, wife of J. M. Riley, of Birmingham, and George, a resident of Vicksburg, Mississippi. The father died at Opelika, Alabama, in 1898.

The Civil war so destroyed the educational advantages of Walter F. Clower that he ceased to be a pupil at the age of twelve and gave

his attention to the serious duties of assisting in the mending of the family fortunes. At sixteen he left home and became a clerk at Opelika, Alabama, spending two years with J. E. Williamson, a merchant of that place. He afterward returned to the home farm, but in 1876 removed permanently to the southwest. He first located at Weimar, Texas, and was a resident of the county for the following thirteen years, after which he removed to Caddo, Oklahoma, and spent ten years clerking for C. A. Hancock. Leaving the store, he began farming in modest fashion near Caddo, and has developed into one of the leading agriculturists of his county. Mr. Clower came to Oklahoma practically empty-handed and his wages as an employe became the nucleus of his present handsome competency. As his marriage in 1892 made him a citizen of the Choctaw Nation, he took his family allotments joining the townsite on the east, and of his extensive estate 800 acres are under cultivation. The entire tract has been substantially improved with tenant houses, fences and barns, while his splendid country residence crowns the hilltop and overlooks a charming landscape. His near residence to Caddo makes him a virtual townsman, and there is nothing which has contributed to its advancement since he became a resident of the locality in which he has failed to be a strong factor. He was one of the promoters of the Caddo National Bank and is still a stockholder, having also an interest in the Bryan County Oil and Gas Development Company, a corporation which is actively prospecting the territory adjacent to Caddo for the products indicated in its title. In his farming operations, Mr. Clower produces cotton, corn and oats. For a number of years he raised thoroughbred hogs and still keeps his farm sufficiently stocked to dispose of all his surplus corn. On April 26, 1892, Mr. Clower married Sallie M. Pate, who is one-thirty-second Choctaw Indian, and is the daughter of J. L. C. and E. A. Pate who were the parents of Mrs. E. Folsom, Mrs. Pate, Mrs. Merrill, Mrs. Swinney (of Durant), and Mrs. Rutherford and Mrs. Clower, of Caddo. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Clower are Joe, George, Maud, Hazel, Fleming and Louise.

DAVID ROBINSON, a resident of Bokchito, and one of the leading farmers of Bryan county, was born near Cove, Arkansas, but within the limits of McCurtain county, Oklahoma,

on the 7th of March, 1861. Lewis Robinson, his paternal grandfather, married a full-blood Choctaw and accompanied the tribe from Mississippi to their new home and both died in the country of the Choctaw Nation. Their children were Solomon, who became the father of David Robinson; Margaret, a resident of Bokchito; Lewis, who died near that place and left a family; Mary, who lives near Cove, Arkansas, and Betsy, who married William Watson and died leaving a family. Solomon Robinson was born in Mississippi, and was an infant when his parents brought him to Indian Territory. He was reared in old Wolf county, learned the blacksmith trade, married Elizabeth Watson, a half-blood Choctaw, and died in 1871 at about forty years of age. His widow survived him until 1900, when she died near Cove, Arkansas, the mother of the following: Lavina and Susan, both of whom died single; David, of this review; Amsiah, who lives at Cove; Caroline, now Mrs. Michael Mowdy, of the same place, and Peter Robinson, of Boswell, Oklahoma.

David Robinson passed his boyhood with his parents until he was about twelve years of age, when, his father having died, he went to live with his maiden aunt, assisting in the work of her farm and in time becoming the active head of her household. Such practical and pressing duties so occupied his time that he acquired only a smattering of book learning, even learning to write after he had reached quite mature years. He early obtained a knowledge of men and things, however, which enabled him to become a progressive agent in the working world. He came to Bryan county in 1876, then only a youth of fifteen, and has been a resident of this section of the territory and state ever since. He first took possession of a tract of land adjoining the townsite of Bokchito, when he started an independent agricultural career, and has allotted much of what he has controlled for the past quarter of a century. A tract in Garvin county, near Elmore, in addition to what he owns in a body around his residence, comprises the family allotment and totals some 1,000 acres. Of his homestead 300 acres is being cultivated and, until within the past few years, he was a cattleman as well as a farmer. The scarcity of pasture, however, has caused him to replace cattle with hogs, through which his corn finds its way to market. On March 13, 1894, Mr. Robinson married, in Bryan county, Miss Ollie May Walker, daugh-

ter of Dan Walker, originally from Illinois, where Mrs. Robinson was born in 1872. The children of their household are Jessie May, Jerome, Edward, Morley and Howard Hamilton Robinson.

JOHN W. CRUTCHFIELD, whose farming and dairy interests center in his fine estate adjoining the town of Caddo, Bryan county, was born in Paris, Tennessee, March 28, 1874. He is a son of J. W. Crutchfield, of Sherman, Texas, who was born in the same place and was a successful planter of ante-bellum days. The father entered the Confederate army as a color bearer attached to the Fifth Tennessee, and at the conclusion of the war became a commercial traveler for a Tennessee hardware firm, continuing in the field for many years. In 1884 he brought his family to Fannin county, Texas, and after a short stay there located at Sherman, his present residence. His wife was E. Ledocia Porter, who died in 1907, the mother of the following: Mary, who resides in Sherman; Georgia, widow of Lawrence Etchison, also of that place; John W., of this notice; C. N., who is a machinist in a New Mexico silver mine; W. E., of Sherman; Forest P., who died unmarried; and J. J. and Annie (wife of Will Burke), both living in Sherman.

John W. Crutchfield was a lad of ten years when the family located in Sherman, and he received his education in the public schools of that city and at the private establishment of Captain Letellier. When sixteen years of age he entered a cotton mill in Sherman, spending three years there and several seasons in the cotton office of F. J. Baker. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he enlisted in Company F, United States Volunteer Immunes, Captain Frank Ryan and Colonel Ritchie, and the regiment was first ordered to Galveston and thence to New Orleans, but its services were not required. The command therefore returned to Galveston and was mustered out of the service in the fall of 1898. Mr. Crutchfield's next civil employment was as shipping clerk for the Lowry Round Bale Company of Sherman and in connection with the factory of the Seamless Bag establishment. He then accepted a position as inspector with the American Cotton Company and for a time traveled out of Oklahoma City. He has been identified with some branch of the company ever since, finally being sent to Caddo to operate the gin at this point. From 1900, the year of his

coming to Caddo, until the present time, he has conserved the interests of the company in every way, besides being an independent cotton operator.

On February 20, 1902, Mr. Crutchfield married Miss Gertrude Thompson, a citizen of the Choctaw Nation, and she soon thereafter became interested in farming. He chose the family allotments adjoining Caddo on the northwest, and, with land he has since purchased and leased, he is now cultivating some 300 acres. Recently he has established a Jersey dairy on the farm, and while it is being handled by proxy its rapid growth is significant of future possibilities as an important home institution. Mr. Crutchfield has a comfortable modern residence and has won substantial success, both in the accumulation of worldly goods and in the founding of a good name. Mr. and Mrs. Crutchfield are the parents of three children: Evelyn, born December 4, 1902; Mary, February 1, 1906; J. W., Jr., January 5, 1908.

ROBERT TALIAFERRO DAVIS, of Durant, is a leading merchant, financier and Democrat of that place. He is a native of Hayward county, Tennessee, born July 16, 1865, his family originating in Virginia (as to the American branch) and having been transplanted several generations ago to the southern state beyond the mountains. Mr. Davis' father served throughout the war in the service of the Confederacy, and the son reached manhood amid rural occupations and school advantages. In 1888 Robert T. left his Tennessee home for Texas, reaching Nocona with perhaps \$120 in money. With this as his cash capital, with some experience as a salesman in Brownsville, Tennessee, and with sound health and buoyant spirits he established himself as a grocer at that place. The ten years of his business at Nocona placed him in such substantial circumstances that upon coming to Durant he purchased the fine two-story brick building at Second and Main streets, where his extensive business has since been conducted. His stock now runs from \$15,000 to \$25,000, and his establishment is a most popular emporium for both rural and urban customers. For a number of years Mr. Davis was a member of the firm of Davis and Perkins in Durant; he was one of the organizers of the Farmers' National Bank, and throughout his residence in the city has been been one of the large and steadfast factors in its development. He is also a strong leader of

the local Democracy, and in 1904 served as a representative to the national convention held in St. Louis. His fraternal identification is with the Knights of Pythias, the Eagles and the Woodmen of the World.

The history of the Davis family in Tennessee commences with the migration of Robert R. Davis, the grandfather, from his native Virginia to Brownsville, the county seat of Hayward county. He was a planter of the Old Dominion and died (chiefly engaged in agricultural occupations) in his new Tennessee home. His three sons were John and Benjamin, by his first wife, who died in the home state, and Robert R. Davis, Jr. The last named, who became the father of Robert T., was also born in Hayward county, Tennessee, in 1838, and soon after the commencement of the Civil war was commissioned captain of a company of the Bluff City Grays, a regiment organized at Memphis. Captain Davis served throughout the war, residing in Tennessee until 1890, when he followed his son to Texas, and now resides on a farm in Montague county. His wife was formerly Mamie E. Taliaferro, daughter of Robert Taliaferro, an Italian who came to America in early life, settled at Brownsville, Tennessee, engaged in selling goods, and served as county clerk for many years. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Davis are: Robert T., of this review; John, of Nocona, Texas; Douglas, of Fox, Oklahoma; Charles, of Graham, that state; Turner, also of Nocona, Texas; William and Richard, of the same place; Empson, of Graham, Oklahoma; and Bettie and Florine, of Nocona. It was in the place named that Robert T. Davis married Miss Julia Alford, the ceremony occurring April 15, 1893. Mrs. Davis is the fourth child in the Alford family, the members of which are also: Charles, a resident of Austin, Texas; Ball, living in New Orleans, Louisiana; Thomas, of Montana; Jennie, wife of Thaddeus McCall, of St. Louis, Missouri, and Mollie, now Mrs. R. B. Clark, of Nocona, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Davis are the parents of the following: Jennie Louie, Bessie M., J. T., Ruth, Minnie Lee and Robert T. Davis, Jr.

BENJAMIN F. MCCURTAIN, of Durant, is a representative of one of the prominent Choctaw families of what is now Oklahoma, and whose history in recent years is closely interwoven with the progress of the Choctaw Nation. It dates from the earliest years of the Indian occupancy, and its first home was



C. L. Sawyer.

near Fort Smith, Arkansas, in what is now LeFlore county, Oklahoma. It was at Pacosa, then the home of Governor Green McCurtain, that Benjamin F. was born on the 15th of March, 1874, that being also the birthplace of the father.

Green McCurtain married Rhoda Folsom, a half-breed Choctaw, for his first wife, and she died in September, 1874, a few months after the birth of her only child, Benjamin F., of this sketch. The Folsoms were also among the prominent and pioneer families of the Choctaws, Colonel David Folsom being the first Choctaw chief elected by ballot. Rev. Cyrus Byington, the beloved missionary for many years, dictated the following epitaph, which is engraven on Colonel Folsom's monument and well describes his character: "To the memory of Colonel David Folsom, the first Republican chief of the Choctaw Nation, the promoter of industry, education, religion, morality, was born January 2, 1791, died September 24, 1847. 'He being dead yet speaketh.'" Other members of the family have been prominent in civic and military affairs. Among the McCurtains none has been more conspicuous in shaping the affairs of the Choctaw Nation than Green McCurtain, who, as a leader of the Tushkahomma or Progressive party in Indian politics, was elected the last governor of the nation, as Colonel David Folsom was the first, and Governor McCurtain was the executive head of the Choctaw Nation in winding up its tribal affairs. For many years he has made his home in what is now Haskell county, and it is in that locality that his chief business interests are held.

Benjamin F. McCurtain spent the years of his youth in acquiring an education at Spencer Academy (supported by the Choctaw government) and Henry Kendall College, Muskogee, graduating from the latter in 1898. His education completed, he returned to the homestead farm in Haskell county, and was identified with its management until 1902, when he removed to Bryan county to continue his agricultural pursuits, securing for the purpose his family allotments consisting of three tracts of 300 acres each within five miles of the county seat. Through his tenantry he has placed about half of his estate under profitable cultivation, his comfortable family homestead being in Durant. On September 26, 1900, Mr. McCurtain was married in Fort Gibson, Oklahoma, to Clara Hagood,

daughter of George M. Hagood who, for years, was a successful horticulturist of Cane Hill, Arkansas, and who has since transferred his interests to Durant. The Hagood family is of old Kentucky stock, the grandfather of Mrs. McCurtain, Lewis Hagood, migrating from Bowling Green, that state, to Washington county, Arkansas. He was a slaveholding planter, who furnished two sons to the Confederate army, who refugeeed with Price's army in the south, and died in northern Texas of yellow fever during the Civil war. George M. Hagood, one of his sons and the father of Mrs. McCurtain, was born in Washington county, Arkansas, but was too young to serve in the war of the rebellion. As stated, his permanent occupation was that of a fruit grower. He married Anna Morrow, a daughter of John Morrow whose wife was a Miss Buchanan. They were all natives of Bowling Green, Kentucky, and like the Hagoods, Presbyterians. The children of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Hagood are as follows: Clara E., wife of Benjamin F. McCurtain; Dr. Albert S. Hagood, of Durant; and Mrs. J. H. Crockett and Floyd Hagood, also of that place. Mr. and Mrs. McCurtain have one son, Randolph McCurtain.

CHARLES L. SAWYER, president of the First National Bank of Bokchito, Bryan county, is one of the foremost business men of this section, and represents the vigorous, yet conservative, element of the southwest which is building on a substantial and an expansive foundation. Since his early youth he has been identified with the progressive life of either Texas or Oklahoma—agriculture, real estate and finances having successively occupied his attention. His career in Oklahoma dates from 1900, and whether in business, politics or society, his earnestness, sincerity and ability are ever apparent.

Mr. Sawyer was born in Robertson county, Tennessee, on the 4th of November, 1868, son of William P. and Lucy J. (White) Sawyer. In his early life the father was a cooper, but finally abandoned a trade which the introduction of improved machinery made unprofitable, and sought agriculture as a means of family support. He was also born in Robertson county, April 22, 1826, being a son of James and Jane (Warren) Sawyer (the latter being a Tennessee woman) and grandson of an Irishman who settled in Tennessee. James Sawyer and his wife removed from that state very early, settled in Missouri and died near

Bolivar leaving a family of ten children. The father of Charles L. lived quietly but industriously; was an ardent supporter of Methodism, and died October 31, 1908, at his old home in Robertson county, Tennessee. His wife, who had died nearly two years before, was also a native of Robertson county, Tennessee, born May 27, 1835. She was a deeply religious woman, having been a convert to Methodism and a member of the M. E. Church South since she was sixteen years of age. Mrs. William P. Sawyer was the daughter of Reuben and Hannah B. (Moss) White, her father having been born in South Carolina, June 18, 1800, and her mother in North Carolina, August 6, 1803. In 1806 their parents brought them to Robertson county, where they passed the remainder of their days. Reuben White's father (the maternal great-grandfather of C. L. Sawyer) was born in South Carolina, moved to Tennessee, at an early day locating on the Louisville and Nashville turnpike, at what is now known as the "White House," a small town which was named from him. The father of Hannah B. Moss was reared in London, England, and married Lucy Vaughn, the couple moving first to North Carolina and then to a location near Eldora Springs, Tennessee. Mrs. William P. Sawyer, the mother of Charles L., whose genealogy has thus been traced, died at Bokchito, while on a visit to her sons, on the 13th of December, 1906, the mother of the following: James M., a resident of Fort Worth, Texas; Charles L. and W. S. (twins), who reside at and near Bokchito; Robert H., a farmer living in the same locality; Lucy E., now Mrs. L. L. Elkins, of Randlett, Oklahoma, and Dr. R. E. Sawyer, a physician and druggist of Bokchito.

In 1882, when Charles L. Sawyer was fourteen years of age, the family located on a farm five miles south of Honey Grove, Texas, and there the children reached maturity and were educated. Charles L. first engaged in farming, but gradually drifted into the raising of live stock and especially of Jersey cattle. Having thereby obtained necessary capital, in 1899 he removed to Shawnee, Oklahoma, and for three and a half years engaged in the real estate business. His venture was so encouraging that he abandoned the speculative field and located at Bokchito as a regular agent. But his advent to that place in 1903 showed him that the banking field was even more promising; for, although the town was enjoying a substantial development,

it had no financial accommodations. He therefore interested a few reliable and prominent citizens in his enterprise, and the result was the First National Bank of Bokchito, with a capital of \$25,000 and the following officers: Charles L. Sawyer, president; E. W. Frey, cashier; and W. E. Riddle, assistant cashier. Messrs Sawyer, Frey, A. L. Hollingsworth, H. T. Douglas and A. W. Carter constitute the board of directors. The bank has been wisely managed and has paid several dividends to its stockholders, besides accumulating a reassuring surplus. On December 28, 1908, the management liquidated the First National Bank and surrendered its charter, organizing the Citizens' State Bank, with a capital stock of \$150,000. The new institution opened for business, December 29, 1908, with the following officers and directors: C. L. Sawyer, president; E. W. Frey, vice-president, and W. E. Riddle, cashier; directors, C. L. Sawyer, E. W. Frey, W. E. Riddle, A. W. Carter and M. M. Smith.

On the 21st of December, 1891, Mr. Sawyer married in Fannin county, Texas, Miss Mintie A. Moore, who was orphaned young and was taken into the household of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Blair, of that county, these foster parents proving as loving and faithful as though they were of kindred blood. Samuel M. Blair was a Tennessean, who migrated to Fannin county, Texas, with his family, in January, 1867, and there became widely known as a sturdy and able farmer and stock raiser, laboring and prospering in that locality for thirty-six years. In 1903 he became a resident of Bokchito, where he engaged in the handling of real estate and in other investments of a substantial nature. The Blairs were among the pioneers of both North Carolina and Tennessee, Thomas, the grandfather of Samuel M., being a native of the former state, born about 1705. He served in the Revolutionary war, with the rank of major, and was attached to the quartermaster's department, dying in Guilford county, North Carolina, about 1789. His son, who became the father of Samuel M., was born in the county named, January 11, 1769, and settled near Nashville as early as 1787, being a prominent hunter and Indian fighter, a typical frontiersman of the Boone type. The sons of the family were all in this class, John, a brother of the Tennessee pioneer, being scalped by the Indians in 1788, but surviving for sixty-four years thereafter. Samuel R. Blair, father of Samuel M., was an old-time

planter and died near Nashville, Tennessee, on the 3d of February, 1863. His children by Mary Simpson, his first wife, were as follows: Mary, who married Dr. Nichols and died near Hickman, Kentucky; Nancy, who became Mrs. George McWhorter and died at Nashville, aged ninety-six years; Margaret, who was the wife of Barnard Seat and died at Clarksville, Tennessee; Sallie, who married a Mr. McNeal and passed away at Centralia, Illinois; and Jennie, who married J. T. Neal and died in west Tennessee. William, a son by the second wife, is deceased, as is the mother. The third wife of Samuel R. Blair was Mary Sparkman, who bore Eveline (who died unmarried) and Samuel M. Blair, the foster father of Mrs. Sawyer. The latter was reared on a comfortable southern plantation, and enlisted in the Confederate service as a member of a cavalry force organized in and around Nashville. General Joseph Wheeler commissioned him captain of a company which served under such leaders as Bragg, Johnston and Forrest, and participated in the engagements at Mill Spring, Murfreesboro and other battles in the southwest. He was finally captured by the Federals in Rutherford county, Tennessee, and taken to Nashville, where he was confined in the post prison for five months, being then released under a bond of \$10,000 and pledged to abstain thereafter from giving any service or aid to the Confederacy. Since that time Mr. Blair has devoted himself to rural pursuits, and has ever comported himself as a loyal, honorable citizen and an upright Christian gentleman. He is a leading member of the Methodist church. His wife was formerly Miss Bettie Lanus and she was born in Tennessee, November 8, 1844. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Sawyer are Marvin L., Samuel E., Ruth B., William, Clarence, Roy and Ruby Sawyer.

Mr. Sawyer himself is such a citizen as the southwest delights to honor—a man who has the wisdom to see that public and private affairs of a community are so intermingled that to neglect either is a detriment to the general progress. While public spirited, he is therefore anxious and fully able to manage his own affairs to the best advantage. He is a good citizen, a strong Democrat, a steward in the Methodist church, and identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen.

HORACE MARSHALL, of Durant, closely identified with the business interests of the place,

with the coal business of Cox and Marshall counties and the agriculture of the country in the vicinity of Fort Washita has been a resident of Oklahoma for about fifteen years. He was born at Whitesboro, Cooke county, Texas, on the 9th of July, 1875, to which place his father went when a boy, with his widowed mother and his sisters, and where he reached manhood and married. The father was born in Tennessee in 1842. He lost his own father in childhood, and as he was the oldest son of the family when the widow brought her little family to Texas much of the burden of their support fell on him. When the Rebellion came on, he entered the Confederate army as a drummer boy, and after the war settled in Cherokee county, where, in 1865, he married Miss Martha Bolton, daughter of C. S. Bolton, of Jacksonville, Texas. Mr. Bolton was one of the early settlers of the place, and there Mrs. Marshall was born. To this union was born John, of Whitesboro, Texas; Nettie, wife of Hamp P. Abney, of Sherman, Texas; Belle, now Mrs. J. Frank Bennett, of Pottsboro, Texas; William and Lee, merchants of Belcherville, that state; Beulah, of Whitesboro, and Bart, secretary to Colonel Cecil Lyon, of Sherman, Texas. In time the father returned from Cherokee to Cooke county, and was successively farmer, merchant and ginner, following the last named pursuit at Dexter. He followed this dual business quite successfully, and finally engaged in it at Whitesboro, where he now resides and prospers.

Horace Marshall acquired his education in the public school at Whitesboro and the Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas, preparing himself for business in the old National Commercial College at Denison, Texas. At the age of eighteen he became proprietor of a gin at Durant; also running a sawmill in connection with it and getting out all the dimension timbers which went into the first brick buildings erected in the city. Having exhausted the accessible supply of logs, the sawmill was sold and removed. The gin was also disposed of and is now known as the Roberts gin. While engaged in the gin business Mr. Marshall married a citizen of the Choctaw Nation, and when he sold his plant removed to Fort Washita, where he continued for some time in stock and agricultural operations. Here he afterward allotted land for his family and added to the land thus acquired, by purchase, until 1,000 acres comprise his cultivated farm. In 1904 he returned to Durant with his family, and soon

assumed his present position as bookkeeper for the Durant Cotton Oil Mill. His time is chiefly occupied with his duties in this connection, his large coal interests in Cox and Marshall counties and the various phases of his farming enterprise. He has one of the best residences in town, a ten-room cottage at the corner of Thirteenth and Locust streets. He is a Democrat of pronounced views, was serving as alderman of the Fifth ward when it was legislated out of existence, is an earnest member of the brotherhood of Elks, and in all his connections demonstrates that he is a progressive citizen and a broadly useful member of the community. On December 15, 1897, Mr. Marshall married Miss Lillie Colbert, daughter of David and Rebecca (Harris) Colbert. Mr. Colbert was of both Choctaw and Chickasaw blood and a representative of one of the most prominent and widely extended families of the former Indian Territory. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Marshall are Hazel, Colbert and Donald.

WILLIAM H. REILLY, joint agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Frisco railways at Durant, began his railroad career at Denison, Texas, as a "caller" for the former line. This was in 1886, when he was a youth of seventeen, and at that time he had been a resident of the city for three years, supporting himself and gathering such education from the parochial schools as his circumstances would permit. He was born in Sedalia, Missouri, on the 9th of March, 1869, being a son of Irish parents, his father a coach painter in the employ of the Missouri Pacific road at that place. At the age of fourteen the boy left home, and, as stated, went to Denison. From callboy he was promoted to a clerkship in the Missouri, Kansas & Texas office, and in 1893 was made chief clerk of the local office. In February, 1900, he was appointed agent of the road at McAlester, Oklahoma, remaining in that position until August of the following year. In November he assumed the agency at Durant, which he still holds. Mr. Reilly is an industrious representative citizen of the place, attending closely and capably to his railroad duties. He is a Democrat, a member of the Elks fraternity, and owns a neat home on North third street.

The father, Martin Reilly, was born in Ireland, came first to Canada, and soon after the conclusion of the Civil war located at Sedalia, Missouri. There he remained until he trans-

ferred his family to Denison, Texas, which is still his home. He has become the father of William H., of this notice; John M., identified with the theatre business (headquarters in Chicago); and Mrs. R. E. Nail, a resident of Wolfe City, Texas. In January, 1895, William H. Reilly married in Denison, Texas, Salmon Hoerr, daughter of Louis Hoerr, of German birth and ancestry. The issue of this union is Louis and William H. Reilly, Jr.

SAMUEL W. STONE, of Durant, is senior member of the firm of druggists, Stone and Kimbriel, state agency inspector of the fourth dispensary district, and is among the leaders of his business and profession in southeastern Oklahoma. He was born in Montgomery county, Virginia, on the 14th of September, 1874, his father having been a prominent physician and public citizen of that locality for forty-seven years. Both maternal and paternal families were of the rich and cultured planter stock of old Virginia, holding a high place in the southern aristocracy founded both on wealth and brains. Although both estates were much dissipated as a result of the Civil war Dr. Stone's father largely recovered his losses and left a valuable property. His last years were spent in Roanoke, where the son received his early education.

Samuel W. Stone pursued his higher literary studies at Allegheny Institute, and at the age of eighteen became a drug clerk in Roanoke. After thoroughly mastering the details of the business he became a proprietor himself, and in 1899, the year of his father's death, he left the little Virginia city where the family had become so well known and migrated to the more stirring and progressive southwest. Opening a drug store at Durant, he has since established a large trade and a fine name, being now the senior druggist of the city in point of continuous business. In February, 1908, he formed a partnership with Mr. Kimbriel, their place of business being at the corner of Main and Third streets. Like Mr. Stone, Mr. Kimbriel established himself among the early druggists of Durant, founding the Corner Drug Store on his advent to the city from Nevada, Texas. Mr. Stone has prominently identified himself with Democracy in both Durant and Bryan county, having served as a member of the executive committee of the city organization and as a delegate to the first state convention of the party. On March 27, 1908, he was appointed state agency inspector, his duties being to inspect state

agencies under the dispensary law and see that their business is legally conducted. In Masonry he is past master of the blue lodge, past high priest of the chapter and has taken the council degree. He is also a member of the fraternal order of Elks. He is an earnest worker in the Baptist church and has official relations with the local congregation.

Dr. Francis L. Stone, the father, was born in Mecklenburg county, a representative of one of the old colonial families of Virginia. His forefathers, of English-Scotch stock, had established themselves in the region of Mecklenburg before the famous Declaration of that name had affirmed that "we are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states," thus forestalling the historic Philadelphia instrument which finally divorced the colonists from the mother country. Dr. Stone was educated as became the son of a rich Virginia planter, preparing himself for his medical career at the Cincinnati Medical College. He had established a large practice in his native county and had so added to his professional income by profitable agricultural operations that at the outbreak of the Civil war he was a wealthy man. But he promptly joined the Confederate Army of Virginia as a surgeon and at the close of hostilities found himself stripped of his personal property and his formerly productive estate abandoned. Accepting the new conditions he energetically proceeded to rebuild his fortunes, and through his lands and his professional ability he succeeded most admirably, leaving a valuable estate at his death October 19, 1899. At the time of his decease he was sixty-nine years of age, and for a period of forty-seven years had practiced his profession in Mecklenburg and Montgomery counties and in the city of Roanoke. In 1881 he had become a resident of the last named place and became one of its first citizens. He served four years as superintendent of public instruction of the county and was actively identified with all movements tending to promote the general welfare. Moreover, he was a thorough believer in the efficacy of Christianity, was a Baptist and a teacher in the Sabbath school for forty years. Dr. Stone married Martha, daughter of Frank T. Wooten, a major in the Confederate service and a large planter and slave owner of Virginia ancestry. Mrs. Stone was born in 1840, still resides in Roanoke and is the mother of the following: Rev. E. W., now pastor of the First

Baptist church of Elizabeth City, North Carolina; Dr. E. B., of Roanoke; Ila J., wife of A. S. Johnson, of Radford, Virginia; Earnest L., in the government service at Roanoke; Frank T., a druggist at Washington, District of Columbia; Samuel W., of this notice; Agnes P., who died as the wife of George Bennett; William B., a professor in the University of Virginia; and James L., Jr., an electrical engineer at Schenectady, New York. On November 26, 1896, Samuel W. Stone married, at Sherman, Texas, Lela G. Sadler, daughter of Mrs. A. S. Freeman, whose family were Alabamans. They have one child, Nelsine B. Stone.

WILLIAM ELLIS, of Antlers, sheriff of Pushmataha county, was born in Sebastian county, Arkansas, April 4, 1860. His father was Isaac Ellis and his mother Sarah Starr. Soon after the Civil war the parents came into the Indian Territory country and located in old San Bois county, in the vicinity of the early home of Governor McCurtain. Isaac Ellis was engaged as a carpenter and built a residence for Governor McCurtain.

A native of Missouri, Isaac Ellis learned the carpenter's trade there and before the Civil war, settled in Arkansas and was there married. He was enrolled as a soldier in the Confederate service and died near McAlester, while yet a young man. His children were: Annie, widow of James Townsend; William, of this memoir; John, a tie contractor, of Ft. Smith, Arkansas; Jo, deceased, wife of Jo Drake. The mother of these sons and daughters divides her time between her children.

William Ellis was reared in the territory, east of McAlester, Oklahoma, surrounded by rural scenes and semi-wild life. He spent his youthful days in the pursuit of industry, instead of seeking an education, this condition being caused mainly from lack of opportunity, so that when he almost reached manhood, he had to go through the task of learning to read and write. He left the paternal home when nineteen years of age and wended his way to Leadville, Colorado, in search of work. He drove a team, hauled ore, and drove a stage for the few months he lingered around the noted ore camp and then finally settled down to real true ranch life, east of Denver, his first employer being the "three ring" ranch people, for whom he worked three years and then went to the "D

D" ranch, near Old Kit Carson and was there for a like period. From this point, Mr. Ellis went to San Antonio, Texas, where he engaged to drive horses to Wyoming. He made the trip across and ranged stock north of Ft. Laramie for about three years. Leaving Wyoming, he retraced his steps to McAlester, having been absent ten years, returning without capital, other than the experience gained on the trail and in the Wild West of those pioneer days.

At his old haunts in McAlester, the first position that presented itself to him was an appointment as deputy U. S. marshal. He served as such under Marshals Yoes and Crump, covering the field adjacent to McAlester for eight years when he came to Antlers and worked a year under Marshal Grady. Having served the government in such capacity and having acquitted himself with credit during a period of nine years, he turned his attention to a business in which he hoped to make his first real money. He accordingly leased a small ranch on Little Cedar Creek, in the Choctaw Nation, near Antlers, and began raising cattle and horses. This he prosecuted industriously and well for ten years and while doing so, and when concluding his work as a marshal, he made the acquaintance which prompted him to make the race for the first peace officer of Pushmataha county. Politically, Mr. Ellis is a Democrat and while matters were shaping themselves for a Statehood, he announced himself as a candidate for the office of sheriff of his county, against two other competitors. He won the choice at the primaries and was elected over the Republican opposition, having a majority of three hundred and sixty votes. In a business sense, he has demonstrated his ability. He owns several hundred head of cattle under the "XT bar" brand and he is progressive in all his movements and thoughts. Fraternally, Mr. Ellis is identified with the Masonic order, belonging to the chapter, commandery and Scottish Rite consistory. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows orders. Mr. Ellis was married near Antlers, in August, 1898, to Aubie Camp. There are no children by this union.

CHARLES E. WALKER, for many years an enterprising merchant and farmer, as well as proprietor of a stock and lumber business, was born near Dover, Tennessee, in Stewart county, April 1, 1863, a son of William G. H. Walker, who still follows the independent occupa-

tion of an agriculturist in that county. William G. H. Walker was born at Beenbobo Pond, Tennessee, in 1830 and was reared near Corinth, Mississippi, where he was married and where he resided until forty years old, when he returned to Tennessee establishing himself near Dover. He was true to his convictions and served as a brave soldier in the Confederate army during the great Civil war. He has been a successful farmer and accumulated a valuable farm on Saline Creek, where he lives in the enjoyment of an independent life.

This Walker family has descended from William Walker, a New York man who drifted into Tennessee and reared his family there and also lived in Mississippi. He finally died in East Tennessee. His vocation was that of a miner and cotton factory man. His children were: William G. H., Allen, Jake, Millie, wife of Daniel Reagan, and Clarinda, who married J. S. Vick. All passed their lives in Tennessee. The family were religious and all church members, William G. H. being a member of the Primitive Baptist church. He married to Nancy McKinney, a daughter of Samuel McKinney who married a Miss Leggett. Mrs. Walker died in 1881, the mother of Reuben Madison, of Dover, Tennessee; Charles E., of this memoir; Dr. William S., of Texas; Guy, of Stewart county, Tennessee; James H., of the same county; Mary, who died single; Elizabeth, who married Sylvester Roulett and died at Antlers, Oklahoma, and Dr. I. B., of Jones county, Texas.

At the public schools, Charles E. Walker obtained his education as far as youthful training was concerned, but when twenty-eight years of age he entered the preparatory department of the Edgewood Normal School in Tennessee and took a mixed course, studying whatever pleased him best, and after several terms there, he enrolled in the Dixon (Tennessee) Normal. After satisfying himself there, he went to Texas, spending some time in Add-Ran University, at Thorpe Springs. He had visited Texas first in 1882 and remained a while, but in 1889, while he was applying himself to the task of getting an education, he entered the educational field as an instructor, and subsequent to a term as a student in Add-Ran, taught three years in the Lone Star state. Returning to his home state he took up the profession of teacher, following this for four years. Upon coming



J. C. Latimer

to the Choctaw Nation he taught one session at Casoma and on retiring from the school room entered the practice of law.

Mr. Walker studied law while yet a teacher and was admitted to the bar at Dover, Tennessee, and there did considerable practice in the lower courts. He commenced practice in the Indian Territory at the time the government was establishing courts there, having cases numbers one and three of the civil docket and he secured the first divorce granted by the new court. After practicing two years he engaged in the drug and general merchandise business, in which he still continues. In the spring of 1898 he became identified with farming, by purchasing some land near Antlers, and his accessions along this line have given him land amounting to more than a half section which he has stocked, as well as having it cultivated. In 1907 he erected a saw mill and is actively engaged in getting out wagon timber and cross-ties, which product finds a ready sale and timber for which is easily accessible to his mill.

Politically, Mr. Walker is a firm supporter of Democratic party principles, but he is not a member of any fraternal society or order. May 10, 1896, he as happily married, at Antlers, to Mrs. Ida Lychliter, a daughter of William Peerson. Mrs. Walker has two children by her first husband: Leona and Guy. To her union with Mr. Walker have been born, Maggie May, Lena Ruth, Charles William and Ralph Peerson.

JAMES S. LATIMER, of Patterson, is a member of the body which framed the constitution of the new state of Oklahoma, and has also been honored in the naming of the county which bears his name, the suggestion coming from a well known member of the Constitutional convention itself. Mr. Latimer is a native of Linn county, Kansas, and was born December 10, 1855, some twenty-five miles north of Ft. Scott. The family was of English ancestry and was established in the southwest by Samuel Latimer, the grandfather of James S. This pioneer settled in southwestern Missouri and married a French woman and became the father of Dr. George W., the father of James S. Dr. George W. prepared himself for his profession and practiced medicine in Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas. He was a resident of Kansas during the troublous times of the border warfare while that state was in its formative period. He left Kansas before the outbreak of the Civil war, returned

to Missouri and was for a time a surgeon in General Price's Army. A few years after the war he moved to Benton county, Arkansas, where he lived until the early seventies when he located at Boonville, but some time prior to his death took up his residence at Springdale, Arkansas. Dr. Latimer married Miss Nancy B. Cowan and the children born to them were as follows: Mrs. Mary E. Castleberry, of Boonville, Arkansas; Mrs. Rilla Williams, who died in St. Louis, Missouri, and left two children; James S., of this review; Mrs. Della Griffey, of Boonville; Mrs. Ida Fulton, of Fayetteville, Arkansas; and Marvin G. Latimer, of Patterson, Oklahoma.

James S. Latimer, of this sketch, began his school career near Marshfield, Missouri, and finished his education at the Ft. Smith high school. Soon afterward he became a drug clerk at Boonville, Arkansas, for several years followed railroad work in that state, and in 1892 became a permanent settler of the Indian country. For a time he served as operator in the office of the superintendent of the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, at McAlester, and within the succeeding seven or eight years held the position of station agent and operator at Red Oak, Fanshawe and Wilburton. In the meantime, by marriage he had acquired the rights of a Choctaw citizen and at the conclusion of his railroad work located on a tract of land near the present site of the village of Patterson. As his means would allow he cultivated this tract of land and engaged in the buying and raising of live stock, subsequently taking his personal allotment of land. His wise management of these interests as the years passed gave him a considerable standing in the community and marked him for public preferment. His wide business experience, his substantial foundation of general information and his positive traits, united with his agreeable social qualities, commended him to his Democratic supporters as a suitable man to represent their district in the Constitutional convention. He was therefore made a candidate of his party and elected as a delegate from the Ninety-ninth district. When the convention assembled he was made a member of the committee on primary election, on public roads and highways, private corporations, mines and mining and oil and gas and he supported Mr. Hanraty for chairman of the convention, worked for the initiative and referendum and other important measures which were subsequently incorporated into the constitution. When the naming

of the counties came before the convention. Representative A. H. Ellis, of Garfield county, suggested the christening of Latimer county as it is now known and his wish was carried into effect.

While station agent at Fanshawe, Mr. Latimer married, September 6, 1893, Miss Allie Brashears, daughter of Judge Turner Brashers, who was of Choctaw blood. Mrs. Latimer was born near Brazil, Indian Territory, August 5, 1875. Their children are Winifred, Alvin Leo and Marie Kathleen Latimer. Fraternally, Mr. Latimer is a member of Wilburton Lodge No. 108, F. and A. M.

WILLIAM G. BAIRD, of Wilburton, Latimer county, is another of those rare veterans of the Civil war, whose blood-stirring experiences in the great fraternal strife have only tended to elevate and solidify their patriotism and spur them to unceasing efforts to assist in the development of the country which was finally re-united under better and more stable conditions. Born at Fort Smith, Arkansas, March 20, 1842, Mr. Baird is the son of John and Margaret (Hoffman) Baird. The father was a native of Scotland and settled in the vicinity of Fort Smith, Arkansas, as early as 1837. At that time the place was a mere boat landing called Belle Point, but a year later the government erected a fort there and christened it by its well-known name. In 1849 the elder Mr. Baird joined one of the overland caravans of gold seekers, California-bound, and as no news was ever afterward obtained from him it is believed that he perished on the plains. His wife, whom he married in Stark county, Ohio, died at Fort Smith in 1898, at the age of eighty-three years, their two children being Mrs. R. M. Johnson, wife of one of the Fort Smith pioneers, and William G., of this sketch.

William G. Baird was educated in the schools of Fort Smith and in his early youth mastered the trade of a tinner, but that occupation proving a menace to his health, in 1860 he joined an expedition dispatched by the government to a point at the head waters of the Washita river, where a fort was to be erected for the protection of settlers and emigrants against hostile Indians. Fort Cobb was therefor established in the vicinity of the present Anadarko, Oklahoma, but as it was abandoned the following year and Mr. Baird with three or four companions went to Fort Arbuckle, situated in what is now Garvin county, he remained here but a short time and then returned to his home in Fort Smith.

Thus before the opening of the Civil war, and during the excitement of its initial period, Mr. Baird enjoyed his first view of the wild plain country which is now a productive and progressive section of the state. At his return to Fort Smith he enlisted in Captain Johnson's company, Clarkson's battalion of General Stan-Watie's brigade of Arkansas troops, being soon appointed orderly to Colonel Clarkson and left in camp by the commanding general. General Stan-Watie went in search of a force of combined Federals and Pin Indians (who remained loyal to the Union), which, however, surprised the camp under Colonel Clarkson. At his escape Mr. Baird joined Colonel King's regiment of General Fagan's brigade, and for about two years followed the fortunes of that command in its harassing movements through Arkansas and Louisiana, being thus engaged until the close of 1864. In January, 1865, he came into the Choctaw Nation and joined Colonel Jack McCurtain's Confederate squadron of Indian cavalry, having shortly before resigned a lieutenant's commission in Colonel King's command. In the spring of that year, while Colonel McCurtain's band was encamped in the mountains near what is now Tushkahomma, Mr. Baird had been on a visit to his home at Shawneetown and on his return met Colonel Pythchlynn, then governor of the Choctaws, who gave him a letter to his superior officer conveying the information of Lee's surrender, and commanding Colonel McCurtain to disband his troops and go home. On the 15th of June the Indian cavalry broke ranks and dispersed, and Mr. Baird sought the ways of civil peace and profit.

Although the Indian country was almost as much disorganized for several years after the war as the territory which had been actually devastated, Mr. Baird brought his persistence and wits to play on the situation to such good purpose that he floated his household and himself along until the establishment of permanent and substantial mercantile houses. He gained his first experience in selling goods as a clerk at old Lukfata, afterward locating at Shawneetown, where he remained until December 24, 1867, when he settled in Sugar Loaf county. There he formed a partnership with his old Indian Colonel, Jack McCurtain, and established a general store near Red Oak, but, after a short time, removed to "Pusleys," on Gaines Creek, remaining at that point for four years. The part-

nership was then dissolved, Mr. Baird returning to Sugar Loaf county and resuming business alone. In the early seventies he abandoned this store and, coming into the present limits of Latimer county, engaged in teaching school and trading until 1889. In that year he accepted a clerkship with the Grady Trading company of Hartshorne, his special duties being to manage and develop the Choctaw trade. His years of residence among those Indians had made him quite familiar with their character and language, and his honorable conduct had fully gained their confidence; so that he proved not only of great value as an agent in the development of the Indian trade, but as a promoter of the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad in the special matter of obtaining leases on the valuable coal lands within the bounds of the Choctaw Nation. He remained with the trading company at Hartshorne until it sent him to the Wilburton coal camp, there to open a company store. After managing this business for several years, he established a store of his own, which he maintained in a prosperous condition for some four years, when, with the entire stock, it was destroyed by fire. This was at first a staggering blow, but Mr. Baird was made of the right material and has since employed his business abilities and experience in the service of others. For the past five years he has been associated with Ratterree and Company.

On January 18, 1865, Mr. Baird married Miss Mary DeHart, a daughter of John DeHart, an Englishman who married a Cherokee woman of half blood. Mrs. Baird was born in Arkansas, December 10, 1812, and is the mother of the late Charles Baird, who left a family at Wilburton; Ola M., who has been twice married—to John R. James and John G. Shaw—and now resides with the latter on her ranch near Wilburton; Shingo, wife of Marvin W. Petty, of Cleburne, Texas, and Frank D. Baird, also a resident of Wilburton. Both by blood and long experience, Mr. Baird is in close sympathy with the Indian, especially the Choctaw character, and has just ground for his admiration of their higher traits of honesty and statesmanship. He himself was an associate with such noble leaders of the Choctaw Nation as Colonel Peter P. Pytchlynn, who accomplished so much after the Civil war in securing lenient treatment from the government for those of his people who bore arms for the Confederacy. This long contact with the best minds

and the most elevated characters of the Choctaw Nation has given Mr. Baird unusual opportunities of forming a valuable optimistic opinion as to those whom he can almost call "his people." Fraternally Mr. Baird is a member Wilburton Lodge No. 108, A. F. & A. M. He and wife are members of the First Presbyterian church of Wilburton. Mr. Baird was elected city treasurer of Wilburton in May, 1907, and still retains the office.

LOGAN G. HYSMITH, postmaster of Wilburton, Latimer county, and for some years previous to his appointment thereto (in 1902), identified with railroad work in eastern Oklahoma, dates his advent to what was then the Indian territory from the year 1899. At that time he located at Hartshorne, as an employe of the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, but the following year was transferred to Wilburton as the agent of the road at that point. After two years of service in that position, he was urged by his Republican associates to seek the postmastership, the office becoming vacant upon the death of Millard F. Campbell. The result was that in July, 1902, Mr. Hysmith received his commission, and his record for the succeeding four years earned him a re-appointment, and he is now in the seventh year of a service which the local public has found most satisfactory.

Postmaster Hysmith is a native of McNairy county, Tennessee, born on the 6th of September, 1869, and is a son of Elias J. Hysmith, born in the state named in 1846. When a young boy the grandfather, William Hysmith, was apprenticed to a North Carolina man and accompanied his master's family into Mississippi, where he was reared. He married in that state, but finally settled in McNairy county, Tennessee, and lived there many years engaged in farming. His wife was a Miss Davis, by whom he had the following children:—William, Elias J., John, Edward, Samuel; Aby, wife of Calvin Plunk; Malindy, who married John Gray, and Teannie, who became Mrs. John Smith. The father, Elias J. Hysmith, passed his early life on the family estate in Tennessee, and at the outset of the Civil war, then a boy of sixteen years, joined the Sixth Tennessee Cavalry of the Union army, commanded by Colonel Hurst. As a regimental unit of General Rosecrans' corps that command participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Franklin

and Nashville and was not mustered out of the service until the conclusion of the Rebellion. After the war he settled as a farmer in McNairy and Hardin counties, Tennessee, and from the latter locality migrated to Texas, settling at Celeste, Keller and other places in the state. Although in a Democratic stronghold, he continued to be a firm Union Republican, and at one time was postmaster of Keller, Texas. Later, he brought the remnant of his family to Wilburton, which has since been his residence. His wife, who was formerly Miss Hersilla Barham, daughter of Thomas Barham, a McNairy county farmer, died in 1877, mother of the following: William T., Logan G., Charles B.; and Emily, wife of James Johnson, of Leonard, Texas. For his second wife Mr. Hysmith married Miss Elizabeth Musser, and by this union is the father of Flora, wife of Gus Howard, of Kansas City, Missouri; Maggie, who married Homer Hovencamp, a resident of Amarillo, Texas; Bessie, of Wilburton, Oklahoma, and Daisy, wife of John F. Roberts, of Hugo, also in that state.

Logan G. Hysmith, of this biography, was educated in McNairy, his native county, his final training as a student being obtained in the Adamsville High School. After an experience of one term as a country school teacher, in 1899 he came to Oklahoma in the employ of the C. O. & Y. R. R. in whose service he remained until the commencement of his term as postmaster in 1902. He has made an admirable record as a government official and as a public spirited citizen of Wilburton. He is a member of Wilburton Lodge No. 108 A. F. & A. M. and has held the chairs of junior and senior warden. On December 23, 1900, the postmaster married Miss Lettie McGinnis, who died in 1905. On January 1, 1908, he wedded as his second wife, Miss Rose Edwards, daughter of Mrs. Mary Edwards, of Denison, Texas. Mrs. Hysmith was born February 12, 1880, at Santa Rosa, California.

WALTER C. ALLEN, president of the First National Bank of Wilburton, has been thoroughly trained on the ranch, in the law school and in the counting room, and is therefore well seasoned and prepared to play a broad part in the arena of southwestern life. This invaluable preparation is a somewhat remarkable accomplishment in a man of thirty-four, and is partially explained by the pregnant phrase "blood will tell;" for Mr. Allen is a son

of Judge J. P. Allen, of Oklahoma City, once probate judge of the county and active in its legal and political affairs since becoming a citizen of Oklahoma in 1894. Both father and son are natives of Attala county, Mississippi, the former born in 1850, serving the Confederacy in the last year of the Civil war. Judge Allen was a student in the University of Tennessee, read law with Jo P. Campbell, and practiced this profession in Mississippi until his removal to Oklahoma, his last location in the former being at Kosciusko. At Oklahoma City he promptly came to the front as an able lawyer and a Democratic leader; was chosen mayor of the place in 1897 and in 1901 elevated to the probate bench of Oklahoma county, serving two years in each office. Since his retirement from the probate judgeship he has devoted himself to his growing professional and business affairs.

Walter C., of this biography, who was born in Attala county, Mississippi, on the 28th of September, 1874, attended the public schools of Kosciusko as a preparatory step toward entering the state university, in which he spent six years, finally graduating from both the law and literary departments with the degrees of LL. B. and A. B. Then followed a most salutary experience of three and a half years upon the ranches of Texas, New Mexico, Colorado and Montana, this period from 1892 to 1895 concluding with a few months of law practice at Roswell, New Mexico, and the winning of the most important suit of his life—the one by which he became a married man. From Roswell Mr. Allen removed to Oklahoma City, where he engaged in professional work and became identified with the New England Loan and Trust Company, the Bunnell & Eno Investment Company and finally with the Oklahoma Trust and Banking Company. He remained at Oklahoma City until 1903, when he opened the First National Bank of Wilburton as its assistant cashier, being rapidly advanced through several official grades to the presidency. When organized, with a capital stock of \$25,000, James Degan was its president and L. W. Bryan, of McAlester, vice president. Its present officers are as follows: W. C. Allen, president; William Busby, of McAlester, vice president, and R. H. Lusk, cashier. Besides enjoying the leading connection with this substantial bank, Mr. Allen is a director and treasurer of the Bear Creek Lumber Company, of Oklahoma City and a director of the Oklahoma Mining Company. An earnest

Democrat, but never a politician, his strong belief in the uplifting influences of popular education has induced him to participate in school affairs, as secretary of the local board, and as a member of the city council he has also rendered useful service to the municipality. Fraternally, he is identified with the Blue Lodge of Masonry, and is a Workman and a Woodman.

Mr. Allen's wife, to whom he was married October 20, 1895, was a Miss William-son, daughter of J. S. Williamson, a ranchman operating near Roswell, New Mexico. They have become the parents of two children—Glenn, born in 1897, and Constance, in 1898.

ASA L. PERDUE is the county clerk of Latimer county, and has resided in Wilburton, its county seat, since 1899. He was born at Mount Vernon, Illinois, May 31, 1866, a grandson of Adkins Perdue, a farmer who died near Paducah, Kentucky, and who was of French origin. Joseph L. Perdue, his son, was born near Nashville, Tennessee, December 1, 1828, and in his early life was engaged in boating on the Ohio river and its navigable tributaries. He married Sarah F., a daughter of James F. Perdue, and they settled in Illinois about 1855, where they were farming people. In 1874 they came to Arkansas and located at Hacket City, where the wife passed away in 1894. During many years or until age decreed his retirement Mr. Purdue was engaged in contract work in Hacket City, and is now a retired citizen of Wilburton. The children of this couple were: Asa L., mentioned below, and James F., a prominent mechanic of Wilburton and as such is conspicuously identified with the building of the town.

The schools of Springdale and of Hacket City, Arkansas, educated Asa L. Perdue, and one of his first employments was on the survey of the Frisco Railroad from Fort Smith to Paris, Texas. During many years of his life he was a merchant clerk in Hacket City, and he was also interested in the mill and gin business there at one time. Conscious of his disadvantage in not possessing a trade, he took up the subject of engineering with the Scranton Correspondence School, an institution which has turned many ambitious young men into profitable channels, and when he had completed the course he found employment as a stationary engineer in his home town with the K. and T. Coal Company. He subsequently came to Wilburton to assume the position

of machinist with the Great Western Coal Company, and remained with that corporation for five years. By this time he had amassed a small sum of money, and in 1905 he became a member of the grocery firm of Randle and Perdue, and was an active partner in the business until his retirement to assume public office, but he still holds his interest in the firm.

In the summer of 1907, when matters were shaping themselves for statehood, he became one of the five candidates for the office of county clerk before the Democratic primary and won the nomination. The first election in Latimer county showed it to be Democratic, and he defeated his Republican opponent by four hundred votes. His experience as a clerk in Hacket City and as a deputy postmaster there and his general knowledge of clerical matters made the opening of the first set of records for the county an easy matter, and the details of his office are matters as carefully as of the greatest moment. Mr. Perdue was also elected a member of the first council of Wilburton, and had a hand in the movement and the actual building of the city water works, as well as in the giving of a free franchise to the Degnan people to light the town from its private plant. He holds to the principle of co-operation where the public is served by a corporation and thus benefitting their interests. The contribution of corporations in the way of taxes is an item of much importance to municipalities, and if it can be attained by the giving of a free franchise the public are the gainers thereby.

On the 11th of December, 1893, Mr. Perdue was married in Hacket City, Arkansas, to Minnie C., a daughter of James Erwin, originally from Tupelo, Mississippi, and they have one son Clarence Bryan, born February 8, 1898. Mr. Perdue is a charter member of the Wilburton lodge, No. 108, of Masons and a past master, and is also a member of the fraternal order of Knights of Pythias and of the Junior Order of American Mechanics. The family are members of the First Baptist church of Wilburton.

Mr. Perdue is a staunch Union man, he being a stationary engineer. He was president of Division No. 52 of Coal Hoisting Engineers in 1903-4. On resigning as engineer for the Great Western Coal Co. he accepted a position as salesman for J. R. Frazier & Co. of Wilburton, remaining with said firm two years, when he resigned and became a member of the firm of Randle & Perdue mentioned

above. Mr. Perdue while clerking for the above firm of J. R. Frazier & Co. was a member of the Retail Clerks Protective Association of which he served as its president for one year. And he is today a member of the County Clerks Association of the State of Oklahoma.

WILLIAM H. ROYCE. Conspicuous among the merchants of Wilburton and important as one of the material builders of the town is William H. Royce, who has been identified with both the mining interests and the commercial affairs of the place and has been numbered among the citizens of both the town and county since 1894. The firm of W. H. Royce and Sons was founded about ten years ago and is composed of the father and his several sons, dealers in groceries and meats, and theirs is the chief concern of its character in Wilburton. The capital which established this business was dug from the ground by its proprietors as actual and practical miners, and their success as merchants has been even more marked than as miners, as measured by the usual standard of values. The building in which the business is conducted is a two-story brick, and there also the county maintains its offices and the government its post-office. This building was erected by the firm in 1904, and the county commissioners' office is another of the structures which mark Mr. Royce as one of the real builders of the county seat of Latimer county. In 1909, the firm of W. H. Royce and Sons built their third brick block in Wilburton. William H. Royce was born in Campbell county, Kentucky, December 15, 1845, and is a representative of a prominent old family from Ohio, where his grandfather, the Rev. T. D. Royce, was a noted evangelist in the early days. He became the father of Henry, Thomas, John P., Joseph, Elizabeth, wife of J. G. Moore, and Sarah, widow of Abe Facemire, of Indianapolis, Indiana. John P. Royce, the father of William H., was born in Ohio in 1822, but moved from there to Kentucky in his early life. He married Amy Lemastres, a daughter of a Virginia settler of French descent. Mr. and Mrs. Royce moved from Kentucky to Jefferson county, Indiana, during the childhood of their son William, and were farming people there. The wife and mother died in 1865, at the age of thirty-nine years, and the husband passed away in 1899. The children of their union were:

William H., mentioned below; Andrew, of Danville, Illinois; H. Frank, of Perryville, Indiana; John W., of Udall, Kansas; James B., of Terre Haute, Indiana; Samuel B., also of Perryville; and Charles E., of Foster, Indiana.

The youth of William H. Royce was passed at farm work, and the educational advantages which came to him were from the common schools. During the first year of the Civil war he enlisted in Company E, Seventh Indiana Infantry, and participated in the second battle of Bull Run and in Antietam or Sharpsburg, which was fought in September of 1862. He was discharged for disability after several months' service, and in the following year he rejoined the army, this time entering Company K, One Hundred and Fortieth Indiana Infantry, which was attached to the Army of the Tennessee, Twenty-third Corps. He was in the battle of Nashville, where the Confederate General Hood was defeated and his army rendered helpless and scattered, and after this, the command to which Mr. Royce belonged was shipped from Clinton, Tennessee, to Washington, and thence down the coast to Fort Fisher, where it took part in the fighting with General Johnston's forces from that time until the latter's surrender in April, 1865. After the war had ended Mr. Royce as mustered out of the service at Indianapolis and he returned to his father's home and to the work of the farm. But after a year or so he decided to become a coal miner, and going to Peoria, Illinois, he did his first permanent work as a miner there and was connected with that district for fourteen years. He then spent about one year at farming in Nebraska. From there he went to the mining region of Mahaska county, Iowa, and worked in the mines about thirteen years. From that point he went to Lake Charles, Louisiana, for one year and was then attracted to the field in Indian Territory, in 1894, locating at Coalgate where he worked in the mines four years and in 1898 he cast his lot with the community and people of Wilburton, Latimer county.

On the 4th of November, 1874, in Peoria, Illinois, Mr. Royce was married to Miss Catherine Wiley, a daughter of Henry Wiley, and their children are: Henry W., John, William, George, Amy E., wife of Dr. P. S. Coleman of Wilburton, and Catherine and Isabel. In their political affiliations Mr. Royce and his sons are Republicans, and it is the pardonable boast of the father that his household gives a greater voting strength to the Republican



Jno. W. Riddle

ticket than the average family in the state. In their business relations they are always courteous and straightforward, and in their social relations sympathetic and liberal. A commendable strain of public spirit courses through their veins, and their liberality toward the public good has come to be proverbial.

JOHN W. RIDDLE. A native son of Oklahoma and one who has been entrusted with the duties of maintaining the peace and order of Latimer county is John W. Riddle, the county sheriff and the subject of this review. The Riddles are one of the old families of Oklahoma and were founded here along with the settlement of the Choctaw Nation early in the forties, when the first settlers of the band came hither from Mississippi in fulfillment of their agreement with the federal authorities and for the establishment of a permanent abiding place in their new land. The patriarch of the family was John Riddle, born in 1819. He finally located in Gaines, now Latimer county, where he was known as a stock man and farmer and where he died in 1863. He was a half blood Choctaw, and the records of the Indian courts of the county show him to have been a court judge for some years. His first wife was Eve Riddle, who died leaving a son, George W., now a well known citizen of Latimer county, and by a second wife there were four children, two of whom are Henry and William Riddle.

George W. Riddle was born at the old Riddle station a few miles east of Wilburton, October 25, 1841, and he matured under the influence of social and political conditions among his race, for there were few white people here then and they had no voice or interest in Indian affairs. His schooling was such as could be had from the facilities then established, chiefly domestic in character. Eastern teachers were the masters of education in the household or in the public place, and they were seldom persons without education and character themselves, and therefore shed a beneficent influence upon the young Indians who were placed under their charge. When the war between the north and the south came on Judge Riddle was approaching man's estate, and his interest was enlisted in behalf of the southern cause. He served under Colonel Cooper, in command of Fort Washita and a member of the Trans-Mississippi department operating in Missouri and Arkansas. Judge Riddle took part in the en-

agements of Pea Ridge and Newtonia and saw much active service until the end of the war.

On leaving the army he turned his attention to the stock business and took up as much land as he wished near Wilburton, which he improved and where he has ever since resided. He was finally drawn into Indian politics and was made the county judge of Gaines county, an office which his father had also filled many years before. His union with Isabel McCurtain, a sister of Governor Green McCurtain, was a strong social alliance and provided the Judge's home with a mistress of much personality and force. She became the mother of three children: Virginia, the deceased wife of L. Dunlap; Andrew, who died before marriage; and Susie F., the deceased wife of Robert Ball. A sister of his first wife, Elsie McCurtain, became the second wife of Judge Riddle, but she passed away in a short time without living issue, and in 1877 he married Elvarine Edon born in Arkansas, May 6, 1853, a daughter of Richard and Ella (Griffith) Edon. Richard Edon born in Tennessee in 1813 and his wife in Arkansas. Richard Edon died in 1882. The children of the last union of George W. Riddle are: Richard, of Ashland, Oklahoma; John W., mentioned below; and Edmund, Mellinee, Samuel, Eureka and "T. J."

John W. Riddle was born on the old Riddle ranch May 25, 1882, and as he matured he familiarized himself with the handling of stock and acquired his education in Jones Academy, Harrell's Institute at Muskogee and in the Fort Smith Commercial College. He then spent a year as a bookkeeper in Canadian, Oklahoma, but was again at the ranch and on duty when the preliminaries for statehood were being arranged. He entered the Democratic primaries with three competitors for the nomination for sheriff, and winning the race was elected over his Republican opponent by a good vote. He took the oath of office on the day of the admission of Oklahoma into the Union and became the first peace officer of Latimer county. And he is probably the youngest sheriff serving in Oklahoma.

On the 11th of January, 1905, Mr. Riddle married in Latimer county Miss Jessie Russell, a daughter of William and Minerva A. (Spivy) Russell, both of Graysville, Tennessee. The father was born May 13, 1836, and the mother, May 17, 1847. They were married in Graysville where Mrs. Riddle was born June 5, 1881. The mother died at Grays-

ville, July 11, 1898. Mr. Riddle is a member of Eureka Lodge No. 111, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Jeff Davis Council No. 35.

THOMAS N. RATTERREE. During many years Thomas N. Ratterree has been prominently identified with the interests of Wilburton, and his residence here dates from the year of 1899. The firm of Ratterree and Company, of which he was the head, was established in 1901, and its members are undertakers and embalmers and dealers in furniture, hardware implements, harness, wagons, queensware and tinware. In August, 1908, the firm of Ratterree and Company was dissolved and January 1, 1909, it again resumed business as Ratterree and McMurray, two members of the original firm.

In taking up the personal history of Mr. Ratterree we find that he was born in Sebastian county, Arkansas, March 31, 1860, and he traces his lineage back to the land of Ireland, where the births of his great-grandparents are recorded. John C. Ratterree, his father, was born in Mississippi in 1834, but accompanied his father, Thomas Ratterree, to Arkansas when a boy, the latter establishing the home on a farm in Sebastian county, where he passed away in 1899, at the age of ninety-eight years. He chose for his wife Miss Fannie Cobb, who became the mother of John C., Wiley, Thomas, William, Ed, Alexander, Elizabeth Gillham, Sarah Avery and Nancy Taylor.

John C. Ratterree passed his youth in the frontier settlements of western Arkansas, and his opportunities were only those peculiar to his commonwealth at that time. He was throughout life industrious and persevering, and inherited his family's patriotic impulses toward the country's flag. But when the war between the north and the south was inaugurated he was conscripted by the Confederates and was forced into their service for two years, when he escaped to the Federal lines and was from that time on until the close of the struggle a butcher supplying meat to the Union army. The rest of the sons in that family all served in the Union army. His first wife was Telitha Osborn, who died in 1864, after becoming the mother of James, of Sebastian county, Arkansas; Clara, who married a Mr. Avery and died in Broken, Oklahoma; Thomas N., mentioned below; and Frank, who died in Wilburton,

Oklahoma. The second family of children which Mr. Ratterree reared by his marriage with Mollie Graham were Arthur L., of Muskogee, Oklahoma; William, of Arkansas; Asa, of Wyoming; Flora, the wife of a Mr. East of Booneville, Arkansas; and Jesse, whose home is in Wyoming.

The early educational opportunities of Thomas N. Ratterree were indeed poor, and when less than fourteen years of age he left home and became a wage worker on the farm. Soon after this he went to Texas, where in Tarrant county he continued farm work for seven years. In 1881 he first became identified with the interests of Oklahoma, at first as a member of the floating population of the Choctaw town of Kully Chaha in LeFlore county. From there he drifted to Broken, and there married and began accumulating property as a farmer and later as a well driller. He did not abandon the latter occupation until two years after coming to Wilburton. At that time, having accumulated some capital, he joined with others in a mercantile venture in this city in 1901. The large two-story brick business house in which the business was carried on was erected by him in 1903.

In November of 1887, Mr. Ratterree was united in marriage with Miss Mollie, a daughter of Lee Edmiston. Mr. Edmiston came to the Choctaw country from Iowa during the Civil war period, and was there married to Miss Margaret Tucker, a woman of Choctaw blood. Mrs. Ratterree has passed her life in Oklahoma, and is a direct descendant of Abigail Rogers-Glenn, well known as a member of a Choctaw family. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ratterree four are living: Ethel, wife of Robert Morris, of Wilburton, Medda, Cecil, and Hazel. John C. Ratterree cast his fealty with the Republican party after the close of the struggle, and his sons have followed in the same channel. Thomas N. Ratterree is a Master Mason, No. 108 of Wilburton, as was also his father, who was a member of the Masonic Lodge of Greenwood, Arkansas, and he has filled all of the chairs in the Wilburton lodge. His people on his father's side were Baptists and on his mother's they are of the Presbyterian faith. Mr. Ratterree and wife are members of the First Baptist Church of Wilburton, Oklahoma.

EBBER LEE MALONE, the register of deeds, of Latimer county, has been identified with the

interests of its county seat of Wilburton only since assuming the duties of his office November 16, 1907. His life history starts in a humble home where the virtues of industry and honesty were paramount and where the face of good fortune seldom seemed to smile. Born in Mississippi, January 1, 1879, he is a son of Joseph and Jane E. (Lambert) Malone.

Joseph Malone was born in the state of Alabama, near Birmingham, in 1844, a son of a native Irishman and a farmer. Joseph was married in Mississippi to a Mrs. Greenwood, a daughter of Samuel Lambert, and in time they went to Arkansas and located in the western part of the state. While farming and struggling along to obtain a safe foothold on the things of life he passed away, in the year 1898, leaving his widow to provide for a young family and well did she discharge her duties. She reared and established well in life the children of her first marriage, and then came those of her second to be cared for and educated. In 1871 she moved to the Choctaw Nation and has since made her home in Red Oak. The children of her first marriage are: William M. Greenwood, who is editor of two Democrat newspapers at Paris and Charleston, Arkansas, and Mattie, wife of Thomas Compton, a farmer of California. The Malone children are: Laura B., wife of R. A. Nunnellee, a lumber dealer of Polk county, Arkansas; Ebber L., mentioned below; Sophia, who married a Mr. Kiser, a farmer of Kansas; and Minnie and Bert, of Red Oak, Oklahoma.

Until eighteen years of age Ebber L. Malone knew little work save that of the farm, and his education was most meager owing to the fact that his labors had to be converted into the maintenance of the family. He entered the employ of a mining company in the Choctaw Nation in 1901. He readily absorbed the principles of the business of the Turkey Creek Coal Company, and the firm of Denman and Batch were his employers as long as he remained in the business. Mr. Malone finally left the pit to make the race for the nomination for register of deeds against three competitors, returning to his work after successfully winning the race and leaving it only to take the oath of office and become the first county recorder of Latimer county. He defeated his Republican opponent by three hundred and sixty-seven votes.

Mr. Malone is unmarried. He owns property in Red Oak, and is a Democrat. He is

a charter member of Oak Lodge No. 84, Knights of Pythias and a member of Jeff Davis Council No. 35, Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is also a member of the United Mine Workers and a staunch union man.

LOUIS ROCKETT. For twenty-one years a progressive merchant of Wilburton, Latimer county, Louis Rockett commenced his business career at Fort Smith, Kansas. He was a resident of that place for about six years, first as a merchant's clerk and then as proprietor of a small business; and to that point he had migrated from Aberdeen, Mississippi, while still a youth. Mr. Rockett is a native of Chickasaw county, that state, born in February, 1856, and as his education was obtained during the unsettled period of reconstruction, his mental training in the public schools was anything but thorough. He completed his education by courses at the Goodman Business College, Nashville, Tennessee, and at sixteen years of age he located at Aberdeen, Mississippi.

The Rockett family was identified for many generations with the James river district in North Carolina, and one of its most picturesque localities is known as "The Rocketts." The family home was at that point during the Revolutionary war and a brother of Mr. Rockett's grandfather took a prominent part in that conflict. The paternal grandfather was Richard Rockett, who was reared on the Yadkin river, North Carolina, and early in the nineteenth century made his way into the state of Alabama where he married and reared a family of eleven children. This ancestor was born in 1783 and died about 1845. One of his sons was Dr. John B. Rockett who migrated from Alabama to Chickasaw county, Mississippi, in 1841, and subsequently pursued his professional practice in many sections of that state. Before he commenced his professional career he served under the famous Confederate cavalry leader, General Forrest, and before the conclusion of the war had been promoted to a lieutenancy. He graduated in medicine from a Louisville institution and remained in active practice until his death in 1885 at the age of sixty-four. His wife was Mary A. Moore, daughter of Lewis Moore, she died in 1878 the mother of the following: Lillie and Mollie, both deceased, the latter having married A. L. Eastley, also a lieutenant with General Forrest;

Fannie R., wife of Charles Rockett, of Fort Worth, Texas; Louis, of this notice; and Harry H., of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

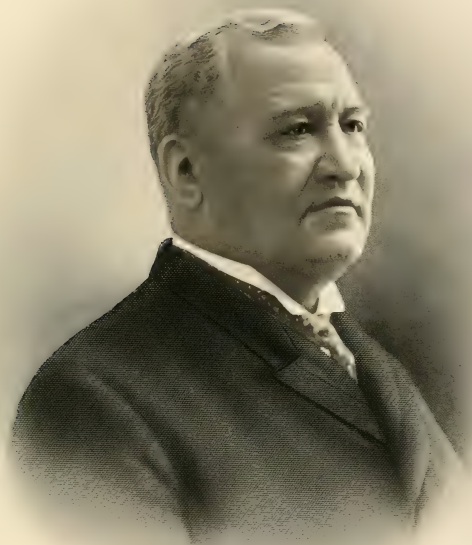
Louis Rockett was first married in Wilburton, in October, 1889, to the widow of Governor Thompson McKinney of the Choctaw Nation and formerly Miss Lizzie Hancock, daughter of Israel Hancock. Mrs. Lizzie Rockett died in October, 1893, and in September, 1895, Mr. Rockett married Miss Ida B. Moore, daughter of Henry Moore, also a Choctaw citizen. Four children were born to this union: Louis H., Ross Lee, Frances M. and Julia C. Rockett. It should be added of the father of this family that besides being a prominent merchant he is a leader in the fraternal affairs of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being past grand of the Wilburton lodge. In politics he is a Democrat.

GENERAL PLEASANT PORTER. The history of the Porter family in connection with the founding, preservation and development of the Creek Nation is a remarkable illustration of a faithful assumption of the "white man's burden" by an able and noble-minded representative of the race. The life duty came to General Pleasant Porter through his grandfather, Captain John S. Porter, of the regular army, who proved himself so disinterested a friend to the Creek Indians of Alabama that he was adopted by the tribe and for years thereafter lived among his dusky people, engaged in agricultural and live stock pursuits. In connection with the history of the whiteman, the Porter family was identified for generations with the annals of the Keystone state, its members distinguishing themselves as statesmen, soldiers and sailors. The great-grandfather of Pleasant Porter was Andrew, a resident of Norristown, Pennsylvania, where was also born the Captain Porter mentioned above. The father, Benjamin Edward Porter, was born in the old Creek Nation, near Fort Mitchell, not far from the Georgia line, now in Russell county; he was also a farmer and stock-raiser, and married Phebe, daughter of Tah-lo-pee Tust-e-nuk-kee. As a citizen of the Creek Nation beyond the Mississippi, he superintended the cultivation of his large plantation on the Arkansas river, near the present site of Clarksville, about a dozen miles from Muskogee, where he not only

raised the standard crops of the country but livestock as well.

It was in the locality, as before described, that Pleasant Porter was born on the 26th of September, 1840, chiefly obtaining his education at the Presbyterian mission school, Tullahassee. His youthful experiences were calculated to create in him a prompt spirit of self reliance, which remained with him in the midst of the military and civic crises which he so bravely met in behalf of his adopted nation. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army as a private of Company A, First Creek Regiment, and for bravery and ability as a leader he was promoted to a lieutenantcy. At the conclusion of the war he returned to Muskogee Nation, and served as a guard to the Creek chiefs on their journey to Fort Smith to form a treaty of peace with the United States Commissioners. The liberation of his slaves, the confiscation of his livestock and the other disorganizing and paralyzing results of the war, left him virtually penniless; and, to add to the darkness of his affairs, he had been reared in the ways of a luxurious southern planter. But the young man, who had the rugged spirit of his Pennsylvania forefathers in him, erected a log cabin in the forest, split the rails with which to fence a tract of virgin land and proceeded to till the soil with his own hands. In the years which followed he raised cattle, embarked in business, prospered in both, and was placed by his people in those public positions which enabled him to play so large a part in their educational and governmental affairs, and which finally earned him the undisputed leadership in their councils. Until 1889 he resided successively at Hillubbe, Okmulgee and Wealaka and from that year until the time of his death, September 3, 1907, at Muskogee. White men and red men then united in doing him honor, and, although he was justly called "the foremost Indian of his time," it should be added that he was one of the most beloved and noble builders of the great southwest.

General Porter's public services began soon after the conclusion of the Civil war, when he was appointed superintendent of schools of the Creek Nation, and in that capacity devised the plan under which the Indian and Negro schools were organized. He held the superintendency until 1871, and in the following year was placed in charge



P. Porter



Charles Alston Cook.

of the troops which subdued the Kachoochee insurrection; was selected as a life delegate to Washington; served four years as a member of the Creek House of Warriors, during which period he also quelled the Locha Harjo insurrection and was voted the military title of "general"; and about eight years afterward was placed by Governor Checote at the head of the militia which subdued the Sparhecher insurrection. Subsequently General Porter served for eight years in the House of Kings of the Creek Nation, acting for four years as its president. He was prominently identified with every land adjustment which agitated the nation, negotiated the final sale with the government, and assisted Chief Brown of the Seminoles in disposing of their five million acres. After one million dollars was set aside by the Creek Nation for the maintenance of schools, it was General Porter who drafted the school laws, which were virtually in effect until Oklahoma became a state. In September, 1899, General Porter was elected chief of the Creek Nation, holding that office and retaining the complete confidence of his people until his death at Vinita, on the 3rd of November, 1907. His remains were taken to Muskogee for burial, the funeral services being conducted at the First Presbyterian Church under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. As a signal mark of the profound respect in which General Porter was held in his home city Mayor Martin of Muskogee issued a proclamation, under which there was a general suspension of business from 12 M. to 3 P. M. on the afternoon of the funeral services and burial.

General Porter had been twice married—first, in St. Louis, Missouri, to Miss Mary Ellen Keys, daughter of Judge Riley Keys, who served as chief justice of the Cherokee Nation for a period of twenty-five years. The children born to this union were: William Adair; Pleasant S., deceased; and Annetta May, now Mrs. Jay Farnsworth, a resident of Muskogee. For his second wife, General Porter married Mattie Leonora Bert-holf, a cousin of the first Mrs. Porter, who died in 1893 leaving a daughter, Leonora, who now resides in Muskogee.

HON. CHARLES ALSTON COOK, now the senior member of the law firm of Cook & Graffenried of Muskogee, Okla., removed

from Warrenton, North Carolina, his native town, on the 4th day of July, 1903, and arrived in Muskogee on the 8th day of July, accompanied by his wife and five children and is still living in Muskogee. He was born in Warrenton, North Carolina, October 7, 1848, the only surviving son of Rev. Charles Marshall Cook and Havana Lenoir (Alston) Cook. There were only two children; and Alfred Lenoir Cook died when about three or four years old, leaving Charles Alston the only child. Each and every one of his ancestors on this side of the Atlantic Ocean is buried in Southeastern Virginia or in the northeastern part of North Carolina within one hundred miles of Warrenton, his birth-place. Among his ancestors, who began to settle on this continent during the latter part of 1600 and early in 1700, are the Alstons, Macons, Joneses, Marshalls, Hawkins, Norwoods, Lenoirs, Branches, Athertons, Sugans, Edwards and Dawsons. He followed the example of his ancestors by adhering close to the place of his and their nativity until he reached the age of fifty-four years when he moved west of the Mississippi to the Indian Territory where he now resides. He and his father were born in the same room in the town of Warrenton. Judge Cook is the only one of the Cook name of his family upon this side of the Atlantic to perpetuate the name of his Cook ancestors. His grandfather, Benjamin E. Cook was born upon the Appomatox River near Petersburg, Virginia, and attended school in the old Blanford church. He was the only son of his father, Benjamin, who was also an only son, and who settled upon the Appomatox river in Virginia early in 1700. He was an Englishman and so far as is known was accompanied by no other member of his family of that name to this country.

Judge Cook of this sketch was prepared for college in Warren, his native county, by Prof. John Graham and entered the University of North Carolina in July, 1866. There he remained two years passing through the freshman and sophomore classes. In September, 1868, he went to Princeton University and there entered the junior class and remained two years, graduating in the class of 1870 with the degree of A. B.; and afterwards the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by his alma mater and also by the University of North Carolina. After returning home he studied law in his native town

under his kinsman, Hon. William Eaton. On October 11, 1871, Judge Cook married Miss Marina Williams Jones of the same county in which he was born and raised. On January 2, 1872, he was licensed to practice law by the supreme court of North Carolina and in 1878, was elected solicitor of the county court and served in that capacity two years. In 1884 he was nominated to the office of attorney-general of North Carolina by the Republican party, but was defeated with his party. He was elected state senator from the counties of Warren and Vance in 1886 and served in that capacity for two years and in 1889 was appointed United States district attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina by President Harrison and served his term of four years going out with Mr. Harrison's administration. In 1894 being again elected to the state senate from the counties of Warren and Vance, Judge Cook served in that capacity for two years and in 1896 was elected to the House of Representatives and there served two years. During his term of service as member of the Senate and House of Representatives he was the chairman of the judiciary committee in the Senate and afterwards the chairman of the judiciary committee in the House of Representatives, chairman of the committee on privilege and elections, chairman of the committee on railroad leases, etc. He was, in 1889, elected trustee of the University of North Carolina and was continuously re-elected by the legislature until 1901, at which time he resigned, having been appointed justice of the supreme court.

Besides the positions above referred to he was also appointed by Governor Russell, special counsel for the state to argue cases in the United States supreme court; was a director on behalf of the state of the North Carolina Railroad Co., and at one time attorney for said North Carolina Railroad Co. On the 7th day of January, 1901, he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of North Carolina by Governor Daniel L. Russell and served until the expiration of his term, the first day of January, 1903. His record as a jurist is found in the 128th, 129th, 130th and 131st volumes of the North Carolina Supreme Court Reports and of which he is justly proud. Judge Cook took considerable interest in military affairs and assisted, while in the senate in 1889 in organizing the State Guard of North Carolina. Soon

after its organization he joined the same as a private and served as such four years. While in camp on dress parade in the front fours of his company and at "attention to orders" he heard read by the regimental officer, Order No. — "Charles Alston Cook, Private, Company F, First Regiment is appointed inspector of Small Arms Practice with the rank of captain of the First Regiment." As such he served a year or two and was afterward appointed by Governor Russell inspector of Small Arms Practice of the entire State Guard with the rank of colonel. Upon his promotion to the supreme court bench, at his request, he was placed upon the list of retired officers, with the rank of colonel, and afterwards his rank was raised by the legislature of North Carolina to that of brigadier general.

He has, ever since he moved to Muskogee in July, 1903, devoted his attention exclusively to his profession. But during the summer of 1908, he consented to accept the nomination of his, the Republican party, for the office of electoral representative in the House of Representatives of Oklahoma from the counties of Muskogee and Haskell upon the representation that the Democratic majority against him was seven hundred and fifty, and that it would be impossible for him to be elected. With this assurance he undertook the candidacy and entered the race and canvassed every precinct in the largely Democratic county of Haskell and many of the precincts in his own county of Muskogee. However, the result was that he was elected over his Democratic opponent by a majority of more than eight hundred, running ahead of all the Republican candidates. He is now serving his first session in the Legislature of Oklahoma with entire satisfaction to his constituents. Among the most important and artistically prepared bills introduced and passed by that Legislature was House Bill No. 19, drawn by and introduced by him in the House on January 11, 1909, to create a Code Commission to codify the laws of the state. However, as he was a Republican and in the minority party, it was not permitted by the Democratic majority to be passed under his name. But, a Democratic Senator by the name of Graham, without the knowledge or consent of Judge Cook copied and introduced it as "Senate Bill No. 261, by Graham" on the 5th day of February. Thus it was passed in



R B Ramsey

the Senate and afterwards in the House under the name of "Graham" who neither composed it nor asked the consent of the author for its use. Judge Cook is now being pretty generally urged by his party friends to allow his name to be used as a candidate for governor of the state at the next general election. But he is adverse to re-entering politics and to holding offices and therefore refuses his consent.

By his marriage there were born eleven children in the order named, as follows: Gideon Branch Alston Cook (who died with pneumonia when about five months old); Lenoir Alston Cook, who married George E. McLaurine; and they have two children and live in Muskogee; Bignall Speed Cook, who married Pearl Stewart and has four children and resides in Glen Hazel, Pennsylvania; Josephine Henry Cook, who resides with her parents; Barker Pettway Cook (who died when about seventeen years old in 1896); Charles Alston Cook, Jr., a pharmacist residing in Muskogee, who completed his service of three years in United States Army and returned from the Philippines last November; Marshall Edwards Cook, now the assistant postmaster of Muskogee; William Jones Cook, who resigned as book-keeper of the First National Bank of Muskogee last summer and returned to the University of North Carolina where he is now a student; Marina Williams Cook (who died when about three years old in 1891); Benjamin Edwards Cook who is now a student at the University of North Carolina; Mary Speed Mercer Cook, the baby, who is now attending the public schools in the city of Muskogee. The wife of Judge Cook, Marina Williams Jones Cook, is the daughter of Joseph Speed Jones and Lucy Barker Pettway of Warren county, North Carolina. She is related to her husband through the Joneses and Alstons, and is a descendant of the Speeds, Pettways, Barkers, Williams, Bignalls, Dukes, etc. She and he have lived happily together since the day of their marriage and are now hale, hearty and healthy. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is a Master Mason, a past high priest of the Royal Arch Masons and is a member of the Order of the High Priesthood.

The parents of Judge and Mrs. Cook were large slave owners who resided upon their respective plantations in Warren county,

North Carolina. Judge and Mrs. Cook were raised upon the plantations and well remember the habits, customs and mode of life of the plantation negroes, and express wonder and surprise at the misconception of the Negro race and character by the non-slave owners and the rising generation. They enjoy talking about the "good old times of peace, happiness and plenty" in slavery times upon the plantations in the Old North state.

REMUS BARNETT RAMSEY, sheriff of Muskogee county, has had the experience necessary to make him of the utmost value in that position—an experience which has brought him a thorough knowledge of the southwestern character and a thorough and varied business training. Born in Habersham county, Georgia, June 18, 1863, the sheriff is a son of Gustavus Adolphus and Eliza (Oliver) Ramsey. The family is of ancient and honorable Scotch origin, both paternally and maternally, and the father represents a family long connected with the history of Georgia.

Remus B. Ramsey received his education in the public schools of Georgia and Denton county, Texas. The father, who was a farmer and stock man, had moved to the latter section with his family and the boy naturally assisted him in his labors. His energetic and adventurous disposition prevented him from remaining on the home place for many years and when quite a youth he went to San Antonio, Texas, where he became connected with a company of cowboys about to conduct a herd of steers into the Indian Territory. This was in the wild and stirring days of the open range in 1884 and having arrived at Muskogee young Ramsey entered the employ of T. F. Meagher, a well known ranchman of that place. His employer vouches for the statement that Mr. Ramsey was the most expert cowboy, not only in his employ, but in that part of the territory and that his courage, whether in the mastery of steers, bronchos, or "bad men," was equal to his skill with the lariat.

After a number of years of this exciting and profitable life he obtained a position with the Patterson Mercantile Company and in 1903 became credit man of the Madden Hardware Company. While Mr. Ramsey was enrolled in the ranks of the cowboy fraternity he was detailed by the local

authorities to act as peace officer in the capture of noted criminals and in the general suppression of outlaws. This experience, combined with his business training and his activity as a Democrat, marked him as a strong candidate for any municipal or county office. The first public position to which he was elected in 1895 was street commissioner of the city of Muskogee and he was the only successful candidate on the Democratic ticket. In 1907 he was elected to his present position as sheriff of Muskogee county and was inducted into office with the other pioneer officers of the county and state.

Sheriff Ramsey has been twice married, first to Miss Emma Tolleson, deceased, by whom he had the following six children: William, Minnie, Adolphus, deceased; Eva; Edna, deceased, and Leona Ramsey. His second wife was formerly Miss Abbie Ramsey, a native of Springfield, Missouri, and the four children of this marriage are: Barnett; John W.; Arnold; and Eliza Ramsey. Mr. Ramsey's popularity as a business man and a public official is enhanced by his active connection with such standard fraternities as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

JUDGE HENRY GEORGE BAKER, a leading lawyer of Muskogee, formerly county judge in Ohio, and since he became a resident of what is now Oklahoma, a prominent figure in the founding and development of its oil interests, is altogether a man of note in the progress of the new state. With his associates, he was the first to discover oil in paying quantities in the Creek Nation of the Indian territory, and is now a director of the Muskogee Oil Refining Company and president of two large railroads now in course of construction—the Muskogee and Texas and the St. Louis and Oklahoma Southern. He is an officer and director in many other developing enterprises of the city and the state, and, in connection with his railroad interests, is also the founder and promoter of not a few towns. In short, his legal knowledge has been combined with his business and executive ability in a variety of large enterprises whose development are forming a part of the progress of eastern Oklahoma.

Henry G. Baker was born in New Cleveland, Putnam county, Ohio, on the 27th of February, 1858, son of Henry G. and Ben-

nah (Van Alstine) Baker, his father being a well known merchant. His maternal grandfather was a builder and supervising architect of New York state, of substantial standing in his profession. The early education of Henry G. Baker was obtained in the public schools of Defiance, Ohio, and prior to taking up his law studies he graduated from the high school of that place. Soon afterward he commenced his professional tutelage under Hon. W. D. Hill, representative in Congress, and on the 5th of January, 1881, was admitted to the bar by examination in the supreme court of Ohio, sitting at Columbus.

Judge Baker commenced the practice of his profession at Defiance, Ohio, in association with his preceptor, Mr. Hill; with whom he remained in partnership until 1902, except for three years when he was located at Austin, Texas. The later portion of his practice at Defiance was conducted under the firm names of Hill and Baker and Baker and Phelps, and he also served as judge of the Defiance county court and in minor official positions. While a resident of that city he served as a member of the Ohio state board connected with the World's Columbian Exposition, being appointed by Governor Campbell chairman of its education committee. Coming up to Muskogee, Judge Baker has practiced under the firm name of Baker and Pursel, but, as stated, has given the bulk of his attention to the development of oil and railroad enterprises. He is married to an Ohio lady, formerly Miss Adelaide Cober, of Toledo. By a former marriage he has a daughter, now Mrs. F. D. Segar, of Muskogee. The Judge is a member of the Town and Country Club, the Elks and other well known organizations.

September 10, 1908, Judge Baker was appointed by Governor Haskell judge of the criminal court of appeals, the criminal branch of the supreme court. His opinions rendered from that bench have a special significance and importance arising from the fact that the judicial history of the state of Oklahoma is just beginning, and that the decisions of the present courts will be the precedents for many years to come. It is fortunate that so capable a representative of the bar should have been summoned to this position.

CAPTAIN GEORGE B. HESTER. The late Captain George Benjamin Hester, husband

of Mrs. G. B. Hester who for so many years has been one of the most prominent Methodist missionaries of the southwest, was a brave and useful character and a power for good in all the country now included in eastern Oklahoma. He was a native of North Carolina, born March 26, 1832, and at an early day (1855) located as a merchant at Tishomingo (now Johnston county), then the capital of the Chickasaw nation. His business with the Indians brought him in close relations with both their political and social affairs, and his influence as a man of honor and fair dealing left a deep impression on them. As a man of affairs his advice was often sought and freely and unaffectedly given, his influence being ever for peace and progress and tending to smooth the way for the advent of white settlers and the new and better order. He married Miss Elizabeth Fulton, then a missionary in the Indian country and a daughter of Rev. D. T. Fulton, a Methodist divine, who, in the midst of her widespread missionary work proved ever a most devoted wife and mother. Their children were as follows: Fannie Fern, Mrs. J. W. Perry, of Denison, Texas, now deceased; Daisy Dean, wife of Hon. Robert L. Owen, senator from Oklahoma, and Robert Lee Hester, who died at the age of five years. At the breaking out of the Civil war the family moved from Tishomingo to Boggy Depot, Indian Territory, which was a supply station for the government and at which point he for a time continued his mercantile operations. Later, however, he enlisted in the Confederate service, being commissioned captain in a regiment commanded by Colonel Fulson. As such, he saw much active military service until the conclusion of the war. He then returned to Boggy Depot, where he continued to reside until his death, March 11, 1897.

Mrs. George Benjamin Hester, now a resident of Muskogee, Oklahoma, is, as stated, a daughter of Rev. D. T. Fulton, a Methodist clergyman. He was a Virginian, and long engaged in missionary work among the Cherokee Indians while their home was in the state of Georgia, until their removal to the Indian territory. In 1870 he went to Texas, where he died six months later. The early education of his daughter, Elizabeth, was largely conducted through his tender but thorough tutelage. Mrs. Hester completed her preparatory education at the

Southern Masonic Female College, at Covington, Georgia, from which she was graduated with the class of 1856. She taught in that institution for a time before accepting her call to the missionary field of the Indian Territory, with a special assignment to the Chickasha schools at Tishomingo. The journey to her destination was slow, irksome and fraught with continual difficulties and dangers. The ox-teams crept through bogs, timber and untracked land; the steamboats became marooned on sand-bars, and the stage coaches were attacked by bandits or threatened by wild beasts. But through it all the tenderly nurtured and cultured young lady finally arrived at the place of the "ringing bells," which is the interpretation of the Indian name Tishomingo.

Mrs. Hester was a mission teacher at that point for three years, and during this period of her life married Captain Hester. At the outbreak of the Civil war she removed with her husband to Boggy Depot, where he continued as merchant and a soldier of the Confederacy until his death in 1897. Their home was ever a center of sociability, hospitality and elevating influence, and during the progress of the war Mrs. Hester extended her good offices to soldiers and officers of both armies. Colonel Levering, a Union officer now residing at Dayton, Ohio, is one whom she remembers as having entertained with hospitable impartiality. After the death of her husband Mrs. Hester remained at Boggy Depot for four years, engaged in missionary work, when she removed to Muskogee in the interests of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, being still active in that field, which is under the general supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church South conference of Oklahoma. She was treasurer of the Home Missions of Indian Territory for eighteen years, and holds the same position for the territory now covered by the new state, being also president of the Woman's Foreign Missionary work of Oklahoma. She is an ardent worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Associated Charities of Muskogee, and in memory of her husband's brave service for the lost cause is identified with the Daughters of the Confederacy attached to the General Forrest Chapter of Oklahoma.

When Mrs. Hester came to Oklahoma she found witchcraft very prevalent and knew of a number being killed and accused

of being witches, but the work of the missionary paved the way for civilization. Mrs. Hester has been interested in the prisons, and holds services every Sunday. She buys Bibles and gives them to the prisoners and has interceded for boys in prison. With a noble character she is devoting her time to charity, education and missionary work.

SAMUEL BENTON CALLAHAN. The life of Samuel B. Callahan, one of the honored and leading pioneers of Muskogee, presents a record of varied and broad usefulness which could be equalled by few residents in this part of the state. The Creek and Seminole nations were especially indebted to him for their progress in education and other evidences of an advanced civilization. Born in Mobile, Alabama, January 26, 1833, Captain Callahan is a son of James Oliver and Amanda (Doyle) Callahan. Through the paternal and maternal branches of the family tree he enjoys the advantages of both Irish and Scotch ancestry and of both northern and southern blood. His father was a well known shipbuilder, and a native of Pennsylvania, while his mother represents an old Alabama family. She is a quarter-blood Creek and came here in an early day with the Creeks and Cherokees. She died at the age of eighty-seven years, and was noted for her benevolence, especially her goodness to the sick.

The early education of Samuel B. Callahan was obtained in the public schools of Sulphur Springs, Hopkins county, Texas, and McKenzie College of Cloutsville, Texas, and he early engaged in the newspaper business. After leaving school in 1856, for some time Mr. Callahan edited the Sulphur Springs Gazette and in 1858, half a century ago, came into the Indian country and settled on a cattle ranch during the stirring days of the open range. His headquarters were at Okmulgee but his operations extended over a wide territory. In 1861 he left the ranch for the front, enlisting in the First Creek Regiment of the Confederate army, nearly all of his comrades being full blooded Indians of that tribe. He had become so popular with them that he was commissioned first lieutenant of his company and was promoted during the first year to adjutant of his regiment. After the first year of the war he re-enlisted as a member of a volunteer regiment and in the second

year assisted in the reorganization of the command and went to the front as captain of Company K, First Creek Regiment, the regiment retaining its identity to the last. After another year of active military service, in 1863, he left the army to represent the Creek and Seminole Indians in the Confederate congress. In that capacity he went to Richmond, Virginia, and there served as a Confederate congressman until two weeks before the surrender of Lee and his army.

Returning then to Texas and to his family, Mr. Callahan commenced civil life anew as a merchant. In 1865 he was again drawn to the Indian country and located in the vicinity of Muskogee, taking up land and there becoming a farmer and stock raiser. He was not long allowed to devote himself entirely to his private affairs for in 1868 he was chosen by his Indian friends as clerk of the territorial senate of the Creek legislature, continuing in that position for four years with his residence at Okmulgee, then the capitol of the nation. Later he was chosen clerk of the Creek supreme court and in 1896 as tribal delegate to Washington to confer with President Cleveland. In 1901 he was advanced to the highest position of honor which can be accorded to a one-eighth Creek Indian in the Creek Nation—that of justice of the supreme court of the nation. In addition to these public honors he has also held the superintendency of the intermediate boarding schools of the Creek Nation at Wealaka and also served as secretary to Samuel Checote and Ispasheche, both chiefs of the Creek Nation.

In 1857 Mr. Callahan wedded Miss Sarah Elizabeth Thornberg, of Sulphur Springs, Texas, and the following children were born to them: Josephine, now Mrs. H. B. Spaulding of Muskogee; Dr. James Owen, a practicing physician of that place; Jane Evylin, who became Mrs. R. W. Shaw of Wagner, Oklahoma; Samuel B., Jr., a merchant of Morse, Oklahoma; Sophia Alice, deceased; Emma Price, who married L. A. Adair, of Muskogee; Dr. Walter McKenzie Callahan, engaged in the practice of medicine in Owyhee, Nevada; and Edwin Thornberg Callahan, deceased.

ROBERT PATILLA DEGRAFFENRIED is a leading member of the Muskogee bar and for many years has been prominent in the local affairs of the place. He is a native of Greene county, Alabama, born December



S. B. Callahan

1, 1859, son of John F. and Ann Eliza (Kennedy) deGraffenried. The paternal ancestors of the family were in direct line from Baron deGraffenried, a well known member of the Dutch nobility while the maternal forefathers were of mixed Scotch and Irish stock. Until the breaking out of the Civil war his father was a prosperous southern planter and a representative of an old South Carolina family. Not only was he a son of one of the states most loyal to the southern cause but attended West Point Military Academy and it was therefore natural that he should be among the earliest to join the ranks of the Confederate Army. He served throughout the period of the Civil war with fidelity and distinction.

Robert P. deGraffenried received his early education in the schools of his home and afterward entered the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi at Starkville, from which he was graduated in 1885 with the degree of B. S. He then studied law under Hon. Thomas Turner of Mount Sterling, Kentucky, subsequently pursuing a summer course in the law department of the University of Virginia. He was admitted to the bar in 1887 and soon afterward removed to Granbury, Texas, where he associated himself in practice with B. M. Estes, as a member of the firm of Estes and deGraffenried. This connection continued until 1889, when he became a resident of Quanah, Texas, afterwards being elected district attorney for the forty-sixth judicial district of that state. At the conclusion of his official term he came to Muskogee and became partner with Hon. Charles A. Cook in the firm of Cook and deGraffenried. Since becoming a resident of Muskogee Mr. deGraffenried has been honored in various public ways both in connection with the civic and judicial services. For some time he served as a member of the common council of the city of Muskogee and for ten years was a member of the local board of education, being for a portion of that time its chairman. He also received the nomination for the office of district judge at the instance of the Democratic party but failed of an election because of the pronounced minority of his party. His wife was formerly Miss Bessie Lacy, daughter of D. B. Lacy, of Owensville, Kentucky, and their three children are: Jovett Lacy, Arthur M., and Mary deGraffenried.

ALEXANDER ANGUS DAVIDSON, a well known lawyer of Muskogee, was for years one of the most popular masters of chancery in the territory and was also prominently identified with the affairs of the Cherokee Nation during the working of the Dawes Commission which accomplished so much toward establishing the legal status of the Five Civilized Tribes. A single glance at the name indicates the honorable and ancient Scottish origin of Alexander Angus Davidson—in fact both sides of his family were pure Scotch as far back as historic records are in existence. Mr. Davidson himself was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, January 20, 1866, and is a son of Alexander and Susan (Angus) Davidson. Until he was sixteen years of age he attended the public schools of his native city and was then apprenticed to William Sinclair, a manufacturing chemist of Aberdeen. His five years of service in this line made him thorough master of all branches of the drug business and when twenty-two years of age he came direct to Chicago. He did not apply himself, however, to the line with which he was so familiar but accepted a place as a farm hand near the town of Manteno, Kankakee county, Illinois. This work proved rather distasteful and his knowledge of drugs and medicine enabled him to secure a position in the Eastern Illinois Hospital for the Insane, at Kankakee, not far from the scene of his farm labors. He assumed his new duties in 1889 and remained with that institution for two years. In the meantime he had made considerable progress in the study of medicine but decided after all to adopt the legal profession. After studying for some time himself he became a regular student at the old Union College of Law, Chicago, continuing there for one year, or until it was merged into the Northwestern University, and he afterward continued his course at the Kent College of Law, from which he was graduated in 1893, with the degree of LL. B.

During the year of his graduation he located for practice at Kankakee, associating himself with A. L. Granger, under the firm name of Granger and Davidson and continued in this connection for the following five years. Three years of private practice followed and in 1901 he received an appointment in connection with the legal branch of the department of the interior and in that capacity accompanied the Dawes Commission to Muskogee, Indian Territory. He himself was assigned to service in the Cherokee Nation, being located at Tahlequah until 1904 when he

received the appointment of master of chancery for the northern judicial district of the Federal court for the Indian Territory. He thus served until 1907 when he assumed a similar position in the western district of the court and filled that with credit, with his office at Muskogee, until Oklahoma became a state. With the realization of statehood Mr. Davidson returned to private practice associating himself with Charles W. Bliss in the formation of the law firm of Bliss and Davidson. Besides conducting a large and growing practice he is a director in the First National Bank of Muskogee and widely participates in all public enterprises which promote the general welfare of the county. On November 17, 1896, Mr. Davidson married Miss Alexis Wallwork, of Kankakee, Illinois, and their three children are: Ruth, Mary T. and Angus A. Davidson.

MASTERTON PEYTON. A leading member of the Oklahoma bar, engaged in practice at Muskogee, Masterson Peyton is also a participant in the founding of the commonwealth, and is making material additions to the honorable genealogy of the family, whose deeds are noteworthy in the history of England and the southern states of America. He is a Kentuckian, born at Peyton's Well, Lincoln county, on the 8th of October, 1858, and is descended from the family which first occupied Peyton Manor, Suffolkshire, in the eleventh century, and afterward became so prominent in the history of the eastern counties of England. Its founder was William de Malet, a Norman baron who accompanied William the Conqueror to England and served as sheriff of Yorkshire during the third year of the reign of William I. As a reward for his military services he obtained from the crown grants of sundry lordships and manors, among which was Sibton and Peyton Hall. "The knightly family of Peyton flowed out of the same male stock," says Camden, the genealogical authority, "whence the Uffords, earls of Suffolk, descended; albeit they assumed the surname of Peyton, according to the usage of that age, from their manor of Peyton Hall, in Boxford, in the county of Suffolk."

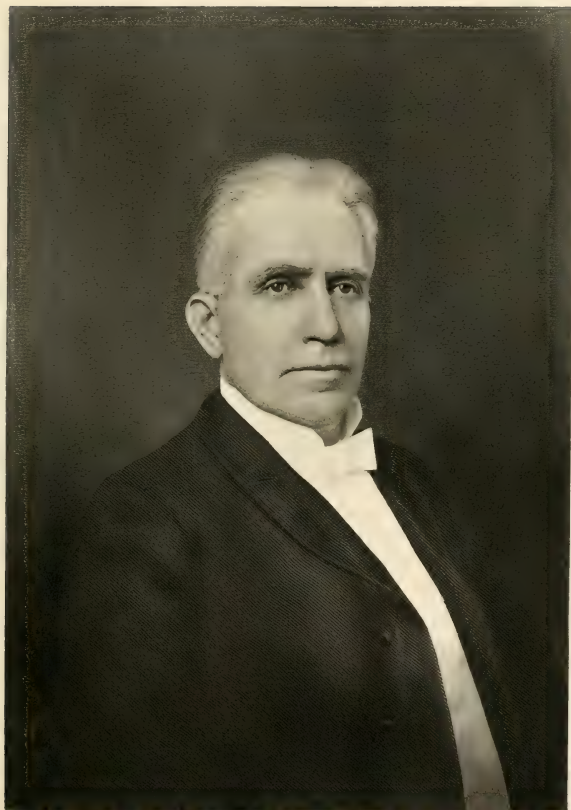
The first recorded member of the family by the name of Peyton was Reginald de Peyton, second son of Walter, lord of Sibton, younger brother of Baron de Malet mentioned above. This Reginald de Peyton, lord of Peyton Hall, was an officer in the

household of the Earl of Norfolk, and ancestor of that independent ancestor who refused aid to Henry III. during the war of 1258-65, in which the barons of England opposed their monarch in defense of popular rights. It is recorded that the king sent the following message to this Earl of Norfolk: "I will send reapers and reap your fields for you." Whereupon, the earl replied to royalty: "And I will send you back the heads of your reapers." From this ancient and goodly stock is descended Sir Thomas Peyton, who was a member of the English parliament for Dunwich in 1551; as well as Thomas Peyton, Esq., described in the records of Lincoln's Inn, London, as "late of Royston in the Co. of Cambridge, gentleman;" and that more famous Thomas Peyton, author of "The Glasse of Time," a poem published in 1620, from which Milton so generously drew for his "Paradise Lost." The famous author was born at Royston, county of Cambridge, in 1595, and was therefore only twenty-five years of age at the time of the appearance of "The Glasse of Time."

Though one of the leading land holders in Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, Norfolk and Huntingdon, or the Eastern counties, from the Conquest to the death of Charles I, the younger sons of the Peyton family, who were not bound to the estates, were of such active, adventurous and fearless spirit that they took service not only in the British army and navy, whose annals are illustrated by their exploits, but under various foreign princes. They served in the wars of Gascony (in the reign of Edward II) and in Flanders, and one of them achieved such military renown by his skill as a leader at the battle of Poitiers that, about 1356, he was created Earl of Suffolk and Knight of the Garter. In his last will, among other bequests, he leaves to his son William, "the sword wherewith the King girt him when he created him Earl; and also his bed with the eagle entire; and his summer vestment powdered with Leopards."

The military spirit of the family descended to the American forefathers of Masterson Peyton, whose great-grandfather was General Henry Peyton, of Revolutionary fame. He is also a kinsman of Hon. Bailey Peyton, in Congress six terms from Tennessee.

The son of Matthew Speed and Zuritha Peyton, Masterson Peyton received the liberal education which would naturally be enjoyed by the scion of a prosperous and intelligent Kentucky gentleman extensively en-



Masterson Peyton

gaged in farming and stock-raising. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Lincoln county and at Christian College, not far from his home. He then pursued a thorough course in the Kentucky University, from which he graduated in 1878, and two years later finished his studies at the Louisville Law School. Mr. Peyton had determined upon his professional career when he was only sixteen years of age and bent all his energies toward thoroughly preparing himself for it. While pursuing his literary courses in college, and even in the lower schools, he evinced unusual readiness as a debater on historical and political questions and showed especial fondness for historical and Biblical studies. Soon after his graduation from the Louisville Law School, in 1880, Mr. Peyton commenced the practice of his profession at Stanford, Kentucky, and after eight years of laudable work located at Knoxville, Tennessee, where he formed a partnership with Hon. Henry H. Ingersoll, ex-judge of the state supreme court. This association obtained until he located at Muskogee, Oklahoma, in the latter part of 1904. He is now senior member of the firm of Peyton and Mason, one of the leading legal combinations of the county specializing in the practice of corporation law. With the substantial progress of his law practice, Mr. Peyton has become a leader in Democratic and public affairs. He served as a delegate to the separate state constitutional convention held at Muskogee, serving as a member of the judiciary committee and the committee on constitution, and both on the floor of the convention and in committee sessions was promptly outspoken in support of wise economy and statesmanlike Democracy. In the campaign of 1908 he was delegated by the Muskogee Democratic Club to extend its welcome to the party leader on his return from Europe during his great reception in New York City. Although his public and legal responsibilities have left him little time for outside interests, Mr. Peyton attained the rank of chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias, while residing at Knoxville, and still is deeply concerned in the good of the order. His religious affiliations are with the First Presbyterian church of Muskogee.

Mr. Peyton was married on the 12th of February, 1896, at Louisville, Kentucky, to Miss Sara Hinkle, one of the most beautiful women in Kentucky, and their two unusually intellectual children are: Mary Randolph Peyton, born August 9, 1897, and Virginia

Clay Peyton, born August 31, 1899. Mr. Peyton carries the affection and generosity of the household into the world beyond, these domestic traits being there transformed into a broad charity and liberality in his dealings both with individuals and social and economic problems. He is a Democrat, in the highest and broadest sense, whether in politics or religion, although believing that he can best advance his principles by remaining in connection with such historic organizations of his faith as the Presbyterian church and the Democratic party. He is particularly concerned in the development of the strongest type of young manhood, believing that every citizen of valuable experience and earnest thought should consider it a public duty not only to set a moral example, but do all in his power as a moral teacher.

PERCIVAL ADAMS, a well known member of the bar of Muskogee, is a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, born April 30, 1859, being a son of Rev. William and Mary Ann (Percival) Adams. Like the majority of sons of typical Scotch parents in comfortable circumstances he received a thorough education in both the elementary and higher branches. The preliminary courses were mastered under the tutelage of private instructors and also in the public schools of Edinburgh. He then entered the university of that city from which he was graduated in 1883 with the degrees of A. M. and LL. B. and also secured the honor of admission as a solicitor before the supreme courts of Scotland.

Coming to America in 1883 Mr. Adams commenced the practice of his profession at Hamilton, Ontario, and was thus engaged for about a year when he removed to New York City, being admitted to the state bar in 1885. Not long afterward he came west and located at El Paso, Texas, where he not only practiced his profession but became interested in various mining enterprises of Arizona and old Mexico and for six years continued to engage in these activities. In 1891 he secured admission to the bar of Mexico, residing in the capital for some time and then returning to the United States. He first located at St. Louis, Missouri, continuing there in practice until 1904 when he came to Muskogee, Oklahoma, as the legal representative of certain St. Louis capitalists and his investigations in this capacity so convinced him of the bright future of the country that he determined to become a permanent resident. Mr. Adams was mar-

ried to Miss Elizabeth Winfield, at Tucson, Arizona, his wife being a daughter of Captain William Winfield, a retired officer of the English army. They have one child—Harrison Winfield Adams. Mr. Adams is well versed in the Mexican law, and speaking Spanish fluently, is frequently called on for opinions on Mexican mining laws by people in the United States who own mining interests in Mexico.

WILLIAM T. TILLY, M. D., of Muskogee, is one of the younger and progressive members of his profession who has turned his attention to surgery. A native of Madisonville, Monroe county, Tennessee, he was born April 17, 1864, and is a son of James L. and Sarah (McAfee) Tilly. He comes of a prominent southern family established in this country by English and Irish ancestors. The father was a native of Tennessee, both a merchant and a farmer, and his mother was a Georgia lady.

The early education of Dr. Tilly was obtained in the district schools of Monroe county, Tennessee, and as he was a farmer's son living in a sparsely settled district he was obliged to cover ten miles daily going to and from school. From the district school he passed to Brown Hill Academy, and then, after engaging in farming and following other avocations for several years, the Doctor determined to take a regular professional course and for that purpose was matriculated at the Louisville Medical College from which he graduated in 1894 with the degree of M. D. He also obtained an honorary diploma from the faculty for marked excellence in physical diagnosis, clinical medicine, obstetrics and diseases of women. It should be added that his professional education was further perfected after he had commenced practice by thorough post graduate courses at the Chicago Policlinic and at the New York Polyclinic, three specialties being covered in the former institution and one in the latter. Dr. Tilly commenced practice at Thompson, Polk county, Tennessee, in 1894, afterward removing to Mineral Bluff, Fannin county, Georgia, where he remained for two years previous to his coming to Indian Territory.

His first location in this country was at Prior Creek, where he remained until 1907 when he became a resident of Muskogee. At this point he has not only established a substantial private practice but has been honored with many public offices of a professional nature. In April, 1907, he was appointed by

Governor Haskell to membership on the Oklahoma state board of health and served as president of the board until August, 1908, when he resigned to accept the gubernatorial appointment of president of the board of medical examiners. He is also medical director of the Union Life and Trust Company of Muskogee. Politically he is an ardent and faithful Democrat and during the first campaign of the new state served as a member of the state central committee from Mayes county. He is a Mason in high standing being a Mystic Shriner and also belongs to the order of the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. Married to Miss Alice E. Hall, of Ducktown, Tennessee, daughter of Captain Jonathan Hall, the Doctor is the father of Ethel E., Cecil H. and Oliver J. Tilly.

J. FENTRESS WISDOM, prominently identified with the Wisdom Real Estate and Investment Company, having also large personal interests in property at Muskogee, has been a leading factor in the development of the locality for many years. He is a son of Colonel Dew Moore and Annie (Terry) Wisdom, and was born at Jackson, Tennessee, on the 6th of February, 1875. The late Colonel Wisdom was one of the bravest and most prominent men of the southwest, and full details of his noteworthy career as soldier, journalist, legislator, Indian agent and lawyer, are given in a biography following this. J. Fentress Wisdom spent his early boyhood in the city of Jackson, Tennessee, obtaining his education in the public schools of that place and Fort Smith, Arkansas. He entered business life as an expert connected with the hardwood lumber business of Cummings Brothers, of the latter place, and first resided at Muskogee in 1885-7. Then spending five years at Fort Smith, in 1892 he resumed his residence at Muskogee which has been continuous since, with the exception of a short time during which he studied law at the Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee. Soon after locating at Muskogee he accepted a position as bookkeeper at the First National Bank of that city, and in 1893 was honored with the appointment of chief clerk of the Union Indian Agency, which he acceptably retained until 1895. In 1906-7 he acted as business manager of the *Muskogee Phoenix*, having previously been the associate editor of the *Ardmoreite*, a brisk paper published at Ardmore, but throughout all his various activities he has kept one object in mind—that of

judiciously investing in the realty of the city which he has made his home. Active in both a political and a public sense, he has never sought personal preferment but has often advanced the interests of his friends. He is a life member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; is social and fraternal by instinct, as well as in fact, and his broad and cultured tastes are well embodied in a choice and extensive private library.

COLONEL DEW MOORE WISDOM, who died at his home in Muskogee, November 5, 1905, was one of the bravest, most versatile and thoroughly admirable men who was ever identified with the history of Indian Territory or the southwest. A deep classical scholar; a dashing, brave, thoroughly competent and always dependable soldier; a leading journalist of two states; and during the later years of his life government agent of the Five Nations and mayor of Muskogee—the statement is self-evident that the deceased impersonated the best spirit and abilities of the regenerated South. He was a native of Medon, Madison county, Tennessee, where he was born on the 3d of February, 1836, his parents being William S. and Jane (Anderson) Wisdom, both of whom are deceased. His father was born in Rockingham county, North Carolina, in the year 1796, and when Dew was only a few months old he moved to McNairy county, Tennessee, where the boy was reared and obtained his early education. During his youth he resided chiefly at Purdy, and after exhausting his home advantages entered the literary department of the Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, from which he graduated in 1857. From an early age he had been a close student of Latin, and his college course made him remarkably proficient not only in that language, but in Greek and French. The young man also pursued a course in the law school of the Cumberland University, and at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war was engaged in the practice of his profession at Purdy.

At the beginning of hostilities, Colonel Wisdom was chosen a member of the Constitutional convention, without opposition; but the convention was never called, being defeated by popular vote. He joined Company F, Thirteenth Tennessee Regiment of Volunteer Infantry of the Confederate army, and was elected first lieutenant of that command under Captain John V. Wright, and when his superior was promoted to the colonelcy Lieutenant

Wisdom became captain by the unanimous vote of his comrades. Under his command the company participated in the battles of Belmont and Shiloh, and he was twice severely wounded in the first named engagement. Later he served in the cavalry service under Generals Rowdy and Forrest. It was under the latter great leader, popularly known as the "Wizard of the Saddle," that Colonel Wisdom participated in many engagements and brilliant campaigns for a period covering nearly three years—during most of the time as colonel of a regiment. At the battle of Harrisburg he was again wounded, and by the timely arrival of his command he saved the day at Brice's Cross Roads. Colonel Wisdom led the Tennessee troops at the storming of Fort Pillow, and was in many other engagements in which he evinced remarkable qualities of bravery and military tactics. His breadth and independence of character were forcibly evinced when he refused to enforce the Confederate conscript law designed to enforce military service upon all of legal ages, irrespective of their beliefs. At the conclusion of the war, he located at Iuka, Mississippi, having been married in 1862 to Miss Annie Terry, daughter of Wiley B. and Mary (Gooche) Terry. Three sons and a daughter were born to this union, as follows: Lucile, now Mrs. Eberle, of Muskogee; William D., J. Fentress, and Terry Wisdom.

While a resident of Mississippi, Colonel Wisdom served for one term in the state senate, but upon his removal to Jackson, Tennessee, entered upon a career of twelve years in the field of journalism. During this period he was the owner and editor of the *Tribune*, a leading Democratic journal which consolidated with the *Jackson Sun*. In 1878 he was appointed clerk to the master in chancery of Madison county, holding this position for two successive terms of six years each. In 1882 upon his removal to Fort Smith, Arkansas, he re-entered journalism as part owner of the *Fort Smith Herald*, of which he was the political editor, in which capacity he came into prominence as one of the most stalwart Democrats in the state. His coming to Muskogee was for the purpose of assuming the chief clerkship of the Union Indian Agency, whose jurisdiction extended over the Five Nations, and in 1893-9 he served as Indian Agent. In the latter office he made a national reputation for independence, honesty and able administration, but resigned on May 3, 1900, because

of the change in administration. The succeeding few years remaining to him were passed in the practice of the law, which was largely devoted to legal matters connected with the Indian Agency with which he was so familiar. To the last he was a straight-forward, brave, manly and able gentleman and lawyer, who was widely popular, but never stooped to questionable means to gain public favor or the plaudits of the people.

DeROOS BAILEY. A leading lawyer of Muskogee, senior member of the firm of Bailey and Kistler, DeRoos Bailey is of fine southern family and English Scotch-Irish stock, which is a sufficient genealogical explanation for his perseverance, his pluck, his keenness, his versatility and substantial ability, with all those other traits by which a man wrests an enviable and an honorable reputation from untoward circumstances by force of will and eminent aptitude. He was born in Carroll county, Arkansas, on the 27th of May, 1857, and is a son of William Wilson and Harriet (Wasson) Bailey, his father being a Tennessee farmer, the American origin of whose family is traced to the Old Dominion; thence the extensions of the branch to which Mr. Bailey is attached was to North Carolina and Tennessee, with still later offshoots into Arkansas and Oklahoma. The paternal ancestry in the Old World was English and the maternal, Scotch-Irish.

The early education of DeRoos Bailey was obtained in the public schools of his native Arkansas county and at Belle Fonte Academy. Although entirely self-educated in the law, pursuing his studies at night and during odd moments, while laboring under the stress of self-supporting employments, he was still enabled to pass a most creditable examination for admission to the bar, at the age of twenty-five. Soon after this eagerly anticipated event, in 1882, Mr. Bailey commenced the practice of his profession at Harrison, Boone county, Arkansas, and made so favorable an impression by his mental energy and private successes that he eventually served for two terms as district, or prosecuting attorney. Later, he removed to Yellville, Marion county, same state, where he remained for about five years and then returned to Harrison, subsequently also practicing a year at Little Rock. In 1897 he made another move to Muskogee, Indian Territory, and after practicing there for some time as a member of the firm of Marcum, Bailey and Owen, located at Wagoner. In

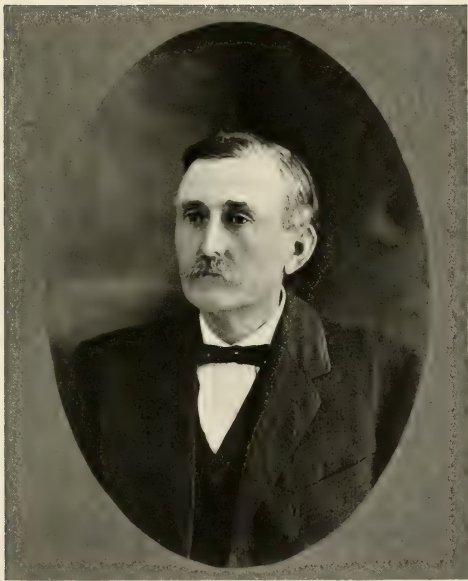
1900 he again located at Harrison, Arkansas, and in 1902 resumed practice at Muskogee, as a member of the firm of Bailey and Owen, his associate being Thomas H. Owen. Later, he formed the firm of Bailey and Kistler, a strong co-partnership of present prosperity and greater promise.

Personally, Mr. Bailey is not only a leading lawyer but a prominent Democrat, being an active member of the executive committee of the state organization. He has been twice married—his first wife being Miss Lillian McDowell, of Yellville, Arkansas, by whom he had one child, Lillian Lucile Bailey. His present wife was Miss Berdena Atkins, of Springfield, Missouri, by whom he has had two children—Esther and Paul Atkins Bailey.

JOHN FRANKLIN GAMBILL, county superintendent of public instruction of Muskogee county, is a Kentuckian, born in Johnson county, January 2, 1875. He is a son of Calvin A. and Katherine C. (Gamble) Gambill, his father being also a Kentuckian by birth of an old English family, and his mother, of Scotch and Irish extraction.

The early education of John F. was obtained in the schools of Preston, Pratt county, Kansas, and was completed at the Central Normal College of Kansas, located at Great Bend, from which he graduated in 1898, with the degrees of A. B. and B. S. Mr. Gambill began his career as an educator in what is Woods county, Oklahoma, having first come into the Indian country with his father, in 1893, with the opening of the Cherokee strip. Being then a lad of eighteen years he was, of course, too young to become a full-fledged "boomer" but the strength of the impression made upon him by the free, vigorous and promising country remained after he had completed his education in Kansas, and it was impossible for him to do otherwise than to gravitate thither. After teaching in the public schools of what is now Woods county for some time, before finishing his normal course, Mr. Gambill received the appointment of superintendent of schools at Hunnewell, Kansas, and after his graduation from the Central Normal College of Kansas he returned to the Indian Territory, and in 1903 located at Haskell, Muskogee county, as superintendent of its graded and high schools.

With the attainment of statehood and the organization of the Republican primaries, Mr. Gambill received the nomination of county superintendent of schools, and was elected and is still serving as the first incumbent of that



de Roos Bailey

office. He has brought them to a fine standard of efficiency, and is recognized as one of the most popular as well as able superintendents of the state. His fraternal relations are with the I. O. O. F. and the Modern Woodmen. His paternal love and domestic affections are centered in his three children—Ledah, Katherin and Wanda Gambill—whose mother (formerly Miss Myrtle Elam, daughter of H. A. Elam, of Blackwell, Oklahoma) is deceased.

HON. ROBERT SMITH. A typical and enterprising western man, Robert Smith of Muskogee, had already obtained a substantial reputation as a business and public man before he became a citizen of Oklahoma, having before coming here served three terms in the Wyoming legislature. Although he settled in this locality as chief clerk of the Lease Division of the Indian agency his business talents have led him away from executive work and induced him to profitably engage in business as a lessee of productive oil and gas lands in the former Creek and Cherokee Nations. He is a thrifty, honest and able Scotchman, born in Aberdeen, May 1, 1848, son of Robert and Barbara (Abercromby) Smith, his father being long engaged as manager of the famous estate of the Earl of Fife.

Mr. Smith was educated in various schools in and near Aberdeen, Scotland, being a student for five years at Fordyce Academy, Banffshire. Soon after his graduation from the latter institution he became an employee of the shipping house of Hutchison and Brown, of Glasgow, who were leading vessel owners and operators of Scotland. After one year of service the youth became cashier of their large business and so remained until the dissolution of the firm in 1869 removing in that year to London as corresponding clerk for Charles Price and Company, refiners and importers of oil. He remained with that firm until 1873 when he emigrated to America, passing through Chicago then in the midst of its historic rebuilding, going to Evanston, Wyoming. He there secured the position of cashier and bookkeeper of the Rocky Mountain Iron Company and remained thus employed for three years when in 1876 he was engaged by Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon to manage their interests in the Union Pacific Coal Company at Salt Lake City. He took advantage of this position to purchase stock in the silver mines of Utah and to engage in other profitable mining operations, returning

to Green River, Wyoming, in 1878 and there establishing himself as a merchant. Becoming interested in the newspaper business he next purchased the *Sweet Water Gazette*, a progressive local newspaper of the place and continued there for some time as its publisher. He then removed the plant to Rock Springs, and changed the name of his publication to the *Rock Springs Miner*. His journalistic ventures brought him prominently before the people of his district and eventually resulted in sending him to the Wyoming legislature where he served for three terms in both its upper and lower houses.

In 1903, soon after the conclusion of his legislative services, he received the federal appointment from the interior department of chief clerk of the Lease Division of the Indian agency and in this capacity became a resident of Muskogee. At that time the oil fields of the locality were in their first development and Mr. Smith saw such promise in them that he abandoned all other prospects and interests to invest in them at an early stage and for several years past he has devoted his entire time to the purchase and selling of oil and gas leases in the territory formerly embraced by the Creek and Cherokee Nations.

In 1879, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Georgiana Greig Kidd, the ceremony occurring in the city of Glasgow, Scotland. The name at once brings to mind pictures of the historic pirate and it is true that Mrs. Smith's family is directly descended from the famous Captain Kidd. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith: Robert Abercromby, a graduate of Rush Medical College and now a practicing physician of Chicago, and Georgiana Sanderson, who married George D. Rogers, of Muskogee.

WILLIAM B. BAINBRIDGE. As a member of the firm of Bennett, Urmston and Company, William Bowles Bainbridge, of Muskogee, is one of the most prominent marble dealers in Oklahoma. For about six years he has been engaged in the business which he so thoroughly mastered in his youth and early manhood, four years of that period being spent in Texas. As the other years of his long business career were passed as a commercial traveler, or salesman, he has enjoyed the best possible training to insure him an unusual success both as a promoter and a practical manager of the house with which he is connected. Its business, in fact, is so large that for a number of

years yards have been established at McAlester, Oklahoma, and recently at Muskogee.

Born in Tipton county, Tennessee, on the 5th of November, 1858, Mr. Bainbridge is a son of William B., Sr., and Jane Dean (Campbell) Bainbridge. The paternal ancestors, of English stock, settled in Maryland at an early colonial period, and the maternal forefathers were of Scotch origin. The boy received a public school education in the vicinity of his Tennessee home, and when about eighteen years of age entered commercial life as an employe in the sales department of the marble yards operated by the Clark Monumental Company, of Covington, Kentucky. In 1879, after filling that position for some three years, Mr. Bainbridge entered the ranks of the commercial travelers, in the employ of various houses covering sections of Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky. He concluded this phase of his business career by locating at Louisville in the last named state, where he established a piano and music house. His broad experience as a commercial salesman, however, had fitted him for a larger field, and his mind naturally reverted to the marble business. Mr. Bainbridge's next independent venture was to establish himself as a marble dealer in Texas, but as the promise of the northern country for a rapid and substantial growth appealed more strongly to him than the future of any section of the Lone Star state, in 1903 he located at McAlester, Indian Territory, as a member of the firm of Bennett, Urmston and Company, with yards (as stated) both at that point and at Muskogee. Mr. Bainbridge's wife was formerly Miss Queen V. Atkins, daughter of John W. Atkins, a resident of Paducah, Kentucky, and of old Virginian stock.

MICHAEL FRANK DUNLEAVY. A large land investor and a well known capitalist, Michael F. Dunleavy, of Muskogee, possesses the best characteristic traits of his Irish forefathers—keenness, versatility, humor, honesty and all other qualities which enter the character of the pleasing, substantial and honorable man. Born in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, on the 22d of February, 1863, he is also pledged by the very day of his nativity to be a lover of Washington and a patriot of the enthusiastic kind. He is a son of Owen and Eliza (Moriarty) Dunleavy, his father being a farmer and stock-raiser and a native of County Kerry, Ireland, and his mother was also a native of the Emerald Isle.

The boy received his education in the schools of his native Wisconsin city, but at

the age of twelve he left home and from that time to the present has been a self-supporting member of society. He has never admitted such a word as "laziness" into his vocabulary. Coming farther west, he located at Clear Lake, Cerro Gordo county, Iowa, where he learned the trade of cheese-making, but after engaging at that occupation for about two years became a farmer in Allamakee county. Still but fifteen years of age—a youth in years, but a man in temperament and accomplishment—during the first year of his venture on a rented farm he cleared \$2,777 from the sales of his wheat crop, and shortly afterward located in Jewell county, Kansas, where he invested his savings in farming and stock-raising. In 1890 he located south of Chandler, Indian Territory, where, soon after the opening of the Cherokee strip, he commenced his career as a ranchman, three years later obtaining possession of one hundred and sixty acres of land at Medford and residing there until 1899.

His enthusiastic attention was drawn to Muskogee as a coming center of commerce, trade and agriculture, and in 1900 he located at that point, one of his first acts being the purchase of fifteen acres of land within the corporate limits. The progress of the city has so conformed to his expectations that he has devoted much of his time to the improvement of his original tract and the purchase and sale of other town real estate, as well as to the equally profitable business of dealing in country property. Mr. Dunleavy is now the owner of fully three hundred farms in the state, which, with his position as a landed citizen and capitalist of Muskogee, places him in the class of the most substantial residents of Muskogee county. He is a supporter of the principles of the Democratic party.

DR. GEORGE ALLISON SMITHETT. A progressive physician and surgeon of Muskogee, was born at Louisville, Kentucky, August 14, 1876, son of William B. and Viola (Jones) Smithett. His father was a merchant and son of an English missionary and his mother was of pure English stock and traced her ancestry back to the Mayflower Pilgrims, various members of the family afterward migrating to the Empire state of which Mrs. William B. Smithett is a native.

Quite early in the boyhood of George A. the family removed to Canada and in the province of Ontario his first schooling was obtained, it being afterward continued at the



MICHAEL F. DUNLEAVY

city of Winnipeg, Manitoba. After completing a course at the Winnipeg College he was matriculated at Barnes University of St. Louis, Missouri, from which he was graduated in the class of 1906 and in that city commenced the practice of medicine. In the following year he removed to Muskogee, Oklahoma, where he still resides and practices. His wife was formerly Miss Lillian Neumeister and their son is William Melvine Smithett. Dr. Smithett is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

DR. DANIEL MOSCO RANDEL. A Muskogee physician not only of thorough professional education but of broad literary and business training, Dr. Daniel M. Randel is a native of Tennessee, born in Perry county, June 17, 1866. His parents were Harvey O. and Lucy A. (Dyer) Randel, his father being also a native of Tennessee of an old established family, originally English. On the maternal side the ancestry is pure Scotch. For many years the father was a successful merchant and business man and now resides at Davenport, Oklahoma.

The Doctor's early education was obtained in the public schools of Perry county and having passed through them he pursued a course at the Missouri State Normal School at Cape Girardeau, from which he was graduated in 1889 with the degree of A. B. Subsequently he attended the Queen City Business College at Quincy, Illinois. His matriculation as a medical student was at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis, and in 1890 he was graduated from that institution with the degree of M. D. Later he pursued a special course in ophthalmology under Drs. George Edwards and James Moore Ball, of Union City, Tennessee. His post graduate work in his professional specialty was pursued under Dr. Herman Knapp, head of the Ophthalmic Institute of New York City. Dr. Randel commenced practice at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1894, and has from the first confined himself to the treatment of the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. After nearly ten years of successful professional work in that line he came to the Indian country in 1903 and located at Muskogee where he has established a fine practice and continued to add to his high professional reputation. Besides conducting a large private practice he is officially connected with the Midland Valley Railroad and with the Oklahoma institution for the blind and deaf.

Dr. Randel was married to Miss Mamie Brown, of Rochester, Pennsylvania, and the two children born to them are Brown W. and Harvey O. Randel. The Doctor is a man of great energy and wide popularity, these two traits being illustrated by his membership in such clubs as the Town and Country and Wall-halla and from the fact that he is an enthusiastic and inveterate sportsman and hunter. His kennel of hunting dogs is one of the finest in this part of the state and on his private grounds he has a beautiful fishing lake which he not only patronizes himself but which is open to his numerous friends. Dr. Randel is also a golf enthusiast and to add to the activities already mentioned he devotes considerable time to the raising of fancy horses and blooded cattle.

CHARLES JOSEPH DUFFY, architect of Muskogee, in the county of that name, is well known for his professional work both in Florida and Oklahoma. Born in Wilmington, Delaware, on the 5th of July, 1872, he is a son of Patrick J. and Katherine (O'Brien) Duffy, his father being a native of the north of Ireland and the mother, of the state of Delaware. Mr. Duffy obtained his early education in the public schools of Wilmington and at St. Mary's College, Belmont, North Carolina, from which he was graduated as a student in the scientific course.

At the time of the graduation of Charles J. Duffy from college his father was conducting an extensive contracting business at Macon, Georgia, and the younger man was received into the firm as a member of P. J. Duffy and Son. In this connection he mastered the trade of a bricklayer and, with the dissolution of the partnership in 1893, he followed that vocation for some time in Atlanta and other large cities, being employed by the Remington Construction Company of New York City and M. T. Lewman and Company of Louisville. In 1904 he located in the city of Jacksonville, Florida, where he designed many of the buildings erected after the fire that devastated that city. On account of ill health, however, he was compelled to leave Jacksonville, and in 1908 opened an office at Muskogee as an architect and superintendent.

WILLIAM PAXTON ZACHEUS GERMAN, junior member of the law firm of Hutchings and German, of Muskogee, and a leading member of the local bar, is a native of Texas, born in Fannin county, February 28, 1877. His parents are James L. and Eliza (Paxton)

German, his father being an old-time Missouri farmer of an English family, while his mother's ancestors were Scotch-Irish. Mr. German's early education was obtained in the public schools of Whitewright, Texas, at a later date attending Grayson College, in the same town, and the State University at Austin. In 1891 he was graduated from the law school of the latter institution with the degree of LL. B. and in the same year was admitted to the practice of his profession at Whitewright as the partner of William S. Vernon under the firm name of Vernon and German. This connection continued until 1904 when he became a resident of Muskogee and became associated with the law firm of Hutchings and Murphy.

On January 1, 1906, he became a member of the firm then formed of Hutchings, Murphy and German and by the withdrawal of Mr. Murphy, January 1, 1909, the partnership assumed its present style. The senior member of the firm has a high reputation in this part of the state and the firm as a whole is among the progressive and reliable legal firms of Muskogee county. Although Mr. German is a remarkably busy man he always finds time to be sociable and naturally is an active fraternalist, having been for a number of years actively identified with the orders of Elks and Knights of Pythias. Mr. German was married to Miss M. Gussie Ward, of Fayette, Missouri, daughter of Albert Ward, a well known business man who now resides at Rocheport, Missouri. They have one child: Mary Elizabeth German.

WILLIAM M. HARRISON, a leading lawyer and citizen of Muskogee, is a native of Monticello, Drew county, Arkansas, born on the 27th of August, 1854. He is a son of William M. and Permelia (Fairchild) Harrison. In the active period of his career his father was a widely known lawyer and jurist of Arkansas. In his earlier years he was an active and able teacher, and was esteemed through life as a cultured and learned gentleman. The Harrison family traces its ancestry to Scotland, its American emigrants settling in Maryland before the Revolutionary period. Hon. William M. Harrison, the father, came of humble parentage, his sire being a ship-carpenter and a farmer. His immediate ancestors on the maternal side were Mississippi planters.

William M. Harrison, of Muskogee, received his education in the public and Masonic schools of Arkansas, and at the State University, prior to assuming his professional studies. He spent four years in the University of Arkansas, after which he entered the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, from which he graduated in 1880 with the degree of LL. B. One of his class mates was Senator James P. Clarke, of Arkansas. Mr. Harrison commenced the practice of his profession at Pine Bluff, that state, being associated with his father. He served there for two years as municipal judge, and then went to Sherman, Texas, in the course of his general prospecting tour for a professional location. Coming to the Indian Territory in 1889, he entered the country of the Oklahoma "boomers," and, while he did not take part in the "rush," he reaped a good financial harvest by attending to the ceaseless legal entanglements of those who did participate. He was the first to try a case before the United States court which was established that year. In 1895 Judge Charles B. Stuart appointed him United States commissioner with headquarters at Cameron, Indian Territory (now LeFlore county, Oklahoma). Two years later Mr. Harrison's father died at Pine Bluff, and he went to that city to settle his affairs. While thus engaged he was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney of the district, and after serving in that position for three years returned to the Oklahoma Territory, locating at Shawnee. He practiced there for some time, and then removed to Muskogee. Since becoming a resident of the latter place he has been associated professionally with Judge John R. Thomas, F. L. McCain, Esq., and Judge F. B. Beall, who is his present partner.

Mr. Harrison's wife was Miss Margaret Dial, to whom he was married at Holly Grove, Arkansas, February 3, 1887. Mrs. Harrison is a daughter of Captain J. H. Dial, a planter and merchant of Monroe county, that state, and she is the mother of three children—Lizzie Canfield, who died when three years of age; Jerry Fairchild and William Mace Harrison.

As a matter of recreation and considerable profit, Mr. Harrison spends considerable of his time in the improvement of his farm in Arkansas, raising both the standard crops and fruits. As to pure recreation, he is fond of fishing and hunting, and whenever possible indulges in these pastimes. His social and fra-



Wm M. Harrison

ternal interests are widely extended, and he is quite prominent in fraternal circles. He was among the few Knights of Pythias, who at McAlester, in 1890, organized the grand lodge of that order, and in 1894 was elected grand chancellor. In 1885 he was initiated into the fraternity as a member of Juliet Lodge, Pine Bluff, Arkansas. He is also an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. It should be added that his tastes are also military, having served as captain of the "Garland Grays," while residing in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and being the captain of the first Uniformed Rank of the Knights of Pythias in the Indian Territory.

GEORGE WOODRUFF IRWIN, a real estate dealer of Muskogee, has obtained an extensive business in that line both because of his fine business abilities and quite a thorough legal education. He is a native of the town of Kankakee, Kankakee county, Illinois, son of Joseph L. and Mary A. (Devoe) Irwin. After obtaining his early education in the public schools of the city of Kankakee he pursued special courses in stenography and type-writing, making such progress in the branches last named that he obtained an appointment as official court reporter of Kankakee county. He then studied law two years and became connected with the Illinois Central Railroad in the office of W. J. Harahan, of Kankakee and later with the chief engineer of the road, J. F. Wallace, at Chicago. In 1897, he resigned his position with the Illinois Central to become assistant secretary and treasurer of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane, at Kankakee. In 1901 the Dawes Commission had been organized and was about to start for the scene of its labors in Indian Territory and Mr. Irwin fortunately secured a position in the enrollment division of that body. Later he was placed in charge of all the details connected with the contest division and remained thus employed until June, 1906, when he resigned his position in order to engage in the real estate business as well as in the development of several oil interests which he had secured. These lines of business have since profitably occupied his time and he is now established as a substantial business man and citizen of Muskogee.

Mr. Irwin was married to Miss Cora E. Cotton, daughter of A. W. Cotton, a Kankakee (Illinois) merchant and their two children are Vinita, christened for the Oklahoma city of that name, and George C. Irwin.

DR. GEORGE LEE KNEBEL, a progressive and able young dentist of Muskogee, is a native of Edwardsville, Illinois, a son of John G. and Marie (Ruff) Knebel, his father being a leading lumber merchant of St. Louis and a native of Illinois of German extraction. The forefathers on the maternal side are also of the same nationality.

The doctor received his early education in the public schools of Illinois later pursuing a higher course at the Christian Brothers College and being graduated from the St. Louis high school. He then entered the St. Louis National Dental College subsequently pursuing his professional studies at the Marion Sims Medical College, also of that city, from which he was graduated in 1904 with the degree of D. D. S. He at once located for practice at St. Louis, being first associated with the office of Dr. Cates. Not long afterwards, however, he was attracted to the Indian country by its promising future and opened an office at Muskogee, Oklahoma, where he has since been a progressive professional man and an enterprising citizen.

ERNEST LAWSON KISTLER. Although among the younger members of his profession, Ernest L. Kistler, of Muskogee, has earned a substantial reputation both in official and private practice. He is a native of Guilford county, North Carolina, born February 16, 1875, to Samuel F. and Emma (Prather) Kistler. Both of his parents are also natives of North Carolina, his father being a merchant and farmer and a member of an old established German family, and his mother's ancestry is pure English.

Mr. Kistler's early education was obtained in the public schools of his native county, and he afterward pursued higher courses at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and still later attended the National Normal University of Ohio. He later took up the study of law, and was admitted to practice at Tecumseh, Oklahoma, on the 18th of February, 1897. It was at that place that he commenced his professional work, and he has since been engaged in continuous practice within the limits of the present state of Oklahoma. At Shawnee he practiced as a member of the firm of Wood and Kistler. Later he removed to Holdenville, Indian Territory, and while there received the appointment of assistant United States attorney for the western district of Indian Territory, continuing in this office from October 2, 1903, until July 1, 1907.

During this period his residence was at Muskogee, and this has since been his home city.

Mr. Kistler is an active member of the Muskogee Bar Association and the Oklahoma State Bar Association, and in his fraternal relations is a Scottish Rite Mason and identified with the order of Elks. He married Miss Ruby L. Coleman, a daughter of L. J. Coleman, of Whitesboro, Texas, and he is the father of one child, Arthur Lee Kistler.

GEORGE HARIOT LOWERRE, JR., who came from his native town of Yonkers, New York, in 1907, and settled at Muskogee, is here engaged in the business which he followed for a number of years in the Empire state, that of a sand and gravel contractor. He is a son of George H., Sr. and Fannie (VanSice) Lowerre, the family being a mixture of French, Scotch and Dutch stock. The father, who was a native of New York, traces his ancestry to France and to Scotland, while the maternal forefathers originated in the Netherlands.

George H. Lowerre, Jr. received his education at Yonkers, New York, being a student in both private and public schools. His first business experience was secured in the real estate field at New York City and he afterward continued in this line at Yonkers and other parts of the state. In 1907 he removed to Muskogee, Indian Territory, and established his present growing business as a contractor in sand and gravel supplies. Mr. Lowerre married Miss Rose Keniefick, daughter of William Keniefick, a resident of Kansas City. He has therefore provided in every way for his permanent and comfortable residence in his new home.

HARRY ROSWELL DENTON. Although a lawyer by profession, Harry R. Denton, of Muskogee, is extensively engaged in the business of buying and selling leases of oil and gas lands. He is a native of the Hawkeye state, born at Manchester, February 4, 1870, son of Nixon and Mary Ann (Magil) Denton. Mr. Denton is of Irish parentage although his father was born in England. He received his education in the schools of his native Iowa town and at the state university, but on account of an affection of the eyes he was unable to graduate from that institution and entered the services of the Union Pacific Railroad. Through a course of persistent study, however, he acquired such a knowledge of the law as enabled him, in 1894, to secure admission to the bar at Green River,

Wyoming. He began practice at Rock Springs in association with Hon. C. C. Hamlin, and thus continued until 1899 when he removed to Kansas and engaged in the raising of fruit. News of the oil excitement, with Muskogee as its center, there reached him and he therefore came direct to this place, becoming at once a member of Wheatly and Denton, now among the most extensive dealers in oil and gas leases in the locality. Mr. Denton's wife was formerly Miss Emily F. Beadle, a resident of Rock Springs, Wyoming.

CLARENCE WILLIAM TURNER, the prominent hardware merchant of Muskogee, is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, born on the 18th of June, 1857. His father, J. E. Turner, married a Miss Ayres. The son was educated in the public schools of his native city and Fort Smith, Arkansas, and in 1870, when thirteen years of age accompanied his father to Okmulgee, then in the Indian Territory, where the latter engaged in business as a licensed trader. In 1875 he pursued a course at Jones Business College, St. Louis, Missouri, after which he commenced business as an independent trader.

Mr. Turner continued to engage successfully in business at Okmulgee until 1882, when he removed to Muskogee and purchased the establishment of J. S. Atkinson, the hardware merchant, which became the basis of his own large interests in that line. The new modern hotel, "Turner," which is the pride of the city and considered its most imposing building, is named in his honor, as a compliment to his ability, enterprise and honorable standing. Mr. Turner's wife was formerly a Miss Butler, of Eufaula, Indian Territory, and the children born to them are Tookah, Clarence and Marion. Mr. Turner is a Republican and on Citizens ticket was on the first board of the city when organized. He is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., belonging to Muskogee Lodge No. 28.

JOHN HENDERSON STANFIELD, holding the rank of sergeant in the United States army and attached to the general recruiting service with headquarters at Muskogee, is a native of Marshall, Arkansas, where he was born August 16, 1871. His parents are H. J. and Mary E. (Brackett) Stanfield. His father is a farmer and carpenter, a native of Tennessee, and the paternal family is of substantial Scotch and English ancestry. The genealogy on the maternal side is traced to England.

John H. Stanfield was educated in the Arkansas public schools and soon after finishing his education became a clerk in the general store of J. R. Baker, of Paradise, Texas. After five years in that employment he removed to the Indian country, attracted thither by the opening of the Cherokee strip in September, 1893. He first located at Enid where he engaged in various stock enterprises for about three years and then enlisted in the Twenty-third Infantry Regiment of the United States army then stationed at Fort Clark, Texas. After remaining there for two years he was sent to the Philippines and took an active part in the campaigns of the Spanish-American war, remaining on the islands for some time after the conclusion of the hostilities. His entire service in the Philippines covered a period of about four years. He was present at the capture of Manila, August 13, 1898, took part in the fierce activities of the Moros at Jolo and in the Island of Mundano and, in fact, participated in many other well known engagements connected with Filipino insurrection. He then returned to the United States and was stationed with his regiment at Fort Ethan Allen, in Vermont, and at Plattsburg, New York, after which (in 1902) he was transferred to the recruiting service of the regular army at Oklahoma City and Muskogee.

ALLEN NELSON ROBINSON, local agent of the American Express Company at Muskogee, is a native of Jackson, Tennessee, born April 5, 1882. He is a son of William J. and Virginia (Thompson) Robinson, his father being a well known manufacturer of that state, and the paternal family of stanch Scotch ancestry. His mother was a native of Virginia and comes of English stock.

Educated in the public schools of Jackson, Tennessee, Mr. Robinson graduated from the local high school in the class of 1899. He received his first practical experience as a reporter on the *Daily Sun*, of Jackson. He held this position until he was nineteen years of age when he entered the service of the American Express Company in their Jackson office and remained thus engaged until 1903 when he received the appointment of cashier at the Muskogee office, and in August, 1905, was transferred to Nashville, Tennessee, where he assumed a like position. In October, 1908, Mr. Robinson returned to Muskogee as the local agent of the company and here he has since remained. His marriage to Miss Sarah

Frances Howard occurred at Jackson, Tennessee, in 1905.

WILLIAM EDGAR LOOPER, first county clerk of Muskogee county under the state government, was born in Scott county, Arkansas, April 1, 1874. He is a son of William H. and Aletha A. (Sorrells) Looper, his father being for many years a farmer in that vicinity. Here the boy obtained his education in the neighboring public schools and assisted his father on the farm. In his early manhood he began to teach in the district school of Sebastian county and remained thus employed for about four years.

In 1897 he removed to Indian Territory, locating at Webbers Falls and engaging for a time as a farmer and later as clerk and general salesman in the store of Gibson Brothers. In 1900 he established a business of his own at Tamaha, Indian Territory, under the firm name of Francis Looper and Company. He sold his interest in this enterprise in 1904 and returned to Webbers Falls becoming connected with his former employer and continuing with him as bookkeeper until 1907. In that year, with the coming of statehood, he was elected by the Democracy to the office of county clerk of Muskogee county and assumed the duties of that office with the other officials on November 16, 1907. He is a member of the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Looper's wife was formerly Miss Mallie Murphy, of Spring Hill, Arkansas, and their two children are Vincent and Theo Looper.

MARVIN PIERCE LOOPER, under sheriff of Muskogee county, is a native of Sebastian county, Arkansas, born June 24, 1878. His parents were William Henry and Aletha Arabelle (Sorrells) Looper and he was reared as the son of a farmer in comfortable circumstances. After passing through the district schools of his home he pursued a course at Neil's Commercial College at Fort Smith, Arkansas. Soon afterward he became a clerk in the general store of H. W. Dixon and Company, of Mansfield, that state and was employed in this and other more responsible positions until 1907. In that year he located at Webbers Falls, Oklahoma, and entered the employ of Gibson Brothers in the same line of business, removing to Muskogee in February, 1908, being an attache of Judge Jackson's court. Subsequently he became under sheriff to R. B. Ramsey. In politics Mr. Looper is an active Democrat.

Mr. Looper is married to Miss Minnie Bull, of Mansfield, Arkansas, a daughter of Allen L. Bull, of that place. They have one child—Ina Looper.

PHILIP MESMER FORD is a prominent insurance, bonds and real estate man of Muskogee. A native of Owensboro, Kentucky, he was born October 29, 1865, and is a son of William P. and Catherine (Mesmer) Ford. The father's ancestors were Scotch and Irish while on his mother's side Philip M. Ford comes of German stock and of an old Virginia family.

Mr. Ford's early education was obtained at New Harmony, Indiana, whence the family moved when the boy was only five years of age. After he left school he also entered business there as a messenger boy with the New Harmony Banking Company. When he came to Muskogee in 1891 he had mastered the practical details of banking and was appointed assistant cashier of the First National Bank of that place. For nine years he was identified with the management and growth of that institution and in 1900 became chief deputy clerk of the United States courts for the northern district of Indian Territory, serving in that capacity under Judges John R. Thomas and Joseph A. Gill. The discharge of such responsible duties gave him a thorough training which fitted him to successfully engage in another line of business. He therefore resigned his position with the United States court and became a member of the Bragdon, Ford and Rulison Company, dealers in insurance, bonds and real estate and he still retains his connection with this substantial and progressive firm.

Mr. Ford is an active member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Town and Country Club of Muskogee. Like other progressive business men he turns to golf as a necessary means of recreation and exercise. He is also a hunter of small game and in this connection is a well known fancier of blooded dogs. Mr. Ford's wife was formerly Miss Mary Boren, daughter of Absalom Boren, a business man of New Harmony, Indiana, and their two children are Francis B. and Phyllis Ford.

MARSHALL LEIGHTON BRAGDON. Having enjoyed a various experience in business and government work before he became a member of the great out-door world of the southwest, Marshall Leighton Bragdon, of Muskogee, is now thoroughly familiar with the

land and commercial interests of this section of Oklahoma, and is a substantial factor in their up-building. He is a large dealer in lands, insurance and bonds, and his department of farm loans is conducted with the fullest knowledge of the value of lands of all grades. The result is that his real estate security is always as unshaken as the Oklahoma hills, and altogether his position is that of a man who walks upon the most substantial business and financial ground.

Mr. Bragdon was born in New Albany, Indiana, on the 29th of September 1868, and is a son of Joshua and Mary L. (Fitch) Bragdon, his father being a native of Bangor, Maine, and descended from an old New England family whose European ancestors originated in England and Scotland. After graduating from the New Albany High School, Marshall L. secured employment in the local office of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and later, for about a year, filled a clerical position with W. B. B. Belknap, the wholesale hardware merchant of Louisville, Kentucky. At the age of twenty-one, while prospecting through the Indian country, he reached Muskogee, and was so pleased with its location and general prospects that he decided to locate there, soon obtaining a position in the postoffice as Robert M. Gilmore's assistant. For a short time he was also located at Lehigh, as clerk of the federal court of the Indian Territory, under Judge James M. Shakelford.

In 1892, however, Mr. Bragdon returned to Muskogee and was identified with the Palace Drug Company, but was finally obliged to relinquish all confining work on account of failing health, and seek an open-air life. With this end in view, he leased several large tracts of land southwest of Muskogee and engaged in the cattle business. Having become thoroughly posted on all the property conditions of the locality, he established an office at Muskogee in the real estate, farm loans and insurance lines, forming the Bragdon, Ford and Rulison Company. His fine business and managerial abilities, as evidenced in his own affairs, inevitably brought him public responsibilities, and he was honored with several municipal offices, among others that of city assessor in 1907. Socially and fraternally, he is a member of the Town and Country Club, the B. P. O. E. and the Knights of Pythias. His wife was formerly Miss Margaret Shakelford, daughter of Judge James M. Shakelford.

ford, so prominent in the judicial affairs of the territory.

JOHN HARLEY LANE, who for fifteen years has held various responsible positions in the railway service, is at the present time local agent for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad at Oktaha, Muskogee county. He is a native of Kenney, Illinois, born September 23, 1873, son of John T. and Rose (Pollock) Lane, his father being a farmer of long standing residing in the grand prairie region of central Illinois. The paternal ancestry of the family is English and the maternal, Irish.

After obtaining a partial common school education in his native town at the age of eleven he took the first step in his railroad career by learning telegraphy. He first entered the office of Charles Flood and for a period of ten years thereafter devoted all his spare time to practicing on a private telegraph line which he maintained in association with four other young men. During this period he was, of course, engaged in other practical pursuits, assisting his father in his hotel business and being identified with the general store of J. I. Everson. In 1894, after becoming an expert in telegraphy, he secured a position with the Illinois Central Railroad but the wide-spread railroad strike of that year seriously interfered with his work and progress and he finally resigned his position to await more profitable times. In 1900 he returned to railroad work with the Illinois Central Company, securing a position as local agent at Lodge, Illinois. After seven months in that position he was transferred to Lane, same state, and still later to Deland and Beason.

In June, 1903, he accepted a more responsible position as telegraph operator at Mattoon, Illinois, at this time leaving the employ of the Illinois Central for service with the Big Four Railroad. In the latter portion of that year he received an offer from the Frisco Railroad and served successively for that company at Sapulpa and Henryetta, Indian Territory, remaining at the latter place for a year and a half. He then entered the employ of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad as agent at Dutzow, Missouri, and after continuing in that position during 1905-6-7 was stationed at Kiowa, Oklahoma, for a short period and then transferred to his present position at Oktaha. Mr. Lane married Miss Myrtle Corbell, of Murfreesboro, Arkansas, and their two children are Frank Scott and Corbell Lane.

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IVAN LESLIE TILDEN, interested in oil leases, and real estate, etc., is a native of Renrock, Ohio, born on February 3, 1881. He is a son of Jayson C. and Melissa (Dye) Tilden, his father being an Ohio farmer of an old English family, and his mother, of Scotch origin. The boy's early education was obtained in the schools at Ganville, near his native place, and at Doan Academy, while his first business experience was in the field in which he is an active and prominent figure.

Mr. Tilden first assumed a minor position at Sistersville, West Virginia, in the employ of the Oil Well Supply Company, of Pittsburg, and afterward became bookkeeper and general utility man in various oil fields of West Virginia and Ohio. For a large portion of this period he resided at Lancaster, Ohio, and in 1903 came into the southwestern territory as a representative of that company at Beaumont, Texas. Resigning that position, he engaged in the broad business of oil brokerage and contracting, and buying and selling leases to oil lands. As a prospector he came to Tulsa and Muskogee, Indian Territory, and celebrated his second day in the latter field by locating a permanent office there. He is secretary and vice-president of the Bear Drilling Company and president of the Swastika Petroleum Company of Oklahoma. His fraternal connection is confined to the orders of Masonry and Elks, and he stands high in social, as well as in business circles.

WILLIAM OSGOOD CARR, a young and leading lawyer of Muskogee, Oklahoma, is a native of Louisville, Kentucky, born July 29, 1869, being a son of Charles W. and Sarah M. (Osgood) Carr. The Osgood family is of old English and Colonial stock, several of its members being identified with the historic annals of New England. One branch of the family early was established in Wisconsin and the father of William O. was a native of that state, serving during the Civil war as a member of the Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and later removed to Chicago where he was long engaged in business.

William O. Carr, of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of that city afterward entering the old Kent College of Law and graduating therefrom in 1896 with the degree of LL. B. While pursuing his law studies from 1892 until 1896, Mr. Carr was employed in the carrier service of the Englewood postoffice, his father at that time being postmaster at that place.

During this period he also secured employment in the office of the recorder of deeds for Cook county and these employments enabled him to be quite self supporting. The commencement of Mr. Carr's practice in Chicago was in connection with the offices of George T. Webster with whom he was associated as a partner for one year, the style of the firm being Webster and Carr. On coming to the southwest he located at Stigler, then in the Indian Territory and now located in what is Haskell county, and five years later, after completing his law studies, he again returned to Oklahoma, this time locating at Muskogee, where he has since been continuously engaged in a successful practice. Fraternally, Mr. Carr is both a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Royal League. His wife was formerly Miss Mae Cleveland, daughter of a business man of Frankfort, Will county, Illinois, and one child has been born to them—Margaret Lucile Carr.

JOHN G. LAND. After enjoying a long and thorough training as a railroad dispatcher of the southwestern lines, John G. Land is now manager of the Western Union Telegraph office and the American District Telegraph Company at Muskogee. He is a Missourian, born at Springfield, May 26, 1877, being a son of John G., Sr., and Anna M. (Berry) Land. His father's family was of Scotch-Irish descent and his mother was of pure Scotch ancestry. For several years before coming to America his father resided in Ireland.

The early education of John G. Land was obtained in the public schools of Springfield, Missouri, at Kansas City, Missouri, and St. John's, Kansas. Later he attended Marmaduke Academy, at Sweet Springs, Missouri, and also pursued business courses at the colleges of Hutchison and Wichita, Kansas. His first business experience was obtained at the age of nineteen when he entered the employ of the Santa Fe Railway, at Maxwell, Kansas. After remaining with that road for two years he was appointed manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Hutchison, Kansas. After three years of profitable service in that position he removed to South McAlester, Indian Territory, to enter the employ of the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad. He first was employed in the office of the train despatcher, then as train despatcher and assistant train master and remained in the latter office until the road was absorbed by the

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad System. In 1892, then in the employ of the consolidated roads, he was transferred to Denison, Texas, as train despatcher and was thus engaged about eleven years, coming to Muskogee in 1903 as manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Subsequently he was also appointed manager of the American District Telegraph Company at the same place and no one could be better qualified to perform the duties of both these companies than Mr. Land.

He is widely prominent as a fraternalist, having attained especial high rank as a Mason. He has received the thirty-second degree of that order, being an active member of the chapter and commandery. He also belongs to the B. P. O. E., Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Royal Arcanum. He is married to Miss Addie McDuff, formerly of Canadian, Indian Territory, and one child has been born to them—John G. Land, III.

MARVIN CASWALL HURT, of Muskogee, manager of the Pioneer Telephone Exchange, was born in Glasgow, Missouri, October 1, 1879. He is a son of Congrave Jackson and Martha (Philphott) Hurt, his father being a substantial Kentucky farmer of an old family which traces its origin to England. On his mother's side he is of pure Scotch ancestry.

Mr. Hurt obtained his early education in the public schools of Missouri and pursued his higher courses at Pritchett College, of Glasgow, Missouri, graduating from that institution with the class of 1897 with the degree of B. S. In the course of his scientific studies he had become deeply interested in electricity and as he naturally was of a mechanical turn when he left college he engaged in the construction of the local telephone plant at Glasgow. In 1898, having completed that work, he engaged as a traveling salesman for the Pittsburg Coal Company, his commercial territory being Kansas and Nebraska. He was thus employed until 1907 when he was sent to Oklahoma by the Pioneer Telephone Company, being first connected with their office at Oklahoma City. In November, 1908, he was promoted to be local manager of the exchange opened by that company at Muskogee which position he still retains.

HIRAM STEPHENS, sheriff of Rogers county, now a resident of Claremore, was born in Whitley county, Kentucky, on the 8th of September, 1869, being a son of James and

Martha (Jones) Stephens. His father was a farmer and both parents were natives of the Blue Grass state. Mr. Stephens was educated in the public schools of his native locality, and raised on a cotton plantation, diversifying his farm work with the splitting of rails. At the age of eleven years he went to Missouri for a short time with his parents, thus obtaining his first experience of the country to the southwest. Quite early in his youth he became a resident of Indian Territory, engaging for years in farming and ranching pursuits. He spent seven years in the cultivation and improvement of his estate at Chelsea before his election to the shrievalty of Rogers county.

Sheriff Stephens has had a long and valuable experience as a peace officer both of the county and the general government, and was elected to his present office primarily on the ground of his strong qualifications. His career commenced by his service as deputy sheriff of the Illinois district of the Cherokee Nation, under District Sheriff John L. Brown, and after continuing nine months in this capacity he was appointed deputy United States marshal under Mr. Crump, of Fort Smith, Arkansas. During the succeeding six years Mr. Stephens served under United States Marshal S. M. Rutherford, of Muskogee, after which he devoted himself for a period of seven years to the development of his agricultural property at Chelsea. He was chosen sheriff of the county at the first state election, assuming his office in November, 1907. He is a strong Democrat, a most efficient sheriff and a good citizen. His wife was Miss Betsey Ross, whose home was at Bragg's Station, near Muskogee, Oklahoma, and who is the daughter of George Ross. The children of their household are George D., Lee M., Eugene and Homer Stephens. Sheriff Stephens is a member of Chelsea Lodge No. 34, I. O. O. F., the Woodmen of the World and the Redmen, and also belongs to the Anti-Horse-thief Association.

WILLIAM ROSS HARPER, who is a lawyer and a resident of Foyil, is also one of the most thorough scholars in the history and language of the Cherokee Indian in the southwest. He has seen both municipal and government service, has had a creditable career in the southwest as a newspaper man and is now publishing and editing the *Rogers County Democrat*. The paper is ably conducted and is a useful promoter of home institutions. Mr. Harper

was born in that portion of the Indian Territory now known as Delaware county, Oklahoma, on the 9th of March, 1874, and is a son of Garland P. and Cynthia (Janway) Harper. On his father's side of the family he is of Scotch and Irish extraction, while his maternal grandfather, Hiram Janway, was a Frenchman who married Sallie Williams, a Cherokee woman.

William R. Harper received his early education in the schools of his home neighborhood, but is mainly self-taught, especially in the law. He has been of a literary turn since he was a youth, which prompted him to accept a position in the office of the *Southwest City Leader*, published in the Missouri city of that name. Afterward he secured a more advantageous position in the office of the *Indian Arrow*, at Tahlequah, and still later of the *Muskogee Phoenix*, both publications in what was then Indian Territory. In the meantime he had continued his law studies and in 1895 was admitted to the bar of the Cherokee Nation and has since been engaged in active practice. He has also served as postmaster of Foyil, and during 1908 and 1909 was a member of its school board. As a fraternalist Mr. Harper is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. As stated he is a connoisseur in the history of the Cherokee Indian Nation and speaks the language. The Cherokee is the only aboriginal language which has a recognized alphabet.

The *Rogers County Democrat*, already referred to, is an eight-page newspaper, whose progress has attracted much attention. As Mr. Harper's law practice, especially as a counselor, is growing into substantial volume, he is one of the busy and honored men of the community. In 1902 he married Miss Elsie Surratt, an accomplished half-blood Cherokee, daughter of Joseph Surratt, and one child, Ruth, has been born to them. Mrs. Harper is a grand niece of former Chief Lowrey, of the Cherokees, and a relative of Sequoyah, the Cherokee Cadmus. She is a modest, home-loving woman and a talented musician, and their home is a mecca for the cultured people of Rogers county.

EDWARD BYRD. The pioneer promoter of the great Cherokee oil fields is Edward Byrd, of Chelsea, Rogers county, and he is still one of the largest operators in northeastern Oklahoma, besides being a farmer and land dealer of prominence. He is a native of Black

county, Missouri, born May 6, 1843, son of Rev. William and Betsy (Crow) Byrd, his father being a Methodist clergyman and a native of Tennessee. The Byrd family is of English ancestry, its American establishment being in Virginia. On the maternal side the progenitors were of Scotch and German extraction.

Edward Byrd was educated in eastern Texas, but at the outbreak of the Civil war enlisted in the Fortieth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry. As a member of this command he participated in the siege of Fort Blakeley, Alabama, the siege of Mobile, and in other active service, and was with the regiment at the time of its surrender and march to Montgomery, Alabama, when peace was declared. He was an expert marksman and was detailed as a sharpshooter at Fort Blakeley. Mr. Byrd's entrance into the Indian country dates from 1868, when he came to the Cherokee Nation as a pioneer in the exploitation of its oil fields. He drilled the first oil well and was the organizer and promoter of the Byrd Oil Company, a corporation backed by English capital, of London, England, and which still bears his name. At one time Mr. Byrd had leased from the citizens of the Cherokee Nation fully 100,000 acres of land, but failing to get his contracts approved by the Interior department his plans, in their full scope, failed to mature. At present, however, he has twenty oil wells in operation and controls large tracts of land which will undoubtedly be productive in the near future. He also deals considerably in general real estate and has a proprietary interest in the Chelsea Drug Company.

Mr. Byrd was first married to Miss Eliza Ann Nicholson, daughter of Bright Nicholson, the ceremony occurring in 1869. He took as his second wife, in 1875, Miss Jennie Nelms, daughter of a Cherokee citizen, by whom he has had two children, Henry and Daisy Dean Byrd. The improvement of his allotments has also made him a farmer, as well as an oil producer and business man, and his forty years of energetic and useful labors in this part of the country have brought him a substantial competency as well as high honor. Mr. Byrd is a staunch Republican, and served as mayor of Chelsea for two terms. He is a member of Chelsea Lodge No. 130, K. of P. and the A. F. & A. M., Chelsea Lodge No. 72, of Chelsea.

CHARLES WALTON POOLE, of Chelsea, Rogers county, is a merchant, farmer and active promoter of all local interests which stand for progress and development. He is a native of what was formerly Indian Territory, born October 25, 1860, and is a son of John and Sarah (Harlan) Poole. His father, who was a farmer, was killed by a band of renegade Indians during the Civil war, in 1862. Charles W. Poole received his early education in the schools of his home locality, and completed his schooling at the Tahlequah Seminary. In 1882, then twenty-two years of age, he became a clerk in a store at Vinita, now Craig county, continuing in the employ of W. C. Patten, a pioneer merchant of that place, from that year until 1885. Later he became a ranchman and a merchant himself, his building at one time housing most of the municipal machinery, the postoffice and the trade of the place. When the settlement advanced to the station of a larger town, Mr. Poole relates an instance of the exodus of most of the male inhabitants of Chelsea as witnesses in a murder trial at Fort Smith. Upon this critical occasion the station agent was placed in charge of all the business and municipal affairs of the place. Armed with his bunch of keys he handed out the necessary supplies from the different stores, and transacted any pressing official business. In slang phrase, he "was the whole thing."

In many ways has Mr. Poole been identified with the development of Chelsea and the neighboring country. He has served as postmaster of the town; was president of the First National Bank of Chelsea and assisted in the organization of the Bank of Chelsea; was a director in the Chelsea Elevator Company, and has been a large factor in the advancement of the agricultural and mercantile interests of the locality. As a recreation from these and other pressing activities Mr. Poole is a hunter of small game and a fisherman, and his guns and tackle are a joy to the impartial judge of such.

Mr. Poole's wife was Miss Emma J. Musick, at the time of her marriage a teacher in Wooster Academy, at Vinita. She is a daughter of William Musick, a well known public official of St. Louis county, Missouri, and is the mother of the following: Walton, connected with the United States naval service as a gunner on the battleship "Tennessee;" Carl, Scott Overton, and Gladys C. Poole. Mr. Poole is a Republican and a member of the following: F. & A. M., Mystic Shrine.



Cliff Paulsen

32d degree; Knights of Pythias; Eagles and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

JOHN S. CRABTREE, M. D., of Collinsville, Rogers county, is a physician of broad experience and extensive practice, who has a special claim to distinction in this history as being the professional attendant at the birth of the first white child after the Oklahoma country was thrown open to settlement in 1889. He is a native of Jacksonville, Illinois, born on the 15th of May, 1858, son of John Crittenden and Martha Ann (Six) Crabtree. His father was a farmer, whose homestead of 160 acres near that city came to him through a government patent, and the title remained in his name to the day of his death.

As preparatory to his professional courses, Dr. Crabtree received an education in the public schools of Jacksonville and at the Jacksonville Business College. He then entered the American Medical College at St. Louis, from which he graduated in 1880 with the degree of M. D. He spent the years from 1884 to 1889 in practice at Wichita, Kansas, in private practice and in connection with the Munsell-Crabtree Hospital. He then sold his interests in that institution to his partners, Munsell Brothers, and removed to the Indian Territory country, locating at Kingfisher in time to participate in the famous opening rush into Oklahoma, April 22, 1889. He was the first physician on the ground, and on the third day after the opening he was called to attend Mrs. Thomas Lewis, of Kingfisher, who gave birth to a boy christened Admire Lewis, the first white child born in Oklahoma Territory.

The Doctor afterward attended the Medico-Chirurgical College of Kansas City and also the University Medical College of that city, in 1893 receiving a second M. D. from the latter institution. While in Kansas City he not only pursued advanced studies, but continued his private practice and served as house surgeon at King's Hospital (now the Passavant), the Bethany Hospital and the Hospital of Kansas City. Dr. Crabtree located at Collinsville on November 6, 1907. Of late years he has specialized in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and his services are in wide demand both as an operator and consulting physician. His wife was formerly Miss Viola G. Smith, of Jacksonville, Illinois, and their daughter, Beulah L., is now Mrs. A. H. Lyon.

WILLIAM ELIJAH MOODY, favorably known to the bar of northeastern Oklahoma for the past ten years, and now a resident of Clare-

more, Rogers county, was born in Collettsville, North Carolina, on the 25th of February, 1859. He is a son of Rev. R. H. and Bethsheba (Chambers) Moody, the father being a Baptist clergyman. After completing common and academic courses, William E. Moody became a student at William Jewell College, of Liberty, Missouri, from which he graduated with the class of 1883 and the degree of A. B. He then entered the law school of the University of Missouri, at Columbia, and completing the regular four years curriculum in two years he graduated therefrom with the degree of LL. B.

Mr. Moody commenced practice at Mead Center, Kansas, where he continued for two years. He also practiced for a time at Huntsville, Missouri, prior to coming to Oklahoma in 1898, and is licensed as a regular lawyer in Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Texas and Oklahoma. In all of the states outside of Oklahoma he is what is known as an attorney of record. Since 1898 the residence cities of his practice have been Blackwell and Claremore, his coming to the latter dating from 1907. He is also an active worker in the social, charitable and religious circles of the Baptist church of Claremore. His wife was formerly Miss Martha C. Carey, of Carrollton, Missouri, and the three children born to them as follows: Pearl, now Mrs. W. F. McLaury, of Oklahoma City, whose husband is a professor in Epworth University; George L., a resident of Los Angeles, California, and Lenora Moody, living in Claremore with her parents. Mr. Moody is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Woodmen of the World. He believes in the principles of the Democratic party, but is not a politician in the accepted sense of the term.

A. ROSS MOORE, a dealer in real estate and loans, of Claremore, Rogers county, is a native of Greenville, Tennessee, noted as the birthplace of Andrew Johnson. Mr. Moore's parents were Joseph H. and Martha Jane (Ross) Moore, both natives of Tennessee, in which state the father was long engaged in agricultural pursuits. A. Ross passed through the public school courses at Cane Hill, Arkansas, into the high school at that place, where he was prepared to enter the State University, located at Fayetteville. Graduating from that institution in 1899, with the degree of B. S., he at once entered mercantile life at Cane Hill, Arkansas, in which he continued for two years. His intellectual and professional tendency then directed him toward and into the newspaper field, and he established the first journal in the

place, *The Canehill News*, of which he continued editor for the succeeding three years. He sold his interests in the paper to "Coin" Harvey, who removed the plant to Monte Ne.

Mr. Moore's advent to Oklahoma was as a real estate agent for A. F. Wolfe, interested in the townsites of Bessie, Avard and Covington. January 1, 1905, he came to Claremore. His operations here in real estate were successful and, moreover, a distressing catarrhal affection with which he had long suffered received great benefit and was eventually cured, by the use of the famous Radium mineral waters of Claremore. These two circumstances induced him to make the city his permanent home. As an individual enterprise, he first became associated in the real estate business with Hugh Brewster under the style of the Claremore Realty Investment Company, of which Mr. Moore was the senior member and L. T. Mitchell the third partner.

Mr. Moore has seen both military and civil service—the former in behalf of his country, the latter in the interests of his city. He joined the Spanish-American war service as a member of Company F, Arkansas Volunteers, and was on duty during the greater part of 1898. In 1906 he was elected city clerk of Claremore and served through the last municipal year under territorial government. His residence in Claremore has therefore proven of benefit to the city, aside from his advancement of his property interests in his capacity as a business man and it is quite certain that his future will expand into even broader fields of endeavor and performance. Married to an Arkansas lady, who was formerly Miss Fannie J. Brewster, of Cane Hill, Mr. Moore is the father of Joseph Lafayette Moore. Among the fraternities, A. Ross Moore holds membership with the I. O. O. F. and the Woodmen of the World. His politics are Democratic.

CUSTIS LEE HARNAGE, a leading farmer and citizen of public affairs, is a resident of Talala, Rogers county, and very early in his manhood his herds were grazing over what are now the settled communities of the town and county. He is a native of Texas, born in Russell county, June 30, 1867, son of John G. and Emily W. (Mayfield) Harnage. His father engaged in both agricultural and mercantile pursuits and both parents were of Cherokee extraction. Until he was of fifteen years of age Custis received his mental education in the state of Texas, but at that period of his life he

accompanied the family to Indian territory and entered the Tahlequah Seminary, where he completed his studies.

Alert and practical, Mr. Harnage was at once drawn to the stirring employment of the cattle business, and commenced his career as a cowboy on the Campbell and Skinner ranches. Quick to grasp the possibilities of the new country, he soon became a ranchman himself, his herds grazing over portions of what is now Rogers county and the town site of Talala. He has continued to conduct agricultural and stock-raising operations to the present, his farm being a model of modern appliances and improvements. The family of Mr. Harnage own six hundred acres of land and he operates most of his own farm himself. He has now about two hundred white-face cattle, but in past years he handled as much as from six hundred to one thousand head of cattle. At the same time he has been active in the business and public affairs of his community. He founded and developed a drug store which he sold to Dr. Edward Y. Bass. Politically, Mr. Harnage is a Democrat and is now serving on the board of education and as township clerk. He is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., the A. F. and A. M. and the W. O. W. The wife of Mr. Harnage was formerly Miss Fannie Hunt, of Vinita, Oklahoma, a daughter of Joseph and Ruth (Havlin) Hunt. The mother was a Cherokee Indian of that village, Mrs. Harnage has become the mother of Ruth, James Hall and Pauline Harnage.

JAQUILLAIN MARTIN STEMMONS, M. D., an active and thoroughly qualified physician and surgeon of Oologah, Rogers county, was born at Carthage, Missouri, on the 14th of January, 1861. His father, who bore the same name, was a Kentucky physician who came to Jasper county, Missouri, in 1844, and was one of the early settlers of that part of the state. The mother (formerly Susan A. Payne) was a native of West Virginia.

Dr. Stemmons obtained his preliminary education in the Avilla public schools, pursued a commercial course at the Bryant and Stratton Business College of St. Louis, and completed his higher literary studies at the Marionville (Missouri) Collegiate Institute. He attended his first medical lectures at Barnes Medical College of St. Louis, taking five special courses—Pharyngology, laryngology, otology, railroad surgery and obstetrics (including diseases of women and children). He



Curtis Lee Harnage

commenced the practice of his profession in Indian Territory, in 1892, locating at Peoria in the lead district (now Ottawa county). He there continued for eight years, then removed to Golden City, Missouri, and in 1904 returned to St. Louis and finished his regular course in the College of Physicians and surgeons, from which he obtained his degree of M. D. He then located at Oologah, Oklahoma, which he has since made his home and the headquarters of his growing practice.

Dr. Stemmons is a member of the American Medical Association, Rogers County Medical Society (a member of its censor committee), and the Oklahoma State Medical Society. The Doctor is a Democrat although never seeking office. He holds membership with the fraternal order, Modern Woodmen of America. His wife was Miss Montie Gibson, of Sherman, Texas, and there are two children by their union—Clare, a son, born January 1, 1894, and Wylma Stemmons, a daughter, born January 28, 1903.

WALTER WHITE SHAW, attorney at law at Claremore, Rogers county, is a native of Owego, New York, born November 21, 1880. He is a son of Charles E. and Ida M. (White) Shaw, his father being a coal dealer now located at Salina, Kansas. His mother is the daughter of Rev. Charles White, of Owego, New York.

The family moved to the west in the boyhood of Walter W., who received his preparatory education in the public schools of Lincoln, Nebraska and the high schools of Denver, Colorado, and of Kansas City, Missouri. After graduating from the Kansas City High School in 1898 he entered the law school of the University of Michigan, which conferred the degree of LL. B. upon him at the completion of his course in 1902. Mr. Shaw located for practice in Kansas City, the two years of his professional work there being conducted alone. In 1904 he located at Claremore, then in the Cherokee Nation, where he at once became an active factor in the county and municipal government. In 1906 he was appointed city attorney and his success in that position was so assured that he was re-appointed for a year. He is a good lawyer and a useful citizen. While a resident of this city he has been associated in practice with the offices of James B. Rutherford and has been in partnership with Joseph M. LaHay.

In 1906 Mr. Shaw was united in marriage with Miss Mary Arlene Bullette, of Clare-

more, daughter of John Bullette, a Delaware citizen of the former Indian Territory. Two children have been born to them—Walter White Shaw, Jr., and Martha Helen. In politics, Mr. Shaw is a Republican. He is a thirty-second degree Mason belonging to Florence Lodge No. 53, A. F. & A. M., Indian Consistory No. 2, of McAlester, and India Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Oklahoma City. He also belongs to Sunset Lodge of Claremore of the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and the Anti-horse-thief Association of Oklahoma.

JOHN K. CRUTCHFIELD, a farmer and live-raiser of Inola, Rogers county, is a native of Wise county, Texas, born on the 5th of October, 1866, being a son of John and Mary (Ladd) Crutchfield. He received only a limited education, his regular schooling consisting of two terms in the public schools of Henrietta, Clay county, Texas. In 1881, then only fifteen years of age, he became a cowboy in Oklahoma, and later engaged in farming. He then, for seven years, worked on a ranch which included what is now the site of the town of Catoosa, Rogers county, and in 1893 reached the vicinity of Inola, at once filing a claim of 1,000 acres as his allotment for himself and children.

Mr. Crutchfield has made many improvements on his land which add to the value and attractiveness of the estate, and has also been a leader in the development of the live-stock interests of the county. He is a director in the Home Oil and Gas Company, and is also a man of influence in the public affairs of the locality, having served for some time as president of the board of trustees of Inola. In 1889 he married Miss Maud Flippin and their three children are Leroy C., Ewing H. and Willie M. Flippin—the last named a daughter.

The city of Inola, in Rogers county, lies in a broad plain of the Verdigris river valley, surrounded by a rich agricultural country. Strong evidences of a productive oil field have been found in the vicinity, and many leases of land have been closed by prospectors. The grass of the valley is also famous for its stock-fattening properties, as early as June its cattle being ready for the market. The country about Inola is therefore rapidly filling up with livestock men and the town is feeling the effects of this strong addition to permanent settlement. Inola is located on the Fort Smith and Coffeyville branch of the Iron

Mountain Railroad, and has every prospect of becoming an important, as it is now a growing commercial center.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, the first treasurer of Rogers county, Oklahoma, is one of the most substantial and popular men in this section of the state, and his handling of the finances of the county shows him to be a citizen of integrity, promptness and sound business judgment. A native of Milton county, Georgia, he was born on the 6th of December, 1861, and is the son of Henry C. and Louisa J. (Blackburn) Rogers, both natives of that state. The father was a member of General (afterward Governor) Joe Brown's staff, and a brother of Johnson K. Rogers, who was a signer of the United States treaty with the Cherokees, in 1835, and also enjoyed the distinction of being the first Cherokee to be admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the United States.

John Rogers, the grandfather of William H., was a native of Burke county, Georgia, born in 1779, and, according to the prevailing custom had his popular name—"Noll-chucky Jack." He built and furnished the funds and material for the first church erected in Cherokee county, Georgia, and died, an enterprising and honored member of the community, on the 30th of July, 1851.

The Rogers family is of English origin, having settled in the south at an early period of American history, and one branch of it was long established in Georgia, before it commenced to send offshoots into the southwestern country beyond the Mississippi. Its members became pioneers in various sections and it is the family name which is now permanently attached to the Oklahoma county, of which William H. is treasurer. His father, who was about one-quarter Cherokee, remained in Milton county, Georgia, until 1890, when he became a resident of the Cherokee Nation, taking up lands now in this county, which he utilized for farming and livestock purposes until his death in 1896, at the age of seventy-two years. His mother, who was a native of Forsythe county, Georgia, and also about a quarter-blood Cherokee, died in her native state in 1882, at the age of fifty-eight years.

The youthful years of the county treasurer were spent on the paternal farm in Georgia, and in obtaining a public-school education in that locality. At the age of twenty he became an express messenger on various runs in

the south and continued in that field of employment for a period of twenty-three years, the last six years being spent on routes between Chattanooga and Washington. In 1891, the year following his father's removal to Indian Territory, William H. located the claim of two hundred acres which he still owns near Chelsea, Rogers county. Until 1905 he made annual trips thither, in order to hold his claim, and in the year named located upon it and resided there, engaged in farming and stock-raising, until his election to the county treasurerhip in 1907, when he removed to Claremore, the county seat. He is thus the first treasurer of Rogers county to serve under statehood, and his old-time Democratic friends placed him in office by a majority of 654.

In September, 1908, Mr. Rogers married, in Louisa county, Virginia, Mrs. M. E. McGee, who is a native of the Old Dominion and an active member of the Methodist church. Outside of his domestic and personal circles, Mr. Rogers' social and fraternal qualities find vent through the order of Masonry—his special connection being with Chelsea Lodge No. 72—and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Mrs. H. B. Jones Lodge No. 215, of Chattanooga, Tennessee.

ANDREW BELL WHISENHUNT, a well-to-do farmer of Oologah, Rogers county, is a native of the Cherokee Nation, born December 27, 1873. He is a son of Noah and Nancy (Phillips) Whisenhunt, the paternal side of the family originating in Germany and being established in the United States through the grandfather, John, who emigrated from the fatherland. Both parents were born in Georgia, the mother having a large mixture of Cherokee blood. Her people migrated from Georgia to the Nation with other members of the tribe, and intermarried with both English and French.

Mr. Whisenhunt received a good education—first, in the public schools of the Cherokee Nation and afterward at the Tahlequah Seminary, his working career having been from the first of an agricultural nature. Through his Cherokee citizenship he received his family allotments of land at Oologah, which he has improved with industry and good judgment. In 1895 Mr. Whisenhunt married Miss Cora Cooper, of the Cherokee nation, a daughter of John S. Cooper, of Texas and Indian territory, and their children are Jef-



W. H. Rogers

erson B., Emma, Winnie, Cooper, Ruth, and Claude.

Oologah, Rogers county, is a promising little town which occupies a prairie site in the valley of the Verdigris river. It also lies on the edge of the oil and gas producing regions of Oklahoma, having thus the advantage of having cheap fuel near at hand, and is surrounded by a rich agricultural country. Its natural advantages are therefore great. It is already a thriving community, having a well secured banking institution; mercantile establishments to supply the needs of the townsmen and countrymen; and two church buildings which together accommodate the different denominations. A few miles to the southeast and in view of the town is Claremore Mound, a rocky plateau upon which was fought the last battle between the Osage and Cherokee Indians. It was on this historic spot that the Osages met with such disastrous defeat, most of those who survived being drowned in the panic of retreat in the stream which flows at the foot of the hill. On the site of the battle field is the tomb of the Osage chief Claremore, who led the defeated forces and gave his name to the mound.

WILLIAM HENRY WARD, a substantial young merchant of Foyil, is a representative of the family which was prominently identified for so many years with the affairs of the Cherokee Nation. His grandfather, Moses H. Ward, was the family pioneer, migrating from Georgia with the first influx of civilized people into Indian Territory. He was of strong Cherokee extraction himself, and the Ward family was originally one of the most numerous and influential in the Indian country.

William H. Ward was born in the Cherokee Nation, then Indian Territory, on the 5th of December, 1823, being a son of Thomas F. and Elizabeth (Ward) Ward. His earlier years were spent in acquiring an education in the district schools of his home, and as a young man he was a farm hand and a farmer in what is known as the Blue Creek neighborhood of the present Rogers county. In 1894 he obtained a clerical position with Alfred Foyil, founder of the town and then a leading merchant. This gave Mr. Ward his first practical insight into merchandising, and soon afterward he launched a small business venture of his own. Although it was by no means a failure, he decided that he

was in need of both more capital and a broader experience, and to gain both he entered the employ of B. H. Thurman, proprietor of the New York Store, at Claremore. This brings the record to 1896.

His service with the New York Store gave him experience in the handling of dry goods, shoes and fancy goods, and later he added to it by a short period of employment at the store of A. L. McDaniel. Always interested in agricultural development, he again assumed that line of work as his vocation, continuing thus until 1907, when he purchased a store and stock of general goods at Foyil and is again one of its successful merchants. He was elected a constable, but resigned the office in order to devote his entire attention to the development of his business. Mr. Ward's wife was formerly Miss Minnie M. Stockton, a daughter of James Stockton, of Foyil.

JOHN MILFORD GOLDSBERRY. A leading lawyer and Republican of Collinsville, Rogers county, John Milford Goldsberry is also the municipal judge and is in line for advancement to higher judicial honors. He is a native of Osceola, St. Clair county, Missouri, born March 13, 1876, son of Joseph A. and Esther (Cooley) Goldsberry. His parents were born in Indiana and moved from that state at an early day, locating in Missouri where the father was long engaged in farming. The paternal family was of French and Scotch ancestry.

John M. Goldsberry was educated, first, in the public and high schools of his native town, but received his professional training (prior to practice) at the University of Missouri, graduating from its law department with the class of '96 and receiving the degree of LL. B. He located for practice at Osceola, being associated with the offices of Eli W. Cooley until 1898, when he came to Bartlesville, then in the Indian Territory (now in Washington county, Oklahoma), and was connected with George S. Hill until January 1, 1902, when he formed a regular partnership with him under the name of Hill and Goldsberry. The firm was dissolved in 1903, since which time Mr. Goldsberry has been engaged in individual practice at Collinsville.

As stated, he is the present incumbent of the municipal judgeship, and at the primary election in 1907 the Republicans nominated him for the office of county judge, but he

failed of a final election by a small margin, the county being normally Democratic. For eight years he was selected as a delegate to all the Statehood conventions, had been a tireless worker to that end, and naturally was profoundly gratified at the final outcome of the movement. As one means of maintaining his physical and mental vigor, Judge Goldsberry is an enthusiastic fisherman and hunter, being the owner of a thorough-bred Llewellyn setter. On May 30, 1900, he was married to Miss Fannie N. Stevens, of Bartlesville, the ceremony occurring at Caney, Kansas. Their children are Oliver Burton and Jesse Milford Goldsberry. Mrs. Goldsberry is a native of Missouri, being born and reared at La Plata.

CLARENCE GRAVES, merchant of Talala, Rogers county, has been an honored resident of that place for the past fourteen years. Born in Wyandotte county, Kansas, on the 20th of September, 1873, he is a son of Charles and Ablora (Guthrie) Graves, the father being a farmer and a coal miner and operator of that state. The mother, who is about one-quarter Shawnee extraction, is the daughter of Senator and Nancy Guthrie.

Mr. Graves received his education in the public and subscription schools of the Indian Territory and the common schools of Coffeyville, Kansas, completing his preparation for practical work by a course at Spaulding's Business College, Kansas City, Missouri. He commenced his career in the southwest, however, as a cowboy on the ranch of Ben Garland, in the Cherokee strip, afterward going to a ranch near Dickinson, North Dakota, for the same employer. In 1893 Mr. Graves returned to Coffeyville, when he took his business course as mentioned before, and thus practically prepared for the growing communities of the southwest, located at Talala. There he first entered the employ of W. C. Rogers, the merchant, and soon demonstrated his business ability. He was made manager of the store and has since advanced to an independent station in the mercantile circles of northeastern Oklahoma. Both the experience and the training of Mr. Graves abundantly qualify him to make rapid and substantial progress as an Oklahoma merchant. A portion of his boyhood days was spent in the Russell Creek neighborhood, three miles south of Chetopa, Kansas, his work being to assist upon the home farm. He there obtained a useful knowledge of agriculture, and his later exper-

ience among the cattlemen of Indian Territory and Dakota added thereto, a familiarity with the great business of stock raising. In the mercantile life of Oklahoma to possess such knowledge as this is of vast advantage, as the business man comes into contact almost entirely with either farmers or stockmen. Besides these qualifications, Mr. Graves has enjoyed a thorough training both in the theories and the practice of business, and his natural aptitude is pronounced.

On April 6, 1898, he was married to Miss Effie Griffith, of Talala, daughter of W. A. Griffith, a farmer of Rogers county. The children born to them are Charles W., Frederick E., Clarence, Jr., and Florence Graves. Mr. Graves is a staunch Democrat. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JACKSON CALHOUN WHITE, of Oologah, Rogers county, is a farmer and grain dealer by occupation, and, ex-mayor of the city. He was born in Calhoun county, Mississippi, on the 17th of February, 1862, being a son of Joseph F. and Harriet (Potts) White. His father was a native of Georgia and his mother of North Carolina. After completing the public school courses, Jackson attended the university at Oxford, Mississippi, and subsequently taught in Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee and Indian territory.

In 1884 Mr. White took a business course at T. A. Ledden's Commercial College, Memphis, Tennessee, and for two years was bookkeeper for D. H. Holt at Bunner, Mississippi. He then removed to Arkansas, resuming his educational work in Toledo and Grant counties, his headquarters for much of this period being at Toledo and Sheridan. He came to Indian territory about the time it was opened to white settlement, and has since been engaged in mercantile and commercial transaction in the territory and state. He spent the first three years as a merchant at Hanson, now in Sequoyah county, and in January, 1892, located at Oologah, where for the succeeding four years he was also connected with mercantile enterprises. He then became a farmer and a grain dealer. His homestead is about two miles from Oologah, and his farm is a model for practical agriculturists, as well as attractive to the man of taste.

Mr. White has become quite well known as a man of public affairs, both civic and



C. Graves

governmental. He served as a trustee of his township under Cherokee government; was postmaster under Cleveland's second administration and for four years was mayor of the town. Mr. White's wife was formerly Miss Helen Duncan Hughes, of Tahlequah, daughter of George W. Hughes, a professional and business man of that place. Their daughter, Buena Vista White, is now a student at Henry Kendall College, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

JOSEPH R. SEQUICHIE. The present postmaster of Chelsea, Rogers county, is Joseph Rupert Sequichie, born in what was formerly the Cherokee Nation of Indian Territory on the 17th of July, 1872. He is a son of Charles and Martha (Powell) Sequichie and was educated at Tahlequah Seminary. Mr. Sequichie commenced his working career as a printer with the *Cherokee Advocate*, published at Tahlequah in the native language, the alphabet in use being arranged by the celebrated chief Sequoyah. The postmaster became proficient in both the mechanical and editorial departments of the newspaper, and was selected by the tribal council to fill the editorial chair. This he fully accomplished for two years, resigning in 1899 to enter the employ of the federal government in behalf of the Dawes Commission sitting at Muskogee. He was thus employed until 1901, when he was attracted to Chelsea by the development of the neighboring oil fields. Until receiving his appointment as postmaster in 1907, his interests in that line, with his agricultural operations, occupied his attention.

Postmaster Sequichie's wife was formerly Miss Annie L. Roberts, of Chelsea, daughter of Marion Roberts, and their children are Marian (a daughter) and Joseph Oris Sequichie. Mr. Sequichie has so developed the land of his allotments that he has a valuable and attractive farming property, this work, with the performance of his official duties, making him a citizen of broad usefulness to the community. In the field of recreation, he is a skilful fisherman and hunter of small game.

DR. RICHARD V. SPENCER, a physician of substantial standing at Chelsea, Rogers county, was born at Fort Dodge (now Dodge City) on the 29th of June, 1876. He is a son of Captain George K. and Jane (McCollough) Spencer, both sides of the family being of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father

was an officer in the United States army. Richard V. Spencer received his earlier education in the public and high schools of Leavenworth, Kansas, and at St. John's Military Academy, Salina, Kansas. Soon afterward, however, he commenced the study of medicine and took a three years' course at the Medico-Chirurgical College of Kansas City, commencing the practice of his profession at that point. In 1907 he graduated from the University Medical College of that city with the degree of M. D. and at once located at Chelsea for the continuance of his professional work. He is a thoroughly competent physician and surgeon and is well established.

JAMES MONROE OGLESBY, a substantial farmer of Oologah, Rogers county, was born near Tahlequah, then in the Cherokee Nation, on the 28th of July, 1870. He is a son of George and Laura (Wilkerson) Oglesby, his father being a Texas ranchman and his mother of Cherokee blood. The early education of James M. Oglesby was obtained in the schools of his nation and he finished his studies by a four years' course at the Tahlequah Seminary.

In his boyhood and youth Mr. Oglesby assisted his father in his farming and stock raising operations, and after his marriage, with the allotment of lands to himself and children, he developed his estate to such advantage that he has become a prosperous member of the community. His farm near Oologah is considered a model, and his substantial standing as an agriculturist, with his honorable character as a man, has given him a strong and a good local influence. Mr. Oglesby was married near Selome, Arkansas, to Miss Rebecca Brickey, and the children born to them are Ruth C., John L., Eldee and Lee May (twins), Gladys and Susanne.

EVERETT NATHANIEL JACKSON, proprietor of the "Hotel London" of Collinsville, Rogers county, was born in Muldrow, Mead county, Kentucky, on the 17th of December, 1875. His parents were J. S. and Minerva (Wolverton) Jackson, both natives of Kentucky—the former of Garnettsville and the latter of Louisville. The father was both engaged in business and in the conduct of outside affairs, being a citizen of strong and good influence.

Everett N. Jackson was first educated in the public schools of his home locality and afterward completed a high school course at

Yellville, Arkansas. In 1892 he accompanied his father to Oklahoma and assisted him for a year in the sale of patent rights, then going to the Indian Territory and to California on an extended prospecting tour. This occupied about a year of his time, when he returned to the Indian Territory coming to Rogers county and occupied himself for a time as a farmer and a stock raiser. He again went to California and engaged as a clerk in the store of C. W. Grossell, a dealer in groceries at Redondo, and after eighteen months of this employment again established himself as a ranchman in what is now Rogers county, Oklahoma.

He was thus engaged when, on January 1, 1908, he became proprietor of the Hotel London at Collinsville, and as its host has made himself both popular and respected. On January 26, 1901, Mr. Jackson married Miss Sarah O. E. Baker, a daughter of John H. Baker, and in his present venture, as in all else, she has proven his practical and faithful assistant.

THOMAS BENTON DICKSON, M. D., of Chelsea, Rogers county, has been practicing medicine and surgery for nearly twenty-five years, about half of that period in Chelsea. He has a substantial practice, is widely known in the west as an evangelist, and is also a farmer and stock-raiser of advanced views. He is in all respects a typical citizen of the new southwest, a man of judgment, energy and practical ability, who at the same time orders the conduct of his life on a high plane.

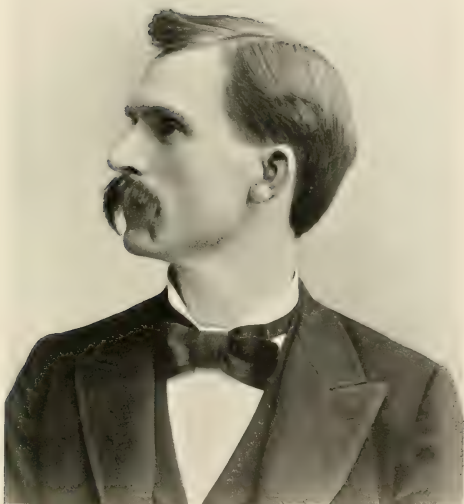
A native of Adairsville, Gordon county, Georgia, Dr. Dickson was born on the 14th of February, 1863, son of Thomas B. Dixon, Sr., and Letitia (Stallings) Dickson. The mother was the daughter of a Baptist clergyman, chaplain of a Confederate regiment in the Civil war and a noted missionary of his church. The father served in the ranks as a member of a Georgia regiment of Union troops stationed at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley. The Doctor received his early education in the Adairsville public schools; afterward he completed a course at the high school of Collinsville, DeKalb county, Alabama and then commenced his medical studies under private tutelage.

Dr. Dickson commenced his practice at Plummerville, Arkansas, in 1883, before he had reached his majority, and two years later received the appointment of assistant state physician at the county farm, Conway, that

state. He remained in that position until 1889, when he removed to Chelsea, then in Indian Territory, where he continued in private practice until 1895. Then returning to Memphis, where he had commenced his medical studies, he was matriculated at the Memphis Hospital Medical College, graduating with his degree of M. D. in the year named above. Since that time he has been a permanent practitioner of Chelsea, although his work as an evangelist has called him as far west as the Pacific coast. He is in touch with all denominations and has been a wide promoter of church and Sunday school work. The scope of his labors has included many intermediate points between Chelsea and San Francisco, California, and Portland, Oregon. During the World's Fair at the latter city he was an active participant in the annual camp-meeting of the Apostolic Union. He has conducted successful revivals at Cripple Creek and Colorado Springs, Colorado, and has effectively assisted in the missionary work of the Salvation Army and the Holiness church, also at Los Angeles, California, in the "Nazzerine" church, etc.

On March 21, 1891, Dr. Dickson married Miss Cynthia Parrett, daughter of William Parrett, a Cherokee citizen who was born in Tennessee. The children born to them are Claude N., Serena, Paul, Buella, Thomas Benton, Jr., Clea, Lucille and Cynthia May Dickson. In the development of his family allotments the Doctor has become a skilled agriculturist and a successful stock-raiser, making a specialty of the breeding of Durham and Jersey cattle. In the line of the medical profession he is a member of the Rogers County Medical Society, the Oklahoma Medical Society and the Chelsea Board of Health, and is now the physician of the Eagles, and a member of the same.

COLIN M. THREADGILL. For the past six years an active, able and highly respected member of the Oklahoma bar and a resident of Coalgate, Coal county, Colin M. Threadgill represents an old and cultured family of the south, originating in England, which has materially contributed to the patriotic, moral, religious and civic progress of the United States. The first three American emigrants from the mother country were brothers who served in the Revolutionary war under General Gates. One of them, Colonel Thomas Threadgill, spent his civil life in this country as a resident of Anderson county, North



J. B. Dickson, M. D.

Carolina, and as a prosperous planter—this patriot and agriculturist being the great-grandfather of Colin M. His son, Randolph, was born in that county, but after his marriage to a Miss Cobb removed to Montgomery county, Alabama, became the father of eighteen children and saw them develop into useful men and women. Both grandparents died in that section of the state, and were the ancestors of most of the Threadgills who have migrated thence into various states of the southwest. Churchwell Threadgill, son of Randolph, was also a native of Anderson county, North Carolina, but was reared in Alabama, receiving his higher education at Auburn College and spending his early manhood as an active and influential minister of the Methodist church in northern Mississippi and an educator of high repute in both states. Eventually his life was confined to the field of education. During the first quarter of the nineteenth century he taught at Troy, Alabama, and was also engaged in pedagogical labors of great merit in Mississippi, attaining high standing both as a private educator and as a pioneer organizer of public schools systems. Randolph Threadgill was a man not only of remarkable intellectual and scholarly attainments, but of a keen conscience and iron will. These traits are finely illustrated in the firm attitude which he assumed toward the Confederacy. Although he had married into a family which was wedded to southern institutions and his personal interests appeared to be bound up with them, at the outbreak of the Civil war he allied himself with the Union to such an extent that he publicly declared he would sacrifice all his property rather than advocate its dissolution and the cause of Secession. The open expression of such sentiments evinced the moral courage of a remarkable man, and eventually brought him the admiration of those who were at first his bitter enemies. His wife was formerly Miss Sarah Jackson, daughter of Lewis Jackson, a rich slave-owning planter of Montgomery county and a man of mental and business strength. She died in 1899 and her husband in 1902, the parents of the following children: Frances F., now a resident of Coalgate; Colin M., of this review; James C., who lives in Mississippi; and Mary, who married William Bell, of Monroe county, Mississippi.

Colin M. Threadgill is a native of Orion, Alabama, where he was born on the 14th of

February, 1866, the years of his boyhood and youth being passed in that state and in Prentice and Itawamba counties, Mississippi, where his father was engaged in educational and religious labors. In 1890 he graduated from Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, with the degree of A. B., and soon afterward was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Church South. He was assigned to the St. Louis conference, his first charge at Dallas, Texas, being followed by pastorates at Bonham and Paris. During this period he had commenced his legal studies and upon his removal to Oklahoma, in 1901, gave himself solely to its mastery and practice. On February 8, 1903, Mr. Threadgill was admitted to practice at Atoka, before Judge Clayton of the Federal court; at once opened an office in Coalgate, and has since closely and successfully applied himself to his profession. His Republicanism is largely a tribute to the memory of his father's earnest stand for the Union during the bitter enmities of the Civil war, and the son's ability and general worth of character have already earned for him the honor of a legislative nomination to the second session of the Oklahoma house of representatives.

As to his more personal affairs, it may be added that Mr. Threadgill was first married at Commerce, Missouri, to Miss Susie Moore, daughter of J. H. Moore, who died leaving a child (a daughter)—the latter not long surviving the decease of her mother. Mr. Threadgill wedded as his second wife Mrs. Clara M. Goodin, daughter of Marshall L. Elzy—the ceremony occurring May 10, 1907. Mrs. Threadgill is a native of Green county, Missouri, was educated in the North Texas Female College, and by her first marriage had a daughter, Gladys.

WILLIAM J. SMITH, M. D. Prominent among the physicians and surgeons of Oklahoma is Dr. William J. Smith, who was born in Louisiana, October 5, 1851, and was reared on a plantation there. His educational training was begun in the subscription schools and continued in the Baton Rouge Military University. During ten years after leaving college he taught school in northern Louisiana and Arkansas, and in that time also read medicine and in 1882 began a one year course of medical lectures at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock. During the three years thereafter he practiced in Arkansas, and then returning to the Little

Rock University he graduated therein in 1888 and continued his practice in that state for one year longer. Moving thence to Texas, Dr. Smith practiced successfully at Wayland for ten years, and at the close of the period came in 1897 to Cloud Chief, Oklahoma, then the county seat of Washita county. From there in 1900 he came to the old town of Mountain View, and at the time of its removal to the railroad he too moved and has continued his practice here since, each year showing excellent and growing results. He is always a student, possessing a large library of standard works, and fully merits the confidence of Mountain View and its surrounding country.

Dr. Smith is a son of William J. and Jane C. (Davidson) Smith, natives respectively of Georgia and South Carolina, and a grandson of Noah Smith, who was also a native of Georgia and of Scotch-Irish descent. He was a pioneer Methodist minister there, a noted orator and evangelist, and he died in Georgia in 1861, his family now residing mostly about Atlanta.

William J. Smith, Sr., married in Georgia and soon afterward settled in Louisiana, where, until his death in 1851, he was a saddlery and harness merchant. He was a stanch Democrat politically, and a member of the Methodist church. Mrs. Smith survived her husband and remained with her father, John Davidson, during his lifetime. He died in 1860, a prominent planter and slave owner, a Whig politically and a member of the Presbyterian church. In his family were ten children, among whom were Joseph T. and Jane C., the latter the mother of Dr. Smith. Joseph T. Davidson was a minister of the old-school Presbyterian church, a popular man in northern Louisiana, and his memory is honored and revered by all who knew of his works. He served at one time as a delegate to the state constitutional convention, and he lived and died in Louisiana.

Dr. William J. Smith, the only child of William J. and Jane C. (Davidson) Smith, married in Louisiana Miss Emma Wilbourn, who was born in that state in 1854, a daughter of A. W. and Nancy (Grey) Wilbourn, natives respectively of North Carolina and Louisiana. The father, who was both a planter and a teacher of music, served through the Civil war in the Confederate army, and both he and his wife died in Louisiana. Mrs. Smith was the fourth born of his ten children, and by her

marriage to the Doctor she has become the mother of five children, namely: William and Lendmer, both deceased, the former dying when but a year old and the latter when but two; O. W. C., a jeweler and silversmith; Ernest A., a physician and registered pharmacist; and Roy, a boy in school. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Methodist church, and the Doctor has fraternal relations with the Masonic order and Knights of Pythias.

EDWARD YORK BASS, M. D., the leading physician and druggist of Talala and one of the commissioners of Rogers county, is one of the pioneers and substantial citizens of the place. He was born at Silver Spring, Tennessee, on the 25th of October, 1866, being a son of Hugh L. and Almedia (Vivrett) Bass. Hugh L. Bass was a farmer. After the son had been educated in the fundamental branches at the home schools and those of Troy, Mississippi, he pursued a normal course, which he completed in 1890. He then entered the medical department of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, from which he graduated in 1892 with the degree of M. D.

Dr. Bass commenced practice in his Tennessee home, but after two years removed to what was then Indian Territory, locating at Talala. He was first impressed with the natural promise of the country and his cordial reception by the people induced him to make his final decision in favor of the town in which his advancement has been continuous for fourteen years. In September, 1907, the people among whom he had so long resided placed another stamp of their appreciation upon him by electing him county commissioner on the Democratic ticket. Dr. Bass is a member of the County and State Medical societies, being president of the county association for two years and is now vice-president of the same. He holds membership in the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., W. O. W., and the M. W. of A.

In 1894 the Doctor was married at Nashville, Tennessee, to Miss Florence Emily Bass, and the three sons born to them are Clarence Johnson, Clyde D. and John Bunyan Bass.

S. O. DAVIS, M. D. Lincoln county numbers among its successful physicians and surgeons Dr. S. O. Davis, who is practicing at Kendrick. He has the honor of being one of the county's pioneer physicians, for he located within its borders as early as the year of 1897, when he established his home at Parkland near the present town of Ken-



E. J. Base M.D.

drick. His nearest railroad at that time was Guthrie, and this part of the country was then almost in its virgin wildness. He came to Oklahoma from Corning in Adams county, Iowa, his birthplace in 1864, and he is a representative of one of the first families to seek a home in that county. His father, Thomas H. Davis, moved there from Indiana, and his death occurred in Adams county when he had reached the age of eighty-one years, and thus passed away one of the most prominent of its pioneer residents. He had married in his early life Anna Fees, also from Indiana, and she died in Adams county at the age of eighty-five.

Dr. Davis, one of their ten children, six sons and four daughters, received a good educational training in the public schools of Iowa, and he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. W. H. Davis and Dr. Coakley, then one of Creston, Iowa's, prominent and successful physicians. After a time he matriculated in the Marion Simms College of Medicine at St. Louis, Missouri, and graduated with honor in its class of 1895. His first practice was at Parkdale, Oklahoma, and from there he came to Kendrick in 1896, and has since been identified with its professional life.

He married at Fontanelle in Adair county, Iowa, Sarah Broadfoot, whose native state was Kansas, but she was reared and educated in Iowa, and is a daughter of Thomas Broadfoot. The only child of this union is a daughter, Dot Jerrue Davis. Dr. Davis is a member of both the Lincoln County and the Oklahoma State Medical societies, and a man of scholarly attainments he has made deep and careful research into the two sciences to which he is devoting his life and is one of the best known medical practitioners of Lincoln county.

Dr. J. W. DUNN has practiced in Lincoln county, Oklahoma, throughout nearly the entire period of his professional career, and he is now numbered among the successful physicians and surgeons of Tryon. He is a graduate of the Marion Simms College of St. Louis with the class of 1905, and he came to Oklahoma from his native county of Effingham, Illinois, in the following year of 1906. Dr. Dunn has perhaps inherited his love for and his ability as a physician from his father, Dr. T. J. Dunn, who for many years was a successful practitioner in Effingham county. He was originally from

Kentucky, a member of a prominent old southern family of that state, but during the Civil war he served with valor as a Union soldier. He married Mary Fields, a member of another of the prominent old families of Effingham county, Illinois, and at her death she left four children, two sons and two daughters.

In this family was numbered Dr. J. W. Dunn, whose natal day was the 19th of March, 1882, and after an excellent literary training in the graded and high schools and in college, in which he received the degree of B. S., he began the study of medicine under the able instructions of his father. Later Dr. J. W. Dunn was for two years a physician on the staff of the State Institute at Anna, Illinois, and during a similar period after leaving that institution he was in practice at Watson in the same state. At the close of that period he came to Oklahoma, locating first in Paden and from there came to Tryon. In 1905 Dr. Dunn was married to Nettie O. Graham, from St. Louis, Missouri. He is a member of the fraternal order of Odd Fellows, and his wife is a member of its auxiliary, the Rebekahs.

W. M. DAVIS, superintendent and manager of the Weelee Ka Cotton Company, stands at the head of one of the large industrial institutions of this part of the state. The Weelee Ka Cotton gin was erected in 1903, and is splendidly equipped with all the modern appliances known to the business, including a fifty horse-power engine, a sixty horse-power boiler, a Meyer's press, and has a capacity of thirty-five bales of cotton a day. During the past season they ginned over 1,724 bales, and during the present season of 1908 their output is expected to reach 2,000 bales. The mill is equipped to do all kinds of work of its class, doing strictly high class work, and it enjoys an unassailable reputation for honorable and straightforward dealings and reliability.

W. M. Davis, its superintendent and manager, is a man well fitted for the position he holds, and has done much to bring the mill to its high standard of excellence. He came to Oklahoma from Texas in February of 1890, first locating in Cleveland county on a farm near Lexington, but after a time went to Norman in the same county, and from there came to Paden and assumed charge of the Weelee Ka Cotton Company. He has had an experience of thirteen years in the cot-

ton gin business. Mr. Davis was born in Mississippi January 1, 1861, a year made memorable in the history of the United States by the inauguration of the strife between the north and the south, and he is descended from an old Scotch family noted for their industry and honesty. His father, William Davis, was also identified with the cotton gin business for many years, and the mother was Hattie Parsons. W. M. Davis was one of their ten children, and he was reared as a farmer boy. When a lad of sixteen he went to Texas, and when he had reached the age of twenty-eight he was married to Laura Hobson, a relative of Captain Hobson of naval fame, and their five children are Edgar, Lee, Clarence, William, Hattie Belle, and Lida May. Mr. Davis votes with the Democratic party, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen and the Yeomen. Mrs. Davis has membership relations with the Methodist Episcopal church.

JAMES L. BEATTY. As a farmer, merchant, financier and able man of affairs no one in Rogers county is better known, or more thoroughly appreciated, than James Lincoln Beatty, of Talala. He has been a worker and a developer in the "territory country" for a quarter of the century. Born in Franklin county, Kansas, February 10, 1865, he is a son of Adam and Margaret (McColleston) Beatty, natives of the Buckeye state. His parents moved into Kansas in 1864, and James L. received his early and final education in the public schools of Coffeyville.

When he was about eighteen years of age Mr. Beatty came to the Indian Territory with his father and the two spent several years in the development of farms in various sections of the country. They also engaged to advantage in the stock-raising business. The years of his residence at Talala have been devoted chiefly to mercantile and financial enterprises, in which field he has evinced marked ability as a promoter and an organizer. He was one of the incorporators of the First State Bank of Talala, and is now president of the Talala Supply Company and a member of the house of J. L. Beatty, general merchants. Mr. Beatty is a Democrat and a member of the A. F. & A. M.

In 1889 Mr. Beatty married Miss Emma Elliott, at Coffeyville, Kansas, and two children, Bessie and Maud, have been born to their union. Both daughters are attending the

Ladies' College at Liberty, Missouri, in which Miss Bessie has made a fine record as a student in music. She was graduated in 1908, and as the first prize for the best execution on the piano was awarded a beautiful Emerson piano.

ALBERT SPARKS, M. D., who is known as a prominent member of the medical fraternity of Avery and of Lincoln county, is a member of the firm of Galloway and Sparks, physicians, surgeons and druggists of that city. He has been identified with the professional life of this community since 1907, and is one of its well known and prominent residents. He is a native son of Missouri, born at Westboro in Atchison county, in 1877, and he is a member of an English family from Bridgewater in Somersetshire, the birthplace of his father, Vaniah Sparks. He is now living in Westboro, Missouri, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Coombs, and was also born in Somersetshire county, England, and their union was blessed by the birth of seven children.

Dr. Sparks obtained his literary training in the schools of Rockford, Missouri, and in the well known Collegiate Institute at College Springs, Iowa. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. Lott in Westboro, one of the prominent and successful physicians of northwestern Missouri, and continued his medical research in Ensworth College at St. Joseph, Missouri, where he graduated with the class of 1906. His first year of practice was with Dr. Safford at Tarkio, Missouri, and since 1907 he has been one of the prominent and successful physicians and surgeons of Avery.

He married in the year of 1905 Nora Caldwell, a daughter of one of the prominent residents of Westboro, Missouri. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Dr. Sparks is a member of the fraternal order of Odd Fellows.

DR. R. H. BROWN, a practicing physician in Bellemont, Pottawatomie county, was born in Mississippi, July 28, 1872, and has practiced in Bellemont since 1902. He is a member of an old Virginian family, but his father, B. A. Brown, was born in Meridian, Mississippi, and was a soldier in the Confederate army under General Longstreet during the Civil war. He was a Democrat in his political affiliations, a member of the Baptist church, and his death occurred at the



J.D. Beatty

age of forty-nine years. The mother of the Doctor bore the maiden name of Nancy J. Mott and was born in Alabama. Her death occurred when she had reached the age of sixty years, leaving five children, and of their three sons two have become members of the medical profession, the older being Dr. J. D. Brown, of Grant, Oklahoma.

Dr. R. H. Brown was reared to manhood's estate in Texas, receiving his educational training in the public schools and the Mills Grove College of that state. He first began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his brother, Dr. J. D. Brown, later entering the Fort Worth Medical College and Chattanooga (Tenn.) Medical College, and from there passed to the Baylor University in Dallas, Texas. He is also, a graduate in pharmacy, receiving his diploma as a registered pharmacist in the state of Texas, and thus it will be seen that he has left no stone unturned in his search for knowledge in the profession which he has chosen as his life work. His success is thus the outcome of his thorough understanding of the science of medicine. During seven years after his graduation he was in practice in Indian Territory, and since 1902 Bellemont has been his home and the scene of his operations.

In this city, February 9, 1908, Dr. Brown was married to Miss Maud Burns, who was born, reared and educated in Iowa, a daughter of W. H. Burns, of Bellemont, a Civil war veteran of the Union army. Dr. Brown is a member of the fraternal order of Odd Fellows.

JOHN W. MASSEY. The late John W. Massey, one of the leading young business men of Carter county and at the time of his death, cashier of the First National Bank of Berwyn, was born in Conway county, Arkansas, on the 30th of July, 1872. He was a son of James L. and Rachel A. (Reid) Massey, their marriage occurring on the 9th of October, 1870. The father, who is a native of North Carolina, resides on his farm near Berwyn, and is the father of John W., Alonzo A., William, Thomas H., Ira A., Etta and J. C. Massey. The paternal grandfather, J. J. Massey, was a Confederate soldier, the children of his family being James L., Joseph M., John A. and Calhoun, the last named dying at Little Rock, Arkansas.

John W. Massey obtained his education in the public schools and at the Morrillton High

School, Arkansas, teaching school one year after he became a resident of Berwyn. For the five succeeding years he was employed as a clerk in the store of F. W. Fisher of that place, and during the following year he managed a gin there. Mr. Massey then opened a drug store, in partnership with his brother Thomas H., under the firm name of John W. Massey and Brother. He remained an active partner in the business until January, 1908, when he was elected cashier of the First National Bank, with which he had been connected as stockholder since its organization. Thus he advanced, solely as a result of independent exertions and talents, and was also honored with public preferment, having served both as village treasurer and councilman. In politics, Mr. Massey was a Democrat; a Master, in Masonry, and a member of the subordinate lodge of I. O. O. F.

On January 1, 1899, Mr. Massey wedded Miss Juel Boyd, daughter of Benjamin F. and Josie (Corbett) Boyd. Mrs. Massey was born at Tishomingo, Indian territory, on the 9th of January, 1880, and received her education at Bloomfield Seminary and All Hallows Academy, Wichita, Kansas. Her father, who was a Mississippian, was born in Marshall county, December 27, 1850, and received his education at Cane Hill, Arkansas, his marriage to Miss Corbett occurring October 3, 1873. He acquired great influence in the Chickasaw Nation, of which he was a citizen for many years. In 1876 he was elected county judge of Pickens county, and was also sheriff for a term of four years, being the only official against whom charges were never preferred. He was of a happy, even jovial disposition, but of absolute integrity and substantial ability. Benjamin F. Boyd was a son of James M. Boyd, who was of Scotch descent and married Nancy Love, of the family which has been so prominent in the establishment and development of the Chickasaw Nation. The grandfather is said to have been the first white man to intermarry with that nation. He and his family came from Mississippi to Fort Smith, Arkansas, in 1855, and thence to Pickens county, in 1860. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Massey became the parents of two children, as follows: Bennie W., born September 9, 1899, and Rubey Massey, born September 20, 1903.

JOHN BIBB SPRAGINS. A citizen of Oklahoma ever since it became "white men's coun-

try," and for twenty years a resident of Ardmore, Carter county, John B. Spragins has been one of the prime developers of the many interests which have made the place such a representative town of the new state. From the first, he has been one of its leading merchants; has promoted its real estate interests by becoming an extensive builder both of residences and stores, and is prominent in the finances, industries and public utilities of the place.

Mr. Spragins is a southern man by birth and wide family connections. His native county is Jackson, Alabama, where he was born April 20, 1851, being a son of Melcijah E. and Louisa (Bibb) Spragins. His parents were both born in 1824—the father, in Virginia, and the mother, in Alabama. They were married in the latter state, about 1844, seven of their sons and three of their daughters reaching maturity and seven of them are still living, viz: Ophelia, who married Joseph W. Buchanan; James R., of Arkansas; John B., of this review; Rev. Charles A., of Dallas, Texas; Rev. Hallie S., of Oxford, Mississippi; Lula B., now Mrs. William Johnson of Mississippi, and Katie L. Spragins, also a resident of that state. The deceased members of the family are William T., who married and left a family in Aberdeen, Mississippi; Rev. Edward L., who died leaving a family in Dallas, and E. C., who passed away at Lawton, Oklahoma, unmarried. The parents removed with their family to Mississippi in 1857, where the mother died in 1884 and the father in 1894.

John B. Spragins obtained his primary education in the common schools of Mississippi and finished his training for business life by taking a course in a commercial college at Louisville, Kentucky. In order to accomplish the latter step in his career he had engaged for a time in both agricultural and clerical labors, and after completing his business training within college walls he entered practice by opening a small store at Florence, Alabama. After about a year he moved his stock to Leighton, that state, and under the firm name of Spragins and Hopkins conducted a growing mercantile business at that point until 1883. His next venture was at Gainesville, Texas, where he entered the hardware business as Kenneily and Spragins, in 1886 the firm becoming Stevens, Kenneily and Spragins by the admission of C. N. Stevens. In 1889 the busi-

ness had so expanded that a branch was established at Ardmore, which was placed in charge of Mr. Spragins, the result being his advent to this community as a permanent and leading citizen. As an actual builder of the city of Ardmore, his record includes the erection of ten residences and three stores, in the latter list being the brick block in which his own business is conducted. He is a director and vice president of the Bankers' National Bank and president of the Ardmore Brick and Tile Company, and is a stockholder in two other banks and in the Ardmore Ice, Light and Power Company.

By family tradition and personal conviction, Mr. Spragins is a firm Democrat, and in the fraternities has attained the Shriner degree in Masonry, and is an active Knight of Pythias and Woodman of the World. On September 1, 1890, Mr. Spragins married Miss Lizzie B. Patton, a native of Tennessee born in 1866, and two of the three children born to them are deceased—John B. and Newcomb, the eldest and the youngest. The second, Hal B. Spragins, was born July 28, 1894.

HENRY TOM KIGHT, of Claremore, Rogers county, is an attorney in good standing engaged chiefly in the practice of criminal law. He is a Georgian, born in Johnson county, on the 11th of April, 1881, and is a son of Shadrick W. and Susan E. (Lawrence) Kight. Mr. Kight received a public school education in the institutions of his home neighborhood, and commenced the study of law in the office of old J. L. Kent, of Wrightsville, Georgia. It was in the latter place that he also commenced practice in association with his preceptor. After one year this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Kight opened an office at Swainsboro, that state, there taking up with success the specialty of criminal law. During the three and a half years of his residence at Swainsboro he was identified with the office of Augustus F. Lee.

Mr. Kight's practice in Oklahoma has all been conducted at Claremore, and he is now recognized as a progressive young criminal lawyer of substantial professional ability and honorable methods. He comes of an agricultural family, long established in eastern Georgia, and he himself was reared under rural influences, and he is therefore in sympathetic accord with the communities which now comprise his professional field. Mr. Kight's wife (formerly Miss Blanche Snell)



H. Tom High

is also a native of Georgia; more particularly, of Wrightsville, where he commenced both the study and the practice of his profession.

HARRY G. STONG has been identified with the business interests of Ardmore during a number of years, and is now one of the city's best known and most influential citizens, as well as one of its most prominent fruit growers. He was born on the 9th of March, 1861, in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, a son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Snyder) Stong, the father a native of Giessen, Germany, and the mother also a native of Germany. After learning the trades of a brick and stone mason in his native land Frederick Stong sought a home across the water in the United States, being then a young and unmarried man, and locating in Pennsylvania, he was known as a tradesman in Indiana county until in 1868 he was induced to move south into Tennessee. Establishing his home in Tullahoma, that state, he remained there until his death in 1875, passing away at the age of fifty-seven years. His widow, whom he had married in Pennsylvania, then took his place at the head of the family and reared their children to become industrious and useful citizens. Her death occurred in 1900. The children of Frederick and Elizabeth Stong were: John B., of Bedford county, Tennessee; Christian R. and Albert A., of Chattanooga, that state; Harry G., mentioned below; Frans S., who died in 1898 in Chattanooga, without issue; Luther M., of Chattanooga; Rebecca, who married Joseph Stewart and died in Tullahoma; and Mrs. Annie Huff, of Missouri.

Harry G. Stong received his educational training in the public schools of Tullahoma, Tennessee, which he attended only a few months of the year, for he aided his mother in the support of the family until he was twenty-one. He worked in the Tullahoma Woolen Mills four years and then went to the Nashville Woolen Mills and took charge of the dyeing and finishing department for three years until finally he became the foreman of his department and held that office for seven years. On severing his connection with that establishment he went to the Rocky Mountain country and passed four years in the states of Montana, Washington and Oregon, working during that time in the cities of Butte, Spokane and Baker City and their vicinities, prospecting and mining with in-

different success. Returning at the close of that period to Tennessee he secured through political friends a position with the government on the U. S. marshal's force in that state, and was subsequently assigned to a general deputyship in the department of the collector of internal revenue, his territory covering portions of Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama. His duties were to detect violations of the revenue laws in the sale of tobacco or in the manufacture and sale of spirits, and his work brought him into deadly contact with desperate men, whose hatred of a revenue officer never abated and Mr. Stong relied upon his faithful gun and the steadiness of his nerve to protect his life and his property. He retired from this exciting and dangerous business in 1893 and came to the Chickasaw Nation, establishing himself at Ardmore. In this new location he also took up a new business, that of growing grapes and making wine, church wine and grape cider, wholesale and retail. He raised a vineyard of a few acres adjoining the town and also put in a stock of goods in a store on Sixth avenue, a place that will be recalled by many citizens as the Wine Press Store, but this property was swept away by confiscation for railroad purposes, but not until Mr. Stong had laid the foundation for his financial independence of later years. On the third day of his residence in Ardmore Mr. Stong became a real estate owner, and from that time on as his means would warrant he has continued his investments until at the present time some of the city's best real estate is listed among his property for taxation. Among his property is a business house at No. 216 East Main street and his home and vacant property near by. He was one of the organizers of the Ardmore and the Bankers National banks, and served as a director of the latter.

On the 9th of September, 1896, in Ardmore, Mr. Stong was united in marriage to Miss Rettie Small, a daughter of John Small, who came to this state from Tennessee. The three children born of this union are Ethel, Minnie and Mabel Ruth. Mr. Stong is a past grand in Odd Fellowship and is a member of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory. He also belongs to both Woodmen orders, and in politics is a Republican.

HON. CHARLES D. CARTER, of Ardmore, who represents the Fourth Oklahoma District in the national house of representatives,

is one of the conspicuous characters in the nation which he represents. Fitted by native courage and intellectual ability to direct affairs and to assume responsibility, he has steadily won his way to a position among the leaders in thought and action in the new state of Oklahoma and in the southwest.

It was in 1888 that Mr. Carter left the ranch home, around which cluster the chief events of the life of his youth, to identify himself with the city of Ardmore, and with vigor of mind and body and with ambition to familiarize himself with commercial life, he obtained a clerkship, was later a bookkeeper for a time, then cotton weigher and finally cotton buyer until 1892, and in that year was appointed the auditor of the Chickasaw Nation, the opening wedge of his official career. His entry into public life demonstrated to his people that the Chickasaw governor had made no mistake in placing Charles D. Carter in charge of its accounting department, and when he retired from that office he was called to other responsible positions, and subsequently being elected to the council was thus officially identified with the construction of the Chickasaw capitol building. Mr. Carter was appointed national superintendent of schools and later mining trustee of the Choctaw and Chickasaw people, and during his incumbency of that office his most important work was the leasing of the coal lands to operators in the various coal fields since developed and operated in Coal, Pittsburg and Latimer counties.

But after many years of service to his own people in a public capacity the Hon. Charles D. Carter retired from his office in McAlester and entered the life insurance business in Ardmore as a member of the firm of Bruce and Carter, thus continuing actively in business until June, 1906, when he was selected as secretary of the Democratic committee of the Indian Territory and was actively identified with the movement preparatory to statehood in promoting the interests of the candidates of his party for delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He was a member of a committee of three sent to Washington to lobby for the passage of the Enabling Act. In the districting by the Constitutional Convention for representatives in Congress he was made a citizen of Carter county and became its candidate for the congressional nomination at the primary. Defeating his

two competitors for the honor, he won the election at the hands of the people in September of 1907 and took his seat in Congress on November 16th of that year and was active in the advancement of such measures as virtually affected the people of Oklahoma. The legislation was embodied chiefly in the "Removal-of-Restrictions-Act" which enabled the Indians to sell their lands, under certain conditions, after July 27, 1908, and which was the epitome of the important legislation proposed of local interest during the Sixtieth Congress. At the fall election of 1908 he was re-elected by a large majority of votes.

In reverting more particularly to the events which form the personal life of Hon. Charles D. Carter it may be mentioned that he was born at Boggy Depot, in the Chickasaw Nation, August 16, 1869. His parents had established their home on a ranch at old Millcreek in 1876, and in and around that village the little lad daily grew in strength and vigor. The alphabet was learned at his mother's knee, and it was her mind that directed his mental and moral training while the foundation of a useful life was being laid. The confinement incident to subsequent regular work in the school room tried his rather delicate constitution, and it was occasionally necessary to restore his normal vigor by periods of outdoor life and strenuous activity as a "cow-puncher and bronco-buster" on the Millcreek ranch. From 1882 to 1887 he completed the work of the Chickasaw Manual Training Academy and became a devotee of the ranch in earnest for a year. The old Diamond "Z" on the present site of Sulphur, Oklahoma, witnessed many of his exploits on the back of a bronco, and it was about this period also that he familiarized himself with the country of the hostile Arapahoes to the northwest while making a trip on horseback with a daring companion on his return from an expedition to guide a bunch of cattle across to the Chisholm trail. The remote ancestors of Mr. Carter were not Indians. It was during the Wyoming massacre in Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary war that the Indians took as prisoners Nathan Carter and his sister from the bosom of a white family, and while the sister was restored to her people Nathan grew up among the red men and finally married a full blood Cherokee woman. Their posterity flourished in Cherokee county, Geor-

gia, where Judge B. W. Carter, the father of the Hon. Charles D., was born.

Judge Carter's birth occurred in 1836, and he was brought to Indian Territory when the Cherokees took possession of their new home here. He obtained a liberal education in the Cherokee Seminary at Tahlequah and began life for himself as a school teacher, following that line of work until the Civil war broke out. He then organized Company C, First Cherokee Regiment, under Colonel Adams, Stan Watie's brigade, and fought in the battles of Wilson Creek, Newtonia, Pea Ridge and Cowskin Prairie, and when General Lee surrendered he was at home organizing the blanket Indians into commands for service in the Confederate army. He did not return to the schoolroom as a livelihood after the close of the war, but read law at home and prepared himself for a profession which he adorned while he followed it as an advocate and as a judge upon the bench.

His official life began with his election as county clerk of Tishomingo county, and he was later made the attorney general of the Chickasaw Nation and a delegate to Washington, where he was an efficient officer in securing the best results in a legislative way from the Federal government. At the time of his death in 1894 he was revenue collector of Pickens county, Chickasaw Nation. As a lawyer he was at one time a member of the firm of Herbert and Ledbetter, of Ardmore, and when the latter was sent to the Constitutional Convention as a delegate from Ardmore he secured the naming of the county surrounding his town, and named it Carter in honor of his friend and late townsman, Judge Carter.

At Boggy Depot in 1866 Judge Carter married Serena Guy, a daughter of Colonel W. W. Guy, a white man, a sister of Governor Guv and a near relative of Governor Cy Harris. This lady was his second wife, his first wife having borne him a son, John E. Carter, who died at Millcreek, Oklahoma, leaving a family. Charles D. Carter is the only child of the second union, and he was married at Gainesville, Texas, in 1891, to Miss Gertrude Wilson, a daughter of Judge Wilson of that place. Mrs. Carter died in 1900, after becoming the mother of four children, Stella, Italy, Julia and Ben. The Hon. Charles D. Carter is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Commandery, and also a past exalted ruler of the Ardmore Lodge of Elks. He is a

director of the City National Bank of Ardmore, erected and owns one of the most prominent business blocks of the city, and also owns the old Carter ranch at Millcreek. He is a Methodist in religion.

HON. LEE CRUCE, president of the Ardmore National Bank and a gentleman of statewide distinction and prominence in business and political spheres in Oklahoma, is a citizen of Ardmore and one whom the city delights to honor and claim as her own. He joined his fortunes with those of the future commonwealth in January of 1891, coming from Marion, Kentucky, and establishing himself at Ardmore he entered upon a career of usefulness which the people publicly acknowledged by an effort to make him the chief executive of the state.

The Cruce ancestry is traced to Virginia and Kentucky, and is one of the oldest families of the American nation. It was founded in Kentucky by Isaac Cruce, who had sons, James W., Columbus, Marshall and LaFayette. James W. Cruce was a plain, honest farmer throughout life, born in Crittenden county, Kentucky, in 1813, and he died there in 1870. His wife was before married to Miss Jane Hill and they reared a family of six children, one of whom, the fifth born, was the Hon. Lee Cruce of Ardmore. He too was born in Crittenden county, Kentucky, July 8, 1863, and he reached manhood's estate there on his father's farm, while the rural schools, the Marion Academy and a year in Vanderbilt University furnished him a liberal educational training. After reading law at Marion for a time he was admitted to the bar before Judge Givens of that place, but before he had established himself well in the practice of law Mr. Cruce decided to locate in Indian Territory and look to the future of this new country for whatever advancement or preferment might be in store for him. Joining his brother, A. C. Cruce, and W. B. Johnson, the law firm of Johnson, Cruce and Cruce was formed and carried on business until succeeded after a time by that of Cruce, Cruce and Cruce, Mr. Johnson having retired from the firm and another brother being admitted to the partnership. Lee Cruce continued a member of that firm and practiced law until September of 1901, when he aided in the organization of the Ardmore National Bank and was chosen its cashier.

In the financial world his ability has shown brighter and been more pronounced perhaps

than in the profession of the law, and after two years as cashier he was elected the president of the institution and has continued at the head of its large and varied affairs since that time. The field of finance seems to have furnished him just the proper field in which to display his powers, and the wisdom with which he has handled the trusts imposed in him has won him the confidence of investors and men of means and opened the way for his connection with other financial, and commercial enterprises of importance in his county and state. He is a director of the Pennington Wholesale Grocery Company of Ardmore, and also served three years as president of the Ardmore Commercial Club and two years as president of the Federated Commercial Clubs of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. But further than all this he has brought his wonderful power to bear upon the educational life of his state, and his interest in the work, especially that of higher education, and the advanced position he holds with reference to the best and most practical development of the modern youth has brought him into official connection with college work in Oklahoma. He is a member of the board of trustees of Hargrove College in Ardmore, and in December of 1907 he was appointed by the governor a member of the board of regents of the state University of Oklahoma.

In the political world while he has ever been a Democrat, firm and steadfast in the support of its principles, Mr. Cruce entered public life only when the territory was preparing for entry into the sisterhood of commonwealths. He urged statehood and advocated the election of delegates of his party faith to the constitutional convention, and in the ensuing contest for state officers he entered the contest to become he first governor of the state, and although making a clean, fair and open campaign in the triangular contest which followed, meeting the people of the state in a manner which has always characterized his actions he was defeated by only 2,860 votes in a primary vote of more than 120,000. He performed his part loyally in contributing to the election of his successful competitor. In the summer of 1908, when the Democratic clans of Oklahoma gathered for the great national contest for the presidency, the first of its kind in which she was to participate, Mr. Cruce was chosen one of the delegates to the national Democratic convention at Denver and took part in nominating

the "Great Commoner" for the third time to represent his party on the national ticket, while in the ensuing campaign Mr. Cruce was called into active work by the speakers' bureau of Oklahoma and made many speeches in behalf of the party of his choice.

In 1893, in Ardmore, he married Miss Chickie LaFlore, a daughter of Captain Charles LaFlore of Limestone Gap, Oklahoma, a Choctaw, and his wife was of Chickasaw blood. Mrs. Cruce died May 6, 1903, leaving a daughter, Lorena Jane, now thirteen years of age. In spiritual matters the Hon. Lee Cruce is a firm believer in the doctrines of the Presbyterian church, and is a deacon in his church.

JEREMIAH C. WASHINGTON, of Marietta, was a leader in the stock business of Oklahoma for more than thirty years; and was one of the most noted breeders of blooded cattle in the southwest and president of the Short Horn Breeders' Association of Texas, and erected and owned nearly half of the good business buildings in the town of his residence. He was a massive man, both physically and mentally, and the southwest takes an honest pride in being the molder and habitat of such fine specimens of manhood as he. He was born in Cooke county, Texas, on the 3rd of July, 1857, and there and in the Chickasaw Nation he acquired that training which led to his broad and unusual achievements in the southwestern world of affairs. His father was Russell Washington, whose birth occurred in the Old Dominion, the land of the greatest of the Washingtons. Darling Washington, the paternal grandfather, brought his family to Texas, soon after the state had achieved its independence from Mexico, and he removed successively to Cooke county and Parker county, dying in the latter. He was a sturdy frontier stock raiser, and left four sons and a daughter to perpetuate the family name:—John, James, George, Russell and Nancy—the last named marrying George Barton and dying in southern Texas. Russell, the father, was also a staunch product of the Texas frontier, and made Cooke county his home and the center of his large stock operations from 1843 until his death in 1902.

The son Jeremiah C., after a spasmodic training in the country schools, began his business career when entering his teens under the tutelage of his worthy father. He began his activity in what is now Oklahoma



J. C. Washington

as early as 1868, when his father's ranch had reached the Indian domain, and he maintained his personal interests there during the remainder of his life. At his majority he assumed his station among independent operators, and his brand, the "rafter O bar," became even more famous than that of his father, "I. S." His also became a familiar and respected figure in the markets of Kansas City and St. Louis. Not content to always handle the common range cattle, on one of his trips to the St. Louis market Mr. Washington stopped at Sedalia, Missouri, and in 1879 brought home with him thirty-two Short Horn bulls from the Gentry herd, the owner of which was noted in the Mississippi valley as a breeder of the popular Durham stock. He finally concluded to adopt that specialty himself, and in 1892 virtually abandoned the range stock business and purchased the nucleus of his herd of Short Horns which since gave him a high standing among the breeders of blooded cattle throughout the entire southwest. He bought both males and females from nearly all the noted breeders of this stock in the United States, and the herd is now headed by Baron Banff No. 234-073, out of Avalanche 2, an imported cow sired by Lord Banff, brought to the United States by W. E. Jones of Williamsville, Illinois. Mr. Washington exhibited his cattle in all the state fairs of Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas, since he has been in the business, and carried off ribbons of every prize for the largest cattle of any age, cattle that outweighed those of any other breeder at a corresponding age, etc., etc. Upon different occasions he showed a male that weighed 2,400 pounds, a female that weighed 2,035, a two-year old heifer of 1,860 pounds, a yearling of 1,370 and a yearling male of 1,520 pounds. His facilities comprised stall-room for 200 head of cattle, 1,500 acres of land for growing feed, 4,500 acres of pasture land, deep wells, water tanks and other conveniences for the care, breeding and transportation of blooded and fancy stock. Mr. Washington was also one of the largest real estate owners of Love county, and, as stated, owned nearly half the good business property in Marietta. He organized the Marietta National Bank, and was its president from its founding until 1908, a period of seven years.

Russell Washington, the father, began his livestock career in Cooke county, Texas, when a very young man. In that section he bought

a large tract of land along Red River, some of it for less than a dollar an acre, and upon this his herds ranged and multiplied. After the war he crossed the river into the Chickasaw Nation, and his was one of the first ranches to be established within the Indian country. His home, however, continued in Cooke county from 1843 until his death in 1902. As stated, he adopted "I. S." as his ranch brand and 10,000 to 12,000 head of cattle often bore his mark of ownership. A few years before his death he sold his brand to Sugg Brothers, and for the few cattle he raised afterward he used "O. L." But during the latest years of his life he gave himself virtually to the improvement of his vast estate, and at the time of his death had several hundred acres under production. He was an intense lover of the frontier and the south, and served in the Confederate army during the Civil war. In religion he was a member of the Christian church. He married, first, Sallie Jones, daughter of Jeremiah Jones, of Rusk county, Texas, who died in 1863, the mother of the following: Mary E., who married Edward Albright and died leaving a daughter—Mary, who became the wife of a Mr. Holmes, a resident of New Mexico; Jeremiah C., of this review; William E., of Hagerman, New Mexico, and John Washington. For his second wife Russell Washington married Emma Spence, who bore him Rosa, wife of Richard McClish, the founder of Ardmore, and now a resident of Wapanucka, Oklahoma; Sallie, who married Clay Long, of Roswell, New Mexico; Fannie, wife of Lindon Murrell, a resident of Texas; Mattie, who married Prentiss McCain, of Dexter, that state, and Lillie, now the wife of Emmett Marshall, of Gainesville, Texas.

On March 25, 1878, Jeremiah C. Washington married Miss Josie Addington, who died in 1883, the mother of the following children: Claud, who passed away in 1908, leaving Maud, Jerry and Inez; and Louise, wife of John W. Scanlon, of Marietta, one of the leading young merchants of the place. In December, 1886, Mr. Washington married Mamie, daughter of Hon. Robert Love, of Marietta, who died in 1889, having borne him two sons—Calvin and Love, both cattlemen of Love county. On December 5, 1892, Mr. Washington married as his third wife Mrs. Lou C. Wall, who was born in Washington Franklin county, Missouri, September 29, 1856, a daughter of M. C. King, and

the children of this union are Rosella, born November 13, 1888, and George, born November 8, 1893. Mrs. Washington's first husband was E. J. Wall, who was born in Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, March 21, 1841. They were married February 7, 1874, and two children were born to them: Edna M. born January 26, 1880, married Claude Washington in June 1898. They were the parents of three children, Maud, Jerry and Inez. Claude Washington died January 23, 1908. Inez Wall, was born August 15, 1882, and was married December 4, 1908, to C. C. Buck of Shawnee, Oklahoma, and has one child, Edward C.

M. C. King, father of Mrs. Washington, was born in Missouri, January 3, 1819. May 3, 1849, he married Susan H. Barron, who was born in Bladensburg, Maryland, December 12, 1831. They were the parents of three children: Lee O. King, M. C. King, Jr., and Lou C., now Mrs. J. C. Washington. Both Lee O. and M. C. Jr., are deceased. Lee O. King left four children, Robert O., Lou May (Mrs. Earnest McKinney), Geraldine, and Ralph all living in Oklahoma. Mrs. Washington's father's people were originally from Kentucky and before settling there came from Scotland, while her mother's people came from France.

SAMUEL BLACK, vice president of the Marietta National Bank and for many years a representative business man and farmer of Love county, was born at Waco, Texas, February 4, 1868. His father Captain Samuel Black, settled in McLennan county, that state, before the Civil war, at its outbreak being engaged there in the practice of law. Afterward he entered the ministry, in which he died as a resident of the Chickasaw Nation. He was a brave, an intellectual, a spiritual and in many ways a remarkable man, but the financial sacrifices which he made in abandoning the law for the ministry so reacted upon the prospects of his children that they were obliged to grow up with few educational advantages. That, at least, was the case with his namesake, the son being early made familiar with the hard work of the farm and the ranch. In 1893, having accumulated a small capital, the younger man engaged in business at Marietta, under the firm name of Black Brothers. For seven years the store as conducted with fair returns, after which Mr. Black commenced to deal in cotton and handle stock. For

some years he was the largest feeder and shipper of cattle from Marietta, but abandoned the business when he became interested in banking. He was one of the promoters of the Marietta National Bank and was its manager two years, being still a director and its vice president. On the 13th of October, 1893, Mr. Black married Miss Ida M. Morris, a granddaughter of Judge Overton Love, one of the first men of the Chickasaw Nation, the children of the union being Overton, John D., Sophia Ellen, Cornelia, Henrietta, Ida M., Mamie Elizabeth and Alfred Edward Black. When the Indian lands were being divided in severalty among the citizens of the Chickasaw Nation, Mr. Black selected his family allotments in Love's valley, upon which tracts he now conducts his stock and farming interests. His residence is at the county seat, where he has established and improved a splendid homestead, having also other property interests at Marietta. As a Democrat he has served in the city council, and is a citizen of substance, enterprise and high personal character. Fraternally, he belongs to the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias.

Captain Samuel Black, to which brief reference has been made, was a father of whom any son would be proud. He was born at McMinnville, Tennessee, in the year 1824, and received his collegiate education at Lebanon, that state. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish and were identified with American affairs in the primitive days of the republic. William Black, the paternal grandfather, was also born in McMinnville, and was an active merchant there for many years, afterward bringing his family to Fayetteville, Arkansas, where he died. There his son, Samuel Black, married Sophia A. Decherd, daughter of Peter S. Decherd, mentioned elsewhere in these pages. Their children were: Henrietta, wife of W. J. Duggan, who died in Love county; W. S. who passed his life near Marietta; Howard, a business man of that place; Cora, wife of W. W. Smith, of Marietta; Elizabeth, also of that place; Mrs. Alice Brown, of Gainesville, Texas, and Samuel, of this sketch. Before his marriage Captain Black had been admitted to the bar, and afterward removed to Waco, Texas, where he became associated in practice with Governor Coke, afterward United States senator from the Lone Star state. Then came the Civil war, and he was made captain of the Confederate company which

he raised in Waco. His service covered the period of the Civil war and embraced various operations in the territory beyond the Mississippi. The result of the war was to completely change the current of his life, as he had vowed, should his life be spared, that he would consecrate his remaining years to religion. He accordingly joined the Presbytery of the Cumberland church in Arkansas, engaging both in circuit preaching and in teaching in the rural schools. Being of slight physique, with a strong tendency toward tuberculosis, the damp, chill climate of Arkansas proved weakening to him, and after many years of contact with it he removed, in 1883, to the Chickasaw Nation, with its dry and even climatic conditions. But the change was made too late, and in January, 1888, after five years of irregular ministerial work in the new southwest, he passed to his reward. Captain and Rev. Black was a man of broad education and experience, and a ready, entertaining and forceful speaker. He thought and lived upon a high plane of life, as was most evident by the very fact that he determinedly cast aside the prospects of a career in the law which might have brought him both fame and fortune, in favor of ministerial work to which he believed he was called by the higher considerations of duty and conscience.

ALBERT J. DAVIS, sheriff of Love county, was born in Clayton county, Iowa, on the 30th of June, 1874, son of Freeman H. and Elizabeth (VanPatter) Davis. The grandfather, Harvey Davis, brought his family to the Hawkeye state, as a pioneer farmer, and died at Fayetteville. The father remained in Iowa until 1874, when he located at Kansas City, Missouri, in the coal business, coming on to the Chickasaw Nation in 1891, taking up a farm on an Indian lease and dying there in 1893, at the age of forty-six. He was married in Iowa, and his wife died in that state in 1883. The surviving issue of this union are: Al J., of this notice; Clark F., of Eastman, Oklahoma, and Oscar of Burneyville, Love county.

Al J. Davis, as he is popularly known, obtained his education in the public schools of Kansas City, and as a youth was employed in a mattress factory there. Accompanying his parents to Oklahoma he joined interests with them on a farm, and was actively connected with that work and its accessories until his installation as sheriff of Love county. His campaign for the shrievalty nomination

was made against seven competitors, and he received 396 votes, a plurality of those cast. He was elected on the Democratic ticket by a vote of 1,200, against 490 for his opponent, and assumed office as the first sheriff of Love county on the 16th of November. On December 19, 1897, Mr. Davis married Millie, daughter of T. J. Scott, a Missouri farmer. The children of the marriage are Viola, Minnie, Eunice and "Bill," the last being named in honor of his friend and strong official supporter, William A. Culwell, of Marietta. Mr. Davis is especially prominent in the fraternities, being identified with Masonry (ex-master of Burneyville lodge), Knights of Pythias, I. O. O. F. and the Modern Woodmen of America.

HON. WILLIAM M. FRANKLIN, of Madill, is a leading lawyer of southern Oklahoma and, as a representative from the twenty-sixth senatorial district in the first legislature of the state, as well as an incumbent of the long term (1908-12), has initiated and promoted measures of organization and reform which have attracted the enthusiastic notice of the governor and the national press. He was born in Cooke county, Texas, on the 9th of December, 1876, his parents being M. M. and Melissa J. (Williams) Franklin. The family homestead was on the boundary of Cooke and Montague counties, and there the mother died in 1884 and the father, twelve years later. "Mel" Franklin, as the latter was popularly known, was a Mississippian born in 1852—a man of fine intelligence, good business ability and an unusual capacity for making friends, his real usefulness being as broad as his popularity. For his second wife he married Miss Annie Browning, rearing the four children of this union, which completed his family of nine. He was an earnest Mason, and left his family in comfortable circumstances.

It was on his father's farm in Texas that William M. Franklin developed into a strong youth of fifteen, with an active mind and a good elementary education. He had already evinced an unusual aptitude for extemporaneous speaking, and when he became a student at the Mineral Wells College the talent brought him both considerable reputation and not a few prizes. Before he had attained his majority he began teaching and farming in the Chickasaw Nation, and in the same year (1896) went to New England, where he was identified with the Bryan campaign both as

journalist and speaker. While east he extended his travels to Europe, visiting both Ireland and Scotland, and upon his return to Texas re-engaged in farming for two years.

Having decided to study law, Mr. Franklin located at Ardmore, pursued his studies in the office of Potter and Bowman, and creditably passed his examination for admission to the bar in Judge Townsend's court. Upon the establishment of a commissioners' court at Madill, he came to that place as a member of the firm of Hardy, Franklin and Slough, which later assumed its present style, Hardy and Franklin, both members of whom are stirring, able young lawyers. Mr. Franklin's practice has been general, many of the civil cases in which he has been prominent relating to complications involving citizenship and land titles. These have been tried before the government departments at Washington. An especially noted case to come before the department of justice was styled *Archard versus McGahey*, being known on the docket as *Chickasaw Contest No. 1* and consolidated with twenty other similar cases. The contest involved about five thousand acres of land near Madill, the tract becoming known as the "government farm" from the fact that the litigation was so long in the courts. The battle was fought for four years in the United States courts and three years before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and courts of ultimate jurisdiction at Washington. The plaintiff was represented by the firm of Hardy and Franklin, and the defense by Ledbetter and Bledsoe of Ardmore, United States Senator Blair and other able lawyers, the decision being a signal victory for the young attorneys of Madill. Judged both from the number of cases and the importance of the litigation handled, the firm has now its full share of the legal business transacted in the county. To Mr. Franklin's professional work are added his duties as a legislator, and the demands made upon him as a general public speaker and a lecturer in the interests of the fraternities; so that he has come to be one of the busiest and most popular men in his section of the state.

Senator Franklin was an early and stanch advocate of statehood for Oklahoma and in December, 1905, accompanied the delegation to Washington which so influenced the favorable action of Congress in the matter. In September, 1907, he was elected to the state senate by the highest percentage of majority with which any member of that body was honored. He was strongly supported by

the farmers, who had petitioned him to make the race, and it was noted with favor that he was present at all roll calls, and that he closely and faithfully watched the legislation in behalf of his constituents. He was not only a watcher, but a worker, and soon secured the passage of eleven bills and two resolutions—eight of which measures vitalize sections of the state constitution and four of which were especially noticed by the governor in his message to the legislature. He was the author, or assisted in the preparation, of the following: anti-bucket shop bill; an act defining the duties of labor commissioners, creating the board of arbitration and conciliation, and providing laws in relation to labor employed in the mining transportation, mechanical and manufacturing industries of the state; an act relating to the teaching of agriculture and allied subjects, for the purpose of giving practical educational values, and providing for schools of secondary grade with course of study leading to the Agricultural and Mechanical College; and an act relating to the election of United States senators by the people and the calling of a convention to amend the federal constitution toward that end, which the governor declared, in a message, to be the most practical plan ever submitted on the subject. Senator Franklin also prepared at this session most of the health and medical practice acts which were considered by the legislature, and the Associated Press declared his inheritance tax bill to be "more unique and equitable than any law of the kind in the United States." He is credited with having secured the passage of more bills vitalizing various provisions of the constitution than any other member of the legislature. Senator Franklin's first election was for the short term, but his record so recommended him to his constituents that in 1908 they unanimously returned him for the full four years. In the primaries he had a strong opponent, and the contest was watched with interest throughout the state; but Mr. Franklin succeeded in carrying both counties in his district by a large majority. During the short session of 1908-9 he secured the passage of seven bills and four resolutions, among them being the child labor bill, which had the endorsement of the Federation of Union Labor in the State and the National Child Labor Committee, and the resulting law is recognized as being a model among all similar measures. At the close of the 1908-9 session he was appointed by Governor Haskell as a

delegate to the Southern Conference on Child Labor Laws, which met at New Orleans, Louisiana. In all his dealings with his colleagues, Senator Franklin's influence has been inspiring and far-reaching. During the two sessions of the legislature he did not have a single bill killed by the body of which he was a member. His sincere purpose has always been evident, and his grasp of the practical needs of the new state has established an enduring confidence in him. He is a Democrat to the full stature—in theory, sympathy and action.

Senator Franklin has also been a leader in the work of the Woodmen of the World, having represented the local organization at the head camp of the state and being sent to the sovereign head camp at Norfolk, Virginia, where he was an active participant in the deliberations of the body. He is a brigadier general of the Chickasaw division of the Sons of Veterans, in which position, as in all others which he has been called upon to fill, his affability and ability have won him both admiration and warm friendship.

But perhaps the most interesting event in the life of Senator Franklin, and certainly one which has increased the warmth of the public's attitude toward him, was his marriage on December 20, 1908, to Miss Mattie Louise Young, whose eighteenth birthday occurred on the following 31st of March. His young, attractive, educated and cultured wife is a daughter of G. W. Young, the well known ranchman, capitalist and citizen of public affairs who is particularly identified with the city of Berwyn. The wedding occurred at that place, Mr. Young being enthusiastically described as follows: "No braver, brainier man has ever held a seat in the legislature of the Chickasaw Nation than G. W. (Bud) Young, and the Indians never had a truer exponent and intermediary." On her mother's side the bride is related to Governor Johnston, of the Chickasaw Nation and to other prominent Indian families, and, while she does not in any way bear any of the characteristics of her maternal ancestry, she is one-sixteenth Indian blood. She attended Bloomfield Seminary, an Indian school for young ladies, afterward graduating from Hargrove College, Ardmore. She had taken a number of medals for her violin playing and her skill on other musical instruments, and in every way possessed the charm, poise and elasticity of manner which made her a social favorite at the state capital and ensures her numerous

warm friends, whatever her station or habitation. In his marriage, Senator Franklin truly secured a charming and influential helpmate.

JOHN E. REID, M. D., of Madill, Marshall county, a man of broad education and varied experiences, has been a resident of Oklahoma since 1893, when he established himself at Enville, Love county. He was then a medical student, well versed in the theory of the science and competent to practice, and, under license, for several years engaged in professional work. Dr. Reid was born in Sebastian county, Arkansas, August 16, 1864, son of John T. Reid, who settled there in 1856, and in 1893 brought his family to Enville, then located in the Chickasaw Nation. After a few years he crossed over to Texas and resides at Guymon today. The Doctor acquired a common school education in his native state, and, after several years of experience as a farmer and a school teacher, he commenced to read medicine in the office of Dr. Brandon, of Dayton, Arkansas. He took his first lectures in the medical school of the Arkansas Industrial University, at Little Rock, Arkansas, pursued his studies further in the medical department of the Fort Worth (Texas) University, and finally graduated, in 1898, from the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, after many years had been spent in actual practice, as stated above. Soon after his graduation from the Kentucky institution he temporarily abandoned his profession in order to devote himself to his pressing business interests. He then removed from Enville to Lebanon, now Marshall county, and engaged profitably in lease-farming, as well as in merchandising. He also became one of the trustees of Lebanon College, was master of the local lodge of Masons for several years, and became an active and a broad participant in other worthy activities. He is still active in Masonry, and is also identified with the Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World. The success of his Lebanon enterprises placed the Doctor in a position of substantial independence, and in 1908 he brought his family to the county seat, in order to be nearer superior advantages and conveniences. He still retains the proprietorship of the store in Lebanon, and owns farm land near that place and his comfortable home in Madill.

The Reids are of Irish origin, and the great-grandfather of the Doctor was an officer of the Revolutionary war and afterward a pioneer of Tennessee. The grandfather, Zaccheus Reid, was a native of middle Ten-

nessee, a lifelong farmer and very prominent in Masonry. He was an early emigrant to Arkansas, and Reid Lodge at Mansfield was named in his honor. He died in Arkansas in 1864. John T. Reid, his son, married Luty Welch, daughter of Thomas Welch, a blacksmith and gunner of Lebanon, Missouri, where they were married. The children born to them were Thomas Z., of Lebanon, Oklahoma; Dr. John E., of this notice; Sarah F., of Beaver county, Oklahoma; Clementine, now Mrs. Oliver Ferguson, of Texas county, Oklahoma; Felix G., of the same county; Joseph F., a resident of Marshall county, Oklahoma, and Frederick J., of Texas county, also that state. John T. Reid served with credit in the Confederate army, is a man of fair education, a member of the Presbyterian church and an industrious and honorable citizen of Guymon, Texas.

September 10, 1886, Dr. Reid married in Dayton, Arkansas, Mary A. Holley, a daughter of James and Martha (Barnett) Holley. The children in the Doctor's family are: Lora E., who was educated in Lebanon and in Hargrove College, Ardmore; Edgar; Paul; and a daughter, Willie. Dr. Reid was one of the trustees of the Lebanon school while residing there. He was also master of the Lebanon Lodge of Masons for several years; is an Odd Fellow and belongs to both orders of Woodmen. Politically, he is a Democrat.

JUDGE ISAAC O. LEWIS For many years one of the conspicuous representatives of the Chickasaw Nation, a leader in its politics, a popular official, able lawyer and wise judge, and now one of the strongest characters in the founding and development of the new state, Judge Isaac Overton Lewis, of Madill, Marshall county, is recognized throughout southern Oklahoma as one of the most prominent representatives of that sturdy band associated with the work and influence of the famous Love family. He himself was born in the Chickasaw Nation on the 14th of November, 1856, his father, William L. Lewis, coming to the nation in 1845 from the vicinity of Holly Springs, Mississippi, where many of the Chickasaw people were located and where he was born in 1828. He accompanied the Loves and many other prominent Chickasaws who migrated to Pickens county, Indian Territory, and there and in various portions of Texas he lived until his death. In early life the elder Mr. Lewis was a mechanic, assisting in the construction of Fort Washita

and afterward plying his avocation along the Washita valley. He served in the Mexican war, and before the outbreak of the Civil war had settled in Collin county, Texas, where he engaged chiefly in farming until his death in 1896. His first wife was Eliza, daughter of Isaac Love, whose father was the head of the family which has been so conspicuously connected with the varied affairs of the Chickasaw Nation. She died in 1857, leaving the following children: Mary, who first married James McCarty and then Joseph Trentham, dying near Tishomingo; Beatrice, who died single; Jennie, now the wife of M. W. Coffey, of Lone Grove, Oklahoma; and Isaac O., of this biography. By his second wife Mr. Lewis had no surviving issue, and by his third, Mary E. Lucas, he had a son, James F. Lewis, now living in Seymour, Texas.

After his mother's death, Isaac O. Lewis was reared in the home of his maternal grandfather until he was twelve years of age, when he returned to his father in Texas, but after living for two years at Colbert Station became dissatisfied, ran away and found a home with a Mr. Ingham in Collin county. Remaining there for two years he next went to Coleman county, Texas, and worked for a like period on the ranch owned by Grounds and Taylor. Returning to Collin county, he became a member of the family of George W. Coffman, a school teacher and a good man who took a deep interest in the youth and was the means of stimulating his mental capacities toward the large fruition of the after years. Through his earnest friend and his own earnest application he became well grounded in the common branches, and when he returned to the Chickasaw Nation and entered the employ of Judge Overton Love, then a ranchman at Love's Bend, he was a fine example of the young man of this region, strong and alert both mentally and physically, and capable of taking advantage of the varied opportunities which may only be seized by such virile personalities. After remaining four years with "Sobe" Love, Mr. Lewis engaged with the "Three I" Cattle Company as its superintendent at Cornish, where the business was really operated in his name. Later he took charge of the Jerry Washington ranch, eight miles west of Fort Arbuckle, and remained thus employed for four years. Then becoming an independent stockman he located just west of Ardmore, Carter county, and was in that locality until the Santa Fe road was built, when he erected the first three residences in the new town,

which he made his home until 1900, when he organized the Madill Townsite Company and became a prime figure in its development.

Soon after settling in Ardmore Judge Lewis entered the employ of R. Hardy, a merchant, but soon became interested in the political situation, and as an active Democrat was appointed county clerk under the Indian jurisdiction. This position tended to soon familiarize him with the statutes and legal and judicial procedures and he also pursued a thorough course of reading in the office of Hardy and Potter. In 1888 he was admitted to the bar by the court of the Indian Territory, and in 1892 by the Federal court, before Judge James Shackelford. After holding the county clerkship a year he was elected to the bench of the county court, and the two years in that position was succeeded by a term as attorney general of the Chickasaw Nation. He held the latter office for four years, and in 1895 was elected district judge, resigning in the following year to accept the place of delegate to Washington to protest, for the Chickasaw Nation, against the Choctaw agreement. In September, 1896, the report of the commission of which he was a member was made to the legislature, and he was afterward elected by that body to formulate what is known as the Atoka agreement, which was signed April 23, 1897. At the conclusion of this work, Mr. Lewis' official services for the nation ended, and he located in Oakland for the practice of the law. When the Frisco Railroad was built into the country he organized the Madill Townsite Company, and, with others, laid off the town in 1900. With W. N. Taliaferro he purchased a half interest in the site, and commenced to plat and sell lots. Soon afterward he formed a partnership with George E. Rider, with whom he resumed his law practice. The firm is the local representative of the Frisco road, and has a substantial business of high grade. Judge Lewis has considerable property interests in and near Madill, and his family allotments, which are valuable and productive, are in the vicinity of Oakland or adjoin it. In the formative period of the state and ever since, the Judge was an active figure and a valued counselor, and is now a most enthusiastic believer in the splendid future of Oklahoma. He is a very prominent Mason, having served as master of Oakland lodge for six years and represented the grand lodge upon several occasions. He is also an Odd Fellow and identified with the Woodmen of the World.

VIRGINIUS GAYLE, treasurer of Marshall county, and as such, a resident of Madill, has struggled through a varied life to a substantial position of honor and comparative independence. The eight years preceding his election, as first treasurer of the county was spent as a farmer near Madill, his mature life having been divided between the cultivation of young ideas, farm labors and public service. In whatever field he has labored he has evinced earnest and ably directed application, based upon honorable and broad principles. He is a southern gentleman, born in Matthews county, Virginia, on the 21st of February, 1848, and his people were colonial pioneers, including the Gayles, the Beasleys, the Buckners and other patriots of the American Revolution. His grandfather, Dr. Bartlett Gayle, was educated in William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Virginia, practiced medicine, operated a large plantation with slave labor and was a gentleman distinguished alike for his intelligence and wealth. He married Miss Buckner, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, and the following children were born to them: Alexander T., a veteran of the war of Texas independence, who died in 1858 at Texanna; Hon. W. B. Gayle, who served on the bench in the administration of Governor Davis of Texas and now resides at Cuero, that state; Joshua, who died in Virginia; Dr. Charles M., of Whitewright, Texas, who was a Confederate soldier, and Matthew, the father of Virginius Gayle.

Himself a planter of independence, the father suffered the customary losses of those in his class incident to the progress of the Civil war, in which he naturally participated. At its conclusion he bravely assumed the conduct of his shattered property under the entire change of labor conditions. His wife was Miss Jane B. Beasley, whose mother was a Buckner and family of Irish ancestry. The issue of this union was as follows: Lucy H., who married Sidney Miller and resides in the old home county of Virginia; Martha S., who also lives in that locality; Virginius, of this review; and Charles and William S., who died single.

Virginius was yet a schoolboy during the Civil war period. He was a member of a company of cadets at Hillsboro, Virginia, when toward the end of the conflict he joined the Confederate army of Virginia. For a time he was a prisoner of war at City Point, that state, but was released at Newport News in June, 1865, and returned to his boyhood

home to begin the serious duties of a new life. The five years of rather discouraging agricultural labors which followed made it evident that the old south would be an uninviting field for this class of work, at least for some years to come. In August, 1870, he started for the newer southwest, reached Galveston by boat, and by January, 1872, had worked his way to Greenville. There and at other points in Hunt county he engaged in teaching for three years, removing then to Wise county, where he was similarly employed until 1887. In that year he abandoned the school-room and located on a farm at Bridgeport, continuing there until 1894, when he removed to Savoy, Fannin county, where he followed stock raising until 1900. Mr. Gayle then came to the Chickasaw Nation, settling near the site of Madill, and continuing his agricultural operations until he was elected treasurer of Marshall county in the fall of 1907. On July 27, 1876, he married at Bridgeport, Texas, Lucy Proctor, daughter of James A. Proctor, one of the pioneer farmers of that locality.

WILLIAM L. TULL. President of the W. L. Tull Loan and Investment Company, the City Investment Company and the Kentucky Realty Company—William L. Tull, of Muskogee, has been rightly classed as one of the really "live wires" of the enterprising city. Born in Harrison county, Missouri, on the 10th of August, 1873, he is a son of Francis M. and Lucy (Fowler) Tull, his father being one of the leading business men of Oklahoma City. The family is of substantial German stock, long established in Tennessee, one of the towns of that state, Tullhoma, having adopted its name in their honor.

Mr. Tull's early education was obtained at Hopkins Academy, Oakland, California, and his mental training was completed at Bishop Scott's Academy, Portland, Oregon, from whose commercial course he graduated in 1889, and the Latah (Washington) Military Academy. His first business experiences were in connection with his father's ventures. The elder Mr. Tull was then an official of the widely known Grand Rapids Furniture and Carpet Company, in charge of its store at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and it was at that point that the son entered the business field as a clerk in his father's store, retaining his connection with the establishments, in various capacities, at Portland, Oregon; Kingsman, Kansas; and Oklahoma City. At the last

named city he developed into a leading business man, but upon locating at Muskogee entered a field which he rightly judged would afford him broader opportunities for the development of enterprises tending to an expansion of both fortune and character. Immediately upon his location there he entered the real estate business, organized the William L. Tull Loan and Investment Company, and purchased from Dr. John T. M. Johnston the twenty-acre tract known as Tuxedo Park. This he platted and sold within two months, when he bought the additions adjoining the city limits known as Garrett Heights, West View Park, Crabtree Heights, Lincoln Place and Melrose Place, which Mr. Tull has since developed into first-class residence districts. Although his business is centered at Muskogee where he has a large and well organized office, his agents are located at other cities in Oklahoma and the southwest and spreads abroad his fine reputation for business energy and ability.

Mr. Tull is an enthusiastic member of the Ozark Club, his main recreation from his heavy business responsibilities being the hunting of small game, with the related pleasure of maintaining a pack of fine dogs. He is a married man, his wife being formerly Miss Rosebud Marjorie Hippel, a daughter of Frederick Hippel, a well known citizen of Paducah, Kentucky.

BERT VAN LEUVEN, a promising and able lawyer of Nowata, is now serving as the first judge of Nowata county under the new state government and acquitting himself with credit and dignity. He is a native of the Hawkeye state, born at Lime Springs on the 20th of August, 1876, being a son of Albert M. and Georgiana (Morsl) Van Leuven. Judge Van Leuven is of Holland Dutch descent on both sides of the family, the paternal genealogy dating back in the annals of New York to the year 1682. His education and experience, however, have been entirely of the west, the public and high schools of Lime Springs furnishing him with the foundation of his mental equipment. After graduating from the Lime Springs High School in 1893, he spent two years at the Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Iowa, and finished his legal studies at the Wesleyan Institution, Helena, Montana.

Judge Van Leuven was admitted to practice before the Montana state supreme court, Indian Territory court of appeals (at McAlester), and the supreme court of Oklahoma.



Bert Van Lunde

He located at Tahlequah, Cherokee county, in 1902, and forming a partnership with W. W. Hastings continued under the firm name of Hastings and Van Leuven until 1903. He was then appointed by Major C. R. Breckenridge chief clerk of the contest division of the Dawes Commission, and in the performance of his duties, as well as in the practice of the law, resided at Muskogee, Oklahoma, until 1907. He then returned to his professional work alone, but within a month the Democrats nominated him to the county judgeship, and he was inducted into office on statehood day, November 16, 1907.

His wife was formerly Miss Kathryn Nedry, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, daughter of John B. Nedry, a business man of that place. They have one son, Kermit Van Leuven. Judge Van Leuven is an advocate and practical exponent of out-door sports, his special recreation being an annual fishing trip to the mountain streams of Montana. He is affiliated with the Nowata lodge of the A. F. & A. M. and Muskogee Lodge No. 517, B. P. O. E.

EDWARD A. McALPIN. Although only in his twenty-fifth year, Edward A. McAlpin of Muskogee, who is especially engaged in the business of pavement contracting, has become established as a progressive citizen of the place. Born at Denison, Crawford county, Iowa, March 3, 1884, he is a son of Matthew M. and Bridget (Quigley) McAlpin. His parents are both of Irish parentage, his father being a native of Iowa and his mother of Pennsylvania.

Edward A. McAlpin received his early education at the parochial school of St. Rose of Lima, Denison, Iowa, and as his father was a business man of that city he naturally entered a like field. His first commercial experience was in connection with the offices of Faus Brothers, pavement contractors, at Denison, remaining thus employed for two years. While thus engaged he not only mastered the practical details of the business but obtained a valuable training in office methods in connection with it. He therefore established a similar business of his own which he conducted with fair success until he came to Muskogee in 1904. Here the development of his business has been much more rapid and substantial. At Muskogee he has also become prominent in social and fraternal circles, especially in the order of the Knights of Columbus. At the present time he holds the office of grand knight of Muskogee Council, No.

962 and in 1907 was secretary of the state organization.

JAMES CLARENCE DENTON is the mayor of Nowata in the county by that name; is a lawyer of ability and a local Republican leader. He is a Tennessean, born at Newport, Tennessee, March 18, 1882, the son of James J. and Elizabeth (Lloyd) Denton. For several generations the Denton family have been established in Tennessee, the grandfather of James C. Denton being a well known captain in the Union army. Mr. Denton commenced his education in the public schools of his native state and spent one year at Emory and Henry College, located at Emory, Virginia. He then entered the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, from which he was graduated in 1903, with the degree of B. S., and in 1904 with the degree of LL. B.

He at once removed to Indian Territory, was admitted to the bar in 1904 before the United States District Court for the Northern District, at Nowata. He was first associated in practice with Mr. W. J. Campbell, but after a partnership of about one year retired from the firm and has since been alone. In 1908 he served as a member of the committee on Judicial Administration and Remedial Reform of the Oklahoma State Bar Association, and in 1909 was appointed a member of the committee on Investigation of Misconduct for his judicial district. Mr. Denton was elected mayor of the city, July 11, 1908, and besides holding that office, is chairman of the Republican county central committee, of which he was formerly the secretary. The mayor is also interested in various corporations and is becoming prominent as an oil well operator. In order to maintain his mental and physical stamina, the mayor still indulges in various forms of athletic sports, and is especially enthusiastic about base-ball.

THOMAS W. HERRELSON. One of the old-time hustlers of Kansas and Indian Territory, whether considered as a live cowboy or a successful cattleman, Thomas W. Herrelson is now the proprietor of the leading transfer business at Nowata, Oklahoma. He is one of the most energetic, hearty, able and honorable business men of the locality and, from a thorough consideration of his character and general personality, it would be impossible to take him for anything but a westerner—the breadth of the prairies and the invigorating breezes of the highlands have been bred into his bone, brain and soul. Mr. Herrelson is a native

of Montgomery county, Illinois, born on the 23d of April, 1864, and is a son of Alexander and Caroline (Varner) Herrelson. Both sides of the family were long established in Tennessee, of which state his paternal grandfather (Thomas) and his maternal grandfather (Samuel Varner) were natives. His mother was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, in March, 1844. His father, who was born in Quincy, Illinois, in August, 1841, was reared in that state and went to Sumner county, Kansas, in 1874, and for many years conducted extensive operations in the raising of cattle and mules in the southern part of that state, as well as in Indian Territory. But in the conduct of his business he could not secure immunity against the ravages of the mange, which made such inroads among his large herds that he was forced to dispose of them at a great loss. He then purchased a tract of four hundred acres near Joplin, Missouri, where he now resides with his wife, engaged in farming. It may be added that the elder Mr. Herrelson is a staunch Democrat, and that he served for a short time in the Union army; also that his wife is an active member of the Methodist church, and that they both have taken a position among the substantial and honored residents of their home locality.

Mr. Herrelson, of this sketch, was about ten years of age when his father commenced his career as one of the leading livestock dealers in southern Kansas, and for many years the son assisted him in his capacity as a cowboy. As the grazing operations extended down into Indian Territory, the youth became acquainted with that country, and in 1887, when twenty-three years of age, engaged in the cattle business for himself. At one time he owned about three thousand head, and continued in the business until 1899, or until the passing of the days of the "free range," when he sold his herds and engaged in general farming. Between 1891 and 1899 Mr. Herrelson had convicted and sent to the penitentiary for stealing his stock seven cattle thieves and one horse thief, among them a prominent butcher of Coffeyville, Kansas. The thieves received from two to five years each and were prosecuted at Vinita and Wagoner a distance of forty and sixty miles from home, the prosecuting attorney being Pliny L. Soper of the U. S. court.

In time Mr. Herrelson became the proprietor of some four hundred acres, which he devoted to general farming; for some four years

he leased various tracts of agricultural lands, but in 1903 sold his stock and located at Nowata to engage in the transfer business. This has so prospered that he now operates five teams; and the end is not yet—by no means. Although in years a man of early middle life, and still young in the qualities of energy and capacity for accomplishment, Mr. Herrelson is one of the pioneers of the Indian country, and has a most vivid remembrance of the times when the sixty miles between Coffeyville, Kansas, and Claremore, Oklahoma, was a wilderness, and when he recklessly ran his cattle over the present sites of Nowata, Talala and Oologah. In politics, he has always been a Republican, but, with all his popularity and steadfast personal following has never aspired to office, or held it. His fraternal relations are confined to the Eagles.

On December 16, 1904, Mr. Herrelson married Mrs. Lida H. Davis, daughter of Lewis Songer, a prominent stock man, who went to southern Kansas on the Verdigris river, near where Coffeyville now is, in March, 1869, at which time white neighbors were very scarce. Mr. and Mrs. Songer were both natives of Vermilion county, Illinois. He died in July, 1893, and Mrs. Songer still lives at the age of seventy-eight.

Mr. and Mrs. Herrelson occupy a fine large eight-room house on Cherokee avenue. Mrs. Herrelson has always been a hard working woman and not until within the last few years has she had any hired help. No children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Herrelson but Mrs. Herrelson has two daughters by her first marriage, both being married and in comfortable circumstances.

WILSON ALEXANDER CHASE, who is one of the leading members of the bar of northeastern Oklahoma, is a resident of Nowata, in the county by that name, and is also quite extensively interested in the development of the oil fields of that part of the state. He is a Georgian by birth, his native county being Cass, now known as Gordon. He is a son of William D. and Adeline (Spruel) Chase, the former of whom is a machinist and a miller.

Early in his boyhood Wilson A. Chase accompanied his parents to Arkansas, the family first locating at what is now known as Elizabeth in 1874. Later, a home was established at Newburg, that state, where the boy attended the public schools, graduating in his youth from the high school of Salem, Arkansas. Mr. Chase commenced his law studies in the

offices of Captain M. N. Dyer, of Mountain Home, Arkansas, and was admitted to the bar March 16, 1893. He spent the first five years of his practice at Hardy, Arkansas, during which period he served as prosecuting attorney of the county and special judge of the district court of the sixteenth judicial circuit of Arkansas. In 1898 he came to the Indian Territory, locating at Nowata, where he has practiced independently and as a member of the firms of Walkerson & Chase and Tillotson & Chase, the senior partner in the latter being Hon. James A. Tillotson. Mr. Chase has also served as city attorney for one term, but is now practicing alone.

In addition to prosecuting a growing practice he has become a strong factor in the oil development of the fields in his part of the state, being president of the Legal Oil and Gas Company and vice president of the Chatahoochee Oil Company. In 1897 Mr. Chase was married to Miss Iola Price, of Evening Shade, Arkansas, and the children of their union are Mary D., Paul, Hamp Price, Ruth and Wilson A. Chase, Jr.

JOHN EMERSON BENNETT, an attorney-at-law practicing his profession at Nowata, Oklahoma, is a native of Washington county, Iowa, born July 19, 1874, a son of Alexander D. and Mary (Melick) Bennett. The father is a native of Illinois, born near Knoxville where he was reared and educated and whence he enlisted in the Union army and served throughout the war. The family is of mixed English and German origin, the paternal side claiming descent from the stock of John Alden, that Lovable Pilgrim Father of Plymouth Colony. On his mother's side of the family tree, Mr. Bennett traces his ancestry to German and Genoese forefathers. The great-grandfather was of the well known Apgar family of New Jersey, a lawyer of prominence in his profession in his state, and a prominent Mason, and one of the '49ers of the California gold fields.

John Emerson Bennett received his education chiefly in the public schools of his native county, graduating from the Keota High School with the class of 1893 and commenced the real work of life by assisting his father on the home farm. While discharging these duties he commenced the study of law and pursued it at such times as he could seize from his regular employment. In brief, he mastered much of the law without a tutor; afterward he pursued a course with the

Sprague Correspondence School; read law in the office of Hon. Allen Glenn, of Harrisonville, Missouri, and was there admitted to the bar in 1900. In 1901 Mr. Bennett opened a law office at Watonga, Oklahoma, where he enjoyed a successful practice, remained there three years and then moved to Kansas City, Kansas. In 1906 he located at Nowata, Oklahoma, where he has since been engaged in a substantial practice.

He is also a thoroughgoing business man and stands high in the community in which he has located with a view of permanent residence. An active Republican, he attained considerable local prominence in the campaign of 1908, and is well known as a member of the A. F. & A. M. and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Bennett was united in marriage in 1900 to Miss Lessie Baker, of Odessa, Missouri, a daughter of Rev. W. F. Baker, a Methodist divine, and two children have blessed their union—Mary Catherine and Stephen Apgar Bennett.

ADDRAN TIMOTHY RAGON, grain and hay dealer, of Lenapah, Nowata county, Oklahoma, who is also one of the proprietors of the Lenapah Grain and Hay Company, was born in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, February 8, 1870, a son of George W. and Maria (Moody) Ragon. The father was a native of Ohio in which state he was a business man. His family history is traced to the Scotch and Irish people. A. T. Ragon received his education at the public schools of his native place and his first occupation was in the services of the Rock Island Railway System, as station agent and telegraph operator, at Jasper, Kansas, at which place he learned telegraphy, and after the manner of most railroad men, was transferred to other and better stations, going to Gladys, Kansas, and ultimately working in the telegraph service of that road at Caldwell, Kansas. From there he was sent to Claremore, Indian Territory, in the employ of the Iron Mountain Railway Company, as its agent at Lenapah. In February, 1907, he resigned, after having purchased an interest in the Lenapah Grain and Hay Company. This is his business today, and in it he is more independent than as a railroad man, and is doing well financially.

Taking an interest in education and in all that tends to build up his home town and county, Mr. Ragon became a member of the local school board, which position he

ably fills. He was united in marriage in 1894, to Miss Corda E. Garrison, of Mt. Vernon, Missouri. There are no children by this union.

EDMOND FRANCIS ELLIOTT, Nowata, clerk of the county of that name, was born in the Cherokee Nation, November 7, 1880, son of James H. and Emily (Chouteau) Elliott. His father was a native of Ohio, who came to the Indian Territory as a pioneer ranchman and cattleman. He afterward developed into a successful lawyer, as such serving for three years as prosecuting attorney of the Coweescowee district under the territorial form of government. In the later years of his life he returned to agricultural pursuits, but conducted his operations along modern lines—an occupation which calls for executive ability and scientific methods of a high order. The mother was a daughter of Frederick Chouteau and a member of the old and noted Cherokee family.

Mr. Elliott was educated in the public schools of the Cherokee Nation, assisting his father on the farm in his early years and in his more mature age as a grain buyer at Lenapah, now a town of Nowata county. Mr. Elliott was a pronounced advocate of statehood and became locally well known as an earnest Democrat prior to his election as the first clerk of the county under the government of the commonwealth. He assumed office with the other county officials of the new state on the 16th of November, 1907. Mr. Elliott is unmarried and a member of the Odd Fellows' lodge of Lenapah, the B. P. O. E., Lodge No. 1060, of Bartlesville, and the Eagles, Nowata Lodge No. 1524, of Nowata.

EUGENE B. LAWSON, a well known lawyer of Nowata, is a native of Shelbyville, Kentucky, born on the 27th of May, 1871, being a son of William H. and Polly (Middleton) Lawson. His father is a farmer, and the Lawson family is well known in the progress of that state from its pioneer times to the present. Eugene obtained his first education in the public schools of Shelbyville, and completed his schooling at Scarces Academy, of the same place, from which he graduated in the class of 1890.

Mr. Lawson commenced his professional studies in Archer City, Texas. After two years of faithful application to the work in hand, in 1896 he was admitted to the courts of Texas, and at once commenced the

practice of his profession at Nowata. After a time he abandoned individual practice for a partnership with Hon. J. A. Tillotson, but soon after returned to an independent work, in which he has made a substantial reputation. He is now interested only in oil litigation. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and B. P. O. E. Politically, he is a Republican.

In 1901 he was united in marriage with Miss Roberta E. Campbell, of Nowata, Oklahoma, daughter of J. E. Campbell, a banker and business man of that city. They have one child, Edward C. Lawson. Mrs. Lawson is closely allied to the highest type of Indian citizenship, being a granddaughter of Chief Journey Cake, of the Delawares, who was for years their principal chief and well known in the affairs of the Indian Territory.

WILLIAM R. DAWSON, of Nowata, the seat of government of Nowata county, is engaged there as a successful dealer in farms and live stock and town property—the two Dawson additions to Nowata. He was born in the city of Fort Worth, Texas, on the 16th of August, 1866, and is a son of Francis M. and Julia (Howarden) Dawson. His father was of Cherokee extraction and identified with his nation as a farmer and raiser of live stock.

William R. obtained his education in the public schools of Berryville, Arkansas, and at Professor Clark's Academy of that place, also assisting his father in the work of the farm and ranch. He commenced business life as a merchant at old Going Snake Court House, near Westville, attending to the postmastership in connection therewith, as the government office and his store were one. His commission as postmaster was for Going Snake Postoffice, Indian Territory. Subsequently he established a ranch in the vicinity of Talala (now in Rogers county), herding his cattle each fall and marketing them at Kansas City and St. Louis. He conducted this enterprise for a number of years, when he located at Nowata, the town having been but recently platted. Mr. Dawson at once became connected with town-site operations and the real estate business generally, platting and placing on the market, Dawson's addition to the city of Nowata. He also participated in the affairs of the local government, being chairman of the first election board and he tried the first



Edmund P. Elliott

case in court as a juror, serving as a juror in the first court under statehood. He is a member of Nowata Lodge, No. 63, I. O. O. F.

Mr. Dawson's wife was Miss Annie Foreman, of Westville, Adair county, Oklahoma, daughter of Ellis and Margaret (Richardson) Foreman. Both of Mr. Dawson's parents were born and reared in the Going Snake district, and both were of Cherokee Indian extraction. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Dawson are: John Hubert, Jewell P., and Eldon Dawson.

DR. DUMONT D. HOWELL, engaged in the practice of medicine at Nowata, was born in Murphy, North Carolina, January 14, 1874. His parents were D. M. Howell and Margaret (Sudderth) Howell, and the paternal family has long been identified with the history of North Carolina and Georgia. The Sudderths are also North Carolinians. Dr. Howell received his early education in the schools of his native locality and afterward pursued his studies at Young Harris College, Georgia. He was matriculated at the University of Nashville and graduated from its Medical College in 1903 with the degree of M. D., afterward taking a course at the Chicago Post Graduate Medical School.

He at once engaged in practice at Nowata and has not only established a splendid professional business, but for the past three years has been a member of the local board of health. In addition to his professional and official activities, the Doctor is becoming quite extensively identified with the development of oil lands in the vicinity of Nowata. In 1905 he was married to Miss Lucile G. Harris, of Nowata, and their children are: Sue Christian and Alfred Dumont Howell. The Doctor is a member of the American Medical Association, the Nowata County Medical Association and the State Medical Association. He also belongs to the A. F. & A. M. and the B. P. O. E. Politically, he is a Republican.

CHARLES IRVING WEAVER, of Nowata, prosecuting attorney of the county by that name, is a Virginian, born near Harrisonburg, on the first of January, 1877, being a son of James M. and Martha (Carpenter) Weaver. On both sides of the family, the American ancestry is of good Virginian stock, the maternal forefathers coming from England at an early period of Old Dominion history. The father of Charles I. Weaver was also

a native of Virginia, a merchant and a farmer in comfortable circumstances, who gave his children thorough and liberal educations.

Mr. Weaver's education commenced in the public schools of Rockingham county, Virginia, was continued for one year at William and Mary College, and was completed by a four years' course in Washington and Lee University, Virginia. He graduated from the latter institution in 1902, with the degree LL. B., and, upon examination before the supreme court of Virginia, was admitted to practice in that state, as well as in West Virginia. In 1903 he came to Indian Territory and first settled at Nowata, and opened an office in partnership with J. Wood Glass, under the firm name of Glass & Weaver. At the first state election Mr. Weaver was elected prosecuting attorney of Nowata county, assuming its duties November 16, 1907. He is a thorough lawyer and a successful prosecuting attorney. He has been financially successful, owning considerable town and farm property in Nowata county.

HEMAN G. CHENEY, oil producer at Nowata, Nowata county, Oklahoma, was born in Franklinsville, Cattaraugus county, New York, a son of Monroe G. and Annie M. (Button) Cheney. The father was one of the men of affairs in his community, though a plain, modest citizen. The paternal ancestors were of Scotch descent, of the old Mayflower stock, and the mother was also of good old Scotch lineage, tracing it direct to Edinburgh, Scotland. Monroe G. Cheney was an educator and a professor in Ten Broeck Academy, at Franklinsville. It was there that the son, Heman G., received his elementary education, under the careful tutelage of his parents. The father was an author and publisher of school textbooks, especially those on geography.

Heman G. attended Westminster College, at New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, after which he decided to study law and entered the University of Buffalo, attending the law department of that institution, from which he was graduated with the class of 1896, with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the New York bar in June of the same year, at Rochester, New York, and began the practice of law at Franklinsville, continuing there six years, in an independent practice. In February, 1902, he became interested in the production of coal oil, being

identified with the Elcho Oil Co., of Pennsylvania and New York, and in 1904 he moved with them to Independence, Kansas. At the opening of the Shallow Sand Pool, Cherokee Nation, in Oklahoma, he secured some leases in the oil fields of Nowata county and moved to Nowata, Oklahoma, in 1905, to develop his property holdings which are now extended over the Mid-Continent oil field. He has been instrumental in effecting the organization of the Erie Oil and Gas Company, of Nowata, and is its treasurer and general manager. He also organized and is the president of the Josephine Oil Company; is president of the Prudential Oil Company; the Noble Oil Company; the Winchester Oil Company and the McKean Oil Company.

Mr. Cheney was united in marriage in 1900 to Miss Ella J. Kingsley, of Franklinville, New York, a daughter of Avery W. Kingsley, a business man and banker of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Cheney have no issue. In politics, Mr. Cheney is a Democrat and fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the 32d degree.

FREDERICK D. LAMB, an active and able newspaper man of Oklahoma, is proprietor of the *Nowata Star*, a strong Democrat organ and the official paper of the city and county. A native of Bloomingdale, Indiana, born November 17, 1875, he is a son of John A. and Amelia (Pickard) Lamb—the former being born in North Carolina and the latter, in the Hoosier state. The family is of old English stock, and its American branch was first established in North Carolina, where the grandfather of Frederick D. was also born, and where he spent his life as a prosperous, slave-owning planter. Within its limits the father was reared and educated, but during the Civil war went to Indiana and there engaged in merchandise. Subsequently he became a collector for a publishing house and has been engaged in the same line ever since. At the age of sixty years, he is still active in the business. The mother spent her life in her native state of Indiana and died at the age of about sixty years. She was the daughter of William Pickard, a preacher of the Friends' church and was herself a Quakeress.

Mr. Lamb's boyhood was spent at his Bloomingdale home, in whose public schools he obtained his education, afterward com-

mencing the printer's trade in a Bloomingdale office. A year later he removed to Terre Haute, Indiana, where he remained for a year and a half, and for the succeeding three years and a half traveled as a journeyman. He was then employed at his trade in Hume, Illinois, and at different points in Indiana, and finally became identified with the *Mattoon (Illinois) Star* for a period of nine years, during the last four as its manager. In February, 1904, Mr. Lamb located at Nowata, setting up a small printing press and establishing the *Star*, on the 20th of that month. His thorough knowledge of the printing business and his natural and trained abilities as a journalist have enabled him to build up an influential newspaper and a flourishing plant. He now employs eight or nine men; is, as stated, the official printer of both city and county, and has made the *Star* one of the most influential organs of the Democracy in his part of the state. In his fraternal relations, Mr. Lamb is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Modern Woodmen of the World. He was married at Nokomis, Illinois, to Miss Ethel Sides, a native of that place, and their union has resulted in one child, Donald Quincey Lamb.

WILLIAM LENHEART MOORE, an enterprising real estate dealer, of Nowata, Oklahoma, was born in Swedesboro, New Jersey, June 19, 1869, a son of John and Mary (Plummer) Moore. The father was a business man, dealing in merchandise and coal, together with other business enterprises.

William L. Moore, early showed a disposition to rank first in the affairs with which he was connected. He attended the schools in a small town in Gloucester county, New Jersey. He was a leader in his studies and was the youngest member of his graduating class in 1885, from the high school. After having passed scholarship in twenty-one studies he was only sixteen years of age. His father became manager of a glass manufactory in which plant the son was given a minor position in the factory. A year later he was advanced to the first place in the office department, being promoted on his merits as related to good workmanship. Subsequently, he attended Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, again carrying off the honors, and he finished a three-year course in two years' time. A position in a banking house was open and



FREDERICK D. LAMB

to be awarded to such as would compete in an examination. Out of forty applicants, he was the successful winner. He then discovered that the position only paid the sum of thirty dollars a month, but he went before the board of directors and succeeded in convincing them that his services were worth thirty-six dollars a month. He filled this position with entire satisfaction. He came to Claremore, Oklahoma, in 1889, accepting a position with F. A. Neilson, in a general merchandise house where it was his duty to sell everything from drugs to implements, and also to handle furniture, which was included in the general store in which he was employed. He saw a small business grow and expand till it reached a sale of forty thousand dollars a year. He continued here for eleven years. He then returned to the East and took over his father's business, that the father might retire. Here he again showed superiority in business methods. Upon the death of his father, he returned to Claremore, Indian Territory, where he was identified with James J. Barn-dollar, who was the senior partner of the firm which acquired the business which he had developed for F. A. Neilson. Later, Mr. Moore became a director, then secretary and treasurer of the Nowata Hardware and Supply Company. Later, he retired from this business and founded the Townsite Company, associating himself with John A. Wet-tack, under the name of New State Town-site Company, and in connection therewith, as an operator and leaser of oil and gas property. His business ability has been directed to the promotion and development of many enterprises which have materially benefited the entire community.

In his church affiliations, Mr. Moore is a member of the First Presbyterian church, in which he is a willing and effective worker, as well as doing his full share in the Sunday school cause. His home circle is an ideal one. He was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Russell, daughter of James Russell, a Scotchman, of Krebs, Oklahoma. Mr. Russell is an expert machinist in coal mining machinery. He has held the office of municipal judge. The children born to bless the home circle of Mr. and Mrs. Moore are: Mary Margaret, Bonnie Jean, Annie Laurie and Emma Elwell.

ALFRED MASON GOTT, a farmer and stock raiser, of Nowata county, Oklahoma, was

born in Logan county, Ill., Sept. 28, 1844, a son of Robert L. and Sarah (Seward) Gott. The grandfather was Jonathan Gott, a native of Kentucky, in which common-wealth he was reared. The mother was a native of Ohio. When but a mere infant, Alfred M. Gott left Illinois with his parents, emigrating from Illinois to Falls county, Texas. He was given the advantages of the subscription school system in Texas. At the opening of the Rebellion he enlisted under Captain Harrison in a regiment known as the Terry Texas Rangers. Mr. Gott saw much hardship in the service, and was under the famous commander, Old Joe Wheeler. Though but slightly wounded in battle, Mr. Gott had seven horses shot from under him. On one occasion he was captured and made a prisoner of war, when McCook made his famous raid around Atlanta, but was released a short time afterwards and managed to get through the ordeal without parole and immediately returned to active campaigning. At the close of the war, Alfred M. Gott came to Indian Territory and engaged in stock-raising, taking on the role of a ranchman, in which work he was very successful. His herds and ranches increased and broadened until his operations came to a termination on account of the advance of civilization in that section, including the fencing up of the public domain. He, however, early saw the possibilities of the new order of things and in 1898 became identified with affairs in the Cherokee Nation, where he engaged in the development of townsites, in which he has been engaged for eight years. Fortunately, his lands contain a good paying quantity of oil. Much of this land is leased to oil and gas companies, who pay him large returns in royalty.

In December, 1869, he was married to Miss Sue Harris, daughter of Charles Harris, of Georgia, a Cherokee Indian. To his faithful wife and her careful discriminating business judgment, is due much of Mr. Gott's success. No children have been born of this union, but their home has been given over to the fostering care and influence of two children, whom they have reared as their own—they are Lucile Harris, now Mrs. Dr. D. D. Howell of the city of Nowata and Harry Sisson, a farmer in the Verdigris Valley, in Wagoner county. He has come to be a successful farmer and is in good circumstances. Mr. Gott is a very

staunch supporter of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, belonging to Welcome Lodge, of Nowata.

RUFUS RANDOLPH RILEY, sheriff of Nowata county, is a native of the Cherokee Nation of the Indian Territory, born near Coodys Bluff, in the Verdigris valley, August 11, 1873, a son of Rufus R. and Elizabeth (Rissner) Riley. Rufus R., Sr., was a resident of the Cherokee Nation, where he was born and reared, and is of Cherokee Indian blood. Three generations back the Riley family lived in Ireland, the great-grandfather Riley being the first of the family to settle in the United States. The mother of Rufus R., Jr., was from Tennessee, but when a young girl came with her parents to the Choctaw country, near old Bennington, on the Texas State line.

Rufus R. Riley, Jr., for whom this memoir is written, was educated in the public schools of his home neighborhood and later at the Cherokee Male Seminary, at Tahlequah, and at the Worcester Academy, Vineta, Indian Territory. He assisted on his father's farm until the latter's death, which occurred when the son was but fourteen years of age. After that event, he managed the place and at the same time attended school until 1902, when he began improving his own allotment, remaining on his farm four years. He gradually became interested in public affairs and was an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, which organization elected him as sheriff of his county, thus proving his worth and popularity. He commenced to perform the duties of such office on November 16, 1906, Statehood day. Hence he is the first sheriff of the county, under statehood. He still continues to conduct his farming operations. On his lands are to be seen fourteen oil-producing wells. He is developing his oil field and carrying on his agricultural pursuits, besides performing his many duties as first peace officer of his county. There are only two sheriffs in the state who are younger than Sheriff Riley.

Mr. Riley was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Wood, of Kentucky, and by this union a daughter was born November 16, 1907—Statehood day—and for this reason she was named Oklahoma. Mr. Riley is affiliated with several fraternal organizations, being a member of the Knights of

Pythias, Welcome Lodge, No. 131; the Woodmen of the World, and Nowata Lodge, No. 1524, of the Eagles.

M. W. HINCH. Among the ablest and really progressive members of the legal profession in Oklahoma is M. W. Hinch, county attorney of Kingfisher county, who is also among the younger representatives of the southwestern bar. He is a native of St. Louis, Missouri, born in 1876, a son of W. A. and Martha (Windle) Hinch. His father was born in Kentucky, but has been a prosperous farmer of Missouri for many years, his mother being a native of the latter state. The son matured into a sturdy and alert youth on the old Missouri homestead, assisted his father in his farming labors, obtained a high school education and eventually commenced the study of law in the office of E. G. Stillman, assistant state's attorney, at St. Louis. Admitted to the bar in 1900, Mr. Hinch located soon after at Kingfisher, where he has since established a high-grade practice and a professional reputation in both his private and official capacities. His wide popularity and the general confidence reposed in him were evidence in 1907 by his election to his present position. Fraternally, he is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias.

In 1903, Mr. Hinch married Miss Edna Wilson, of a leading Oklahoma family, her deceased father, Henry Wilson, being one of the early newspaper men of Kingfisher—a capable journalist and a citizen of wide and good influence.

GEORGE H. LAING. Among the characteristic Scottish traits possessed by George H. Laing, clerk of the district court of Kingfisher county, Oklahoma, is that of constancy, especially close attachment to localities associated with long and pleasant residence. By racial nature the Scotch are "stayers" and home-lovers, and much disinclined to rove in search of uncertain benefits. Thus, Mr. Laing was one of the rushing band of eighty-niners, who so fiercely took advantage of the opening of Oklahoma Territory to white settlement, but, having once located near Kingfisher, he has virtually been a constructive personal factor in the county's affairs ever since. His blood and training have made him one of the most persistent and sturdy champions of educational progress in the special development of the public schools, and his legal training has



Boyle R. Riley

enabled him to promote all the measures in this field, as in all others of public concern, in such practical and effective ways that they have redounded to the best possible good to the community interests.

As a side light upon Mr. Laing's character and career, it should be stated that his family is an ancient one, closely associated with Presbyterianism and the locality of Verness, Scotland. Alexander Laing, the grandfather, was a native of the Isle of Skye, one of Hebrides attached politically to Invernessshire, whence he removed to a large stock farm three miles from Edinburgh, known as Comelev Bank. The father, Colonel George A. Laing, served throughout the Crimean war as a captain in the famous Forty-second Highlanders, participating in the battles of Inkerman and Chinam, and, for his gallantry in the latter engagement, being decorated with the Victorian Cross.

George H. Laing, of this sketch, is a native of Edinburgh, born December 11, 1862; graduated from the city academy at the age of seventeen and the same year attended the Paris exposition, subsequently traveling for six months on the continent. A youth of thorough education and bright and practical mind, he then came to the United States and spent about two years as shipping clerk for the wholesale dry goods firm of Arnold & Constable, New York. But as he was by instinct a free, hearty, sturdy western man, in 1883, when about of age, he left the east and located in Wyoming, some fifty miles north of Sidney, Nebraska. There he resided until the spring of 1889, when he "made the run" to the Oklahoma lands and located a claim one mile south of the present city of Kingfisher, where he erected a comfortable residence. In June of that year he was appointed first contest clerk in the United States land office, at this point. At that time the receiver was J. V. Admire, the register, J. C. Roberts, and Mr. Laing had as fellow clerks, J. M. Speice and T. B. Crossthwaite. Upon his appointment to the district clerkship, in 1890, he removed to Oklahoma City, and there served under Judge Clark until the fall of 1892, when he returned to Kingfisher, being identified with the land office as special clerk during the opening of the Cheyenne lands. From that time until 1906, Mr. Laing practiced law with substantial results at Enid, being a member of the firm of Whiting and Laing, but in the year mentioned he gladly returned

to Kingfisher to accept the position of clerk of the district court under Judge McAtee. The presiding judge is now Hon. A. H. Huston. Aside from the fine reputation which he has earned by the prompt, courteous and able discharge of his duties in this office, Mr. Laing's most noticeable public services have been performed in the operation and promotion of the city system of education. He is now the oldest member of the municipal board of education in continuous service; has never missed a meeting during his membership; was vice-president of that body in 1900; has served as its president for four consecutive years and is now filling the office of clerk. Socially and fraternally, he is identified with the Caledonian Club and the St. Andrews Society of New York City, and with the Masons, United Workmen, Elks and Red Men. In 1894 he married, at Kingfisher, Miss Minnie Menzier, daughter of Thomas and Christena Menzier, and the children of this union are: Ronald B., Christena O., and Hubert.

GROSS LONGENDYKE, the mayor of Kingfisher, has throughout his residence here been conspicuously identified with the interests which have served the prosperity of the city, and has gained distinction in his present high office. And further than all this he is a scion of one of the stanch old Holland families who crossed the ocean to America from the mother country of Holland in 1616. The founder of the family here was Peter Longendyke, who had received a grant of land here from George II, King of England, and his descendants served the country faithfully in all of its wars, beginning with the Revolutionary war and continuing on through the French and Indian war, the Mexican war, the Civil war and the Spanish-American war. Peter and Elizabeth (Sparling) Longendyke, the parents of the Kingfisher mayor, were born in New York, and her ancestors were French Huguenots who were obliged to flee from France to the United States on account of the religious persecution of the seventeenth century. Leaving New York, Peter and Elizabeth Longendyke journeyed to central Iowa, and both are now deceased, leaving three sons and three daughters.

Gross Longendyke, one of the six children, was born in Kingston, Ulster county, New York, in 1842, and at the early age of seventeen he booked on a whaling vessel for a

voyage of two and a half years on the Arctic ocean, but he continued on as a sailor for fourteen years, encountering during that long period many severe storms on the high seas of three oceans. Abandoning a seafaring life he became a business man in Davenport, Iowa, but in 1873 he went from there to Pawnee county, Kansas, where he was among the pioneers. From there in 1885 he went to South America and for two years was in business in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. In 1900, he came from there to Kingfisher, Oklahoma, where seventeen years afterward he was elected to the office of mayor. He was elected on the Democratic ticket against two other candidates, a Republican and a Socialist, both highly endorsed for the office. At Davenport, Iowa, Mr. Longendyke married Caroline Hickson, a native daughter of that state, but her parents were from New Jersey.

The HON. HARVEY UTTERBACK, the Republican representative to the state legislature from Kingfisher county, is found in the foremost ranks of citizens who are devoted to their communities' interests and to the welfare of their fellow men. For ten years he has lived and labored for public good in Oklahoma, as a farmer, school teacher, county treasurer and as a legislator, but whether in private life, in official position or in legislative halls, he has labored for others and has thus gained a place among the honored residents of Oklahoma.

Mr. Utterback came to this state from Medicine Lodge in Barber county, Kansas, a little village of fifteen hundred inhabitants, but which has produced more prominent citizens than any town of its size in the Sun Flower state, among them may be mentioned Dennis Flynn, Chester I. Long, Jerry Simpson, Thomas McNeal and Carry Nation.

Although Barber county was his home for many years, Mr. Utterback is a native son of Richland county, Illinois, born near the town of Olney on the eighth of December, 1866. His parents, Willis and Mary (Laws) Utterback were farming people of that state. He was bereaved of his mother in November, 1869. His father is still living, residing near Sallisaw, Oklahoma. Harvey was the youngest of their eight children, five sons and three daughters. He spent the early years of his life on an Illinois farm and received there a public school and academic

education. He was a lad of fifteen when he went to Barber county, Kansas, and when twenty-three he was teaching school and was successful in the profession. From Barber county he came to Kingfisher county, Oklahoma, and made the race into the Cheyenne and Arapahoe county, securing a homestead on which he lived until 1900, when he was elected to the office of county treasurer, which office he held for four years. In the fall of 1907 the Republicans of Kingfisher county, nominated and elected him as their representative to the first state legislature. He was re-elected in 1908 to the second state legislature, receiving the largest majority of any man ever elected to any office from Kingfisher county.

In 1898 he married Miss Emma Cooper Smith, a daughter of George and Elizabeth Eleanor (Welch) Smith, born in Kentucky of Kentucky parents. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, three sons and six daughters, Mrs. Utterback being their youngest child. Mrs. Utterback's sister, Mrs. J. A. Wood, lives in Stillwater, Oklahoma, and has a son who graduated with honors from the Stillwater A. & M. College. Mrs. Utterback takes an active interest in the political work of her husband and keeps well informed of the doings of the legislature, attending most of its sessions.

Mr. Utterback is a member of the fraternal order of Odd Fellows, and his wife affiliates with its auxiliary, the Rebekahs. Mr. Utterback is a prominent and highly esteemed citizen in Kingfisher City, where he resides.

W. R. KELLEY, the postmaster of Kingfisher, arrived in Kingfisher county, Oklahoma, on the 19th day of April, 1892, and from that time to the present he has been prominent in the political life of his community. After his arrival here he secured a claim on section 18, township 15, range 6, which he still owns and it is a valuable, well improved country home. In 1896 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for the office of county sheriff, but on account of a fusion ticket failed of election by only one hundred and eighty-four votes. When better known, however, throughout this region, he was elected to the office by a majority of three hundred and forty-eight votes, and at a time when a fusion ticket was also in the field. In January of 1889 he purchased property in and moved to

Kingfisher, and in the November election of 1900 he was re-elected to the office of sheriff, and thus served two terms in that office, with honor and credit. Since taking charge of the postoffice in Kingfisher, to which he was appointed by President Roosevelt in 1906, he has made many improvements in the service and in the interior appearance of the office. He gives almost his entire personal attention to its detail work, and under his excellent management it is expected that a free mail delivery will soon be inaugurated.

Before coming to Oklahoma, Mr. Kelley lived in Wilson county, Kansas, and being elected in 1883, he served two terms as the sheriff of that county, so that his experience in the office has been wide and varied. For more than three years he saw service in the Civil war, participating in a number of skirmishes and battles, including those of Kane Hill, Prairie Grove and Maysville, Arkansas, and on two occasions he was struck with spent balls, though not seriously injured. On the 24th of November, 1864, he was mustered out of the service as a sergeant, for he had risen from the ranks by bravery and general reliability.

Retiring then to a farm in Linn county, Kansas, Mr. Kelley lived there until moving to Wilson county of the same state in 1869 and locating on a farm eight miles from Fredonia. This place, then practically unimproved, became wonderfully productive under his able management, for the greater part of his life has been spent on a farm and he is efficient in its work. In his youth he attended the old-fashioned subscription schools of Missouri, which were held in primitive log cabins of the early days, and they were in session only a few months during the winter season. He is a member of Kingfisher Post, G. A. R., and also of the fraternal order of Odd Fellows.

In Linn county, Kansas, when twenty-four years of age, Mr. Kelley wedded Nancy E. Anderson, from Macoupin county, Illinois, a daughter of J. W. and Sarah Anderson, both deceased. The six children of this union, two sons and four daughters, are: Charles M., whose home is in Omega, Oklahoma; Walter B., of Kansas City, Missouri; Ellen Ewing; Emma, a clerk in the local post office; Laura Hill, in Twin Falls, Idaho, and Carrie, also a clerk in the post-office.

JUDGE JOHN M. GRAHAM. One of the most prominent characters whose worth and merit have graced the history of Oklahoma is found in the personnel of John M. Graham, at this date the county judge of Kingfisher county. He is also one of the Oklahoma pioneers and a bright and keen lawyer, genial and entertaining in mannerism, and he is leaving his forceful individuality upon the history of his county.

Judge Graham was born in Warren county, Ohio, near Lebanon, February 24, 1846, and his father, of Scotch-Irish descent, was prominent in the early history of this country. His mother was before marriage Anna Kirby, from Ohio, and with her husband she pioneered to Clinton, Dewitt county, Illinois, in the early days of 1849, and Mr. Graham was a stock-raiser and farmer there, a man respected by all who knew him for his upright dealings and true worth, while his wife was honored for her hospitality and goodness of heart and mind. In this pioneer Christian home young Graham grew to manhood's estate, and he remained in Illinois until going to Sumner county, Kansas, in 1879, and from there he came to Oklahoma on the 22nd of April, 1889, at the opening of the country to settlement. But while in Kansas he was admitted to the bar at Wellington in 1880, and since coming to this state he has been prominent in its political and public life and has been active in the formation of its history. He is in politics a Republican, and has served as city attorney and justice of the peace in Wellington, Kansas; as a member of the school board, and a member of the city council in Kingfisher, Oklahoma, and he is now serving his fourth consecutive term as the judge of Kingfisher county, having been first elected to that office in 1902. On first coming to this state he secured a claim, which he yet owns, and he also owns another farm, making him one of the large land-owners of the community.

In Illinois, at the age of twenty-five, Judge Graham was married to Anna E. Harvey, who was born and educated in Ohio, and their three children are: Mrs. Josie Collins, Arthur M. and S. R., the daughter residing in Los Angeles, California. Judge Graham has fraternal relations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Knights of Pythias, and Mrs. Graham is a member of the Christian church.

A. E. STALNAKER, the county surveyor of Kingfisher county, has the distinction of serving in a county office longer than any other county official in the entire state of Oklahoma. Elected as the county surveyor in 1891, he has remained in the office continuously to the present time, and is further honored as one of the Oklahoma pioneers of 1889, when he made the run and secured the claim which he yet owns a mile and a half south of the town of Kingfisher. It is a matter of local history that he brought to town and sold the first load of corn in Kingfisher, this being in September of 1889, and he received sixty-six cents a bushel for his corn, but later this same corn was sold to land agents as samples for five cents an ear and sent to all parts of the United States to prove the fertility of Oklahoma land.

Mr. Stalnaker came to this state from Texas, where he had lived for some years, but his native state was Indiana, as he was born at Logansport, in Cass county, February 24, 1853, a member of a family which had established their home there as early as 1835, when the country was wild and new and but a short time after the leaving of the Indians. The Stalnakers were of Holland descent, and moved to Indiana from West Virginia, where they were large planters and slave owners. Two of his uncles served as soldiers in the Mexican war. His mother was before marriage Mildred Hamilton, born near Salem in Washington county, Indiana, but both she and her husband died in Indiana, faithful and worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church. A. E. Stalnaker was one of their family of six children, four sons and two daughters, and he spent his early life on an Indiana farm and received a common school and academic education. Choosing civil engineering as a life work, he studied to that end and in time was filling responsible positions in Texas, Mexico and Central America. Later he secured work as a civil engineer with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company in Oklahoma, working with that company during the construction of its road from Junction City, Kansas, through the territory of Oklahoma to Sherman, Texas, in 1869-70. He came to Kingfisher county on the 22nd of April, 1889, and has since been prominently identified with its political and business life.

Mr. Stalnaker married in Beaver county,

Oklahoma, in 1887, Ida Beeman, born in Cawley county, Kansas, where she was also reared and educated, and she is a daughter of Isaac Beeman, of Ripley, Oklahoma. They have four sons and three daughters, namely: Flossie, who was the first white child born in this part of the county, that graduated in the Kingfisher high school, and she is now a popular teacher; Fay, attending the city high school; Floyd, Lornist P., Ralph, Thelma and Marion. Mr. Stalnaker is one of the leaders in Republicanism in Kingfisher county, a politician of worth and merit, and an earnest advocate of all needed improvements.

REUBEN MARSHALL identified his interests with those of Oklahoma in an early epoch in its history, coming here at the opening of the territory to settlers on the 22nd of April, 1889, and since then he has been closely allied with the interests and upbuilding of his adopted home. He is also an honored veteran of the Civil war, enlisting in a Kentucky regiment, the Fourteenth Infantry, Company E, on the 24th of February, 1862, and he served until the 11th of April, 1865, having been transferred in the meantime to Company I, and among others of the hard-fought battles of the conflict he took part in the battle of Atlanta.

Mr. Marshall was born in Floyd county, Kentucky, a son of Johnson and Barbara (Adams) Marshall. In 1870 he left his Kentucky home for Douglas county, Kansas, and from there he went to Barber county, near Medicine Lodge, where he enlisted with the state troops. But while on duty on the plains he froze his feet so badly that they were amputated by Dr. McKinney, and by a special act of Congress due to the efforts of Colonel Plum, United States Senator, Mr. Marshall was awarded a pension by the government.

Mr. Marshall was first married in Kentucky to Louise Fletcher, and they had five children, one son, Haskel Marshall, and four daughters. He married his present wife, Mary Dugan, in Oklahoma in 1892. She was born in Randolph county, Ohio, a daughter of J. W. and Delia Dugan, the former of whom died in Kansas, but the mother is living in Oklahoma, being over eighty years of age. Mrs. Marshall came with her first husband, Frank Hale, from Kansas to Oklahoma in 1889. He was born in Michigan, and they were married in

Wichita, Kansas, in 1875, becoming the parents of four children, George, Frank, Martin and Nevada Cheney. Mr. Marshall is a staunch Republican politically, and he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He owns a good home in Kingfisher and also business lots in the town.

HON. BIRD SEGLE MCGUIRE, of Pawnee is the Republican Congressman from the First District of Oklahoma. The First District embraces the counties of Kay, Kingfisher, Garfield, Grant, Lincoln, Logan, Osage, Noble, Pawnee and Payne. He is one of the ablest lawyers in the state, and the fine record which he made as assistant United States attorney for Oklahoma territory was the means of first bringing him prominently before his party and the public. Mr. McGuire is an Illinois man, born at Belleville, in the year 1864, and is a son of Joel and Rachael McGuire. When he was two years of age, the family moved to central Missouri, and there resided on a farm until the spring of 1881, when a removal was made to Chautauqua county, Kansas. After remaining there for a few months, Mr. McGuire, then a youth in his eighteenth year, left home and for three years resided in different sections of Indian Territory. During the greater portion of this period he was engaged in the cattle business, and, with a small capital realized from it, returned to Kansas and entered the State Normal School at Emporia. Finishing the two years' course therein, he entered the educational field for a time, but after teaching several terms became a student in the law department of the State University, located at Lawrence.

Mr. McGuire continued his studies for a year in the law school, returned to his home in Chautauqua, was admitted to the bar, and in 1890 was elected county attorney. He held the office for four years and at the expiration of his second term, in the spring of 1895, removed to Pawnee county, Oklahoma, and there re-established himself in practice. He had been one of the mounted rushers, who came into the Cherokee Strip in the fall of 1893, when it was thrown open to white settlement. His starting point was the Osage reservation, and he located on what is now Ponca City, where he remained for a few weeks, and assisted in the founding of the town and the establishment of the new order of things. Afterward, as stated, he came to Pawnee and commenced to partici-

pate in the development of that section of the state. He continued in a growing private practice until 1897, when he was appointed assistant United States attorney for Oklahoma territory, holding that office until his election to the Fifty-eighth Congress in the fall of 1902. The five years of his government service in that capacity demonstrated his remarkable powers as a public prosecutor, and the government cases entrusted to him were almost uniformly carried to a successful issue. Whether in the thorough preparation of his cases, or their forcible and brilliant presentation in court, he has had few equals in Oklahoma. He served in the Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth and Sixty-first Congresses. Mr. McGuire has increased his majority in each campaign since he was first elected in 1902. The following is his running record, to-wit: Elected 1902 by 339 majority; 1904 by 1,280 majority; 1906 by 1,600 majority; 1908 by 2,900 majority.

Mr. McGuire's wife was formerly Miss Anna Marx, daughter of Professor William Marx, of Litchfield, Illinois, where she was born October 7, 1872. She was educated in the schools of Sedan, Kansas, to which place she moved with her parents, and at St. Mary's convent, St. Paul, Kansas. Her father was postmaster at the former place, and when a young girl Mrs. McGuire assisted him in his work. Thus was she early accustomed to meeting all kinds of people, and the graceful social attainments of her young womanhood, with the later maturity of wider experience and culture, marked her as peculiarly adapted to the amenities of Washington life. As a special mark of honor, Mrs. McGuire has been intrusted with the two flags, which first displayed the forty-sixth star in the Senate and House of Representatives, as indicative of the full admission of Oklahoma into the union of states. The Congressman has also made many friends socially, since he became a figure in national legislation. While faithful and untiring in his devotion to the interests of his constituents, he is also a man who thoroughly believes in the necessity of recreation as a guarantee of an animated body and a clear brain. He is a skillful marksman and an enthusiastic hunter of small game, being the owner of a fine kennel of dogs. Perhaps his second recreation, measured by degrees of personal enjoyment, is baseball, there being few better judges of the fine

points of the game. In fact, Mr. McGuire is an all-around, able, wide-awake, progressive American, interested in everything which is typical of the versatile, electrical character of the people.

STACY MATLOCK, principal chief of the Pawnee Indians and a leading resident of Pawnee, has for many years been a leader in the education and progress of his race, both east and west. On the death of Eagle Chief in 1908, he was elected by the Pawnee Indians at the council of the tribesmen as their principal chief, with the special designation "Young Chief." He assumed and retains his place as the head of the tribe, with the approval and endorsement of the government agent. Stacy Matlock is a born native of what is now the city of Genoa, Nebraska, and is one of the aboriginal tribesmen of the Pawnees. As a boy he accompanied the tribe to the Pawnee Indian Agency, Indian Territory, the buildings of the government school then marking what is now the city of Pawnee. It was at this institution, in 1879-83, that he received his first schooling, preparatory to entering the more advanced establishment at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. His graduation at the Carlisle school in 1890 was followed by a visit of three months to his western home, after which he returned to his alma mater to accept the position of assistant disciplinarian. In that capacity and in other responsible positions, he remained at Carlisle for two years, when he entered the government service at Fort Totten, North Dakota, as disciplinarian and teacher at the Indian schools there located.

In 1892 he resigned his post, in order to identify himself with agricultural work in the vicinity of Carlisle. For about a year he remained in the employ of the Quaker and Dutch farmers of that section, and in 1893 returned to Indian Territory and assumed the position of assistant farmer of the Pawnee Indian schools, later acting as clerk and interpreter to the allotting agents of the United States Land Office. When the Cherokee Strip was opened in the fall of 1893, and Pawnee founded as a city and its municipal government established, Mr. Matlock obtained employment as clerk and interpreter at the Arkansas Valley National Bank, efficiently discharging the duties of the position for a year. He then devoted his time and agricultural abilities to the improvement of his allotments. In 1901 the

commissioner of Indian affairs appointed him to the position of issue clerk at the Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah, and after remaining in this branch of government service until 1904 he was transferred to the Carlisle Indian School and assigned to his former position of disciplinarian. Resigning this, in 1906, he accepted his present position of clerk and interpreter in the Pawnee National Bank.

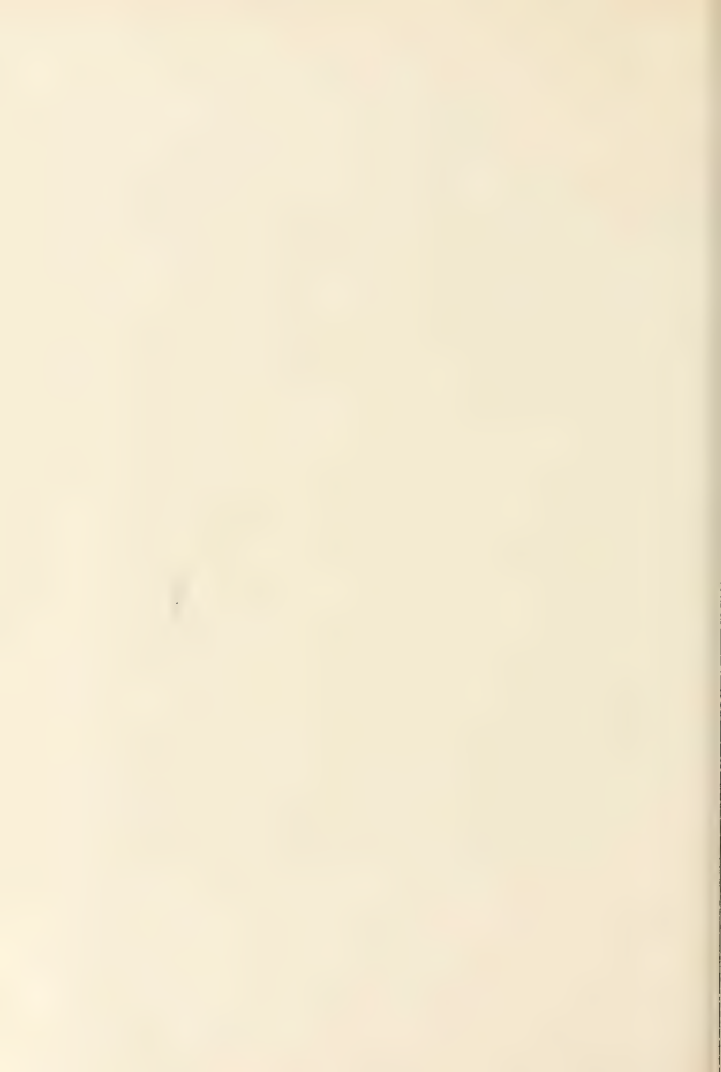
Stacy Matlock is a grandson, on his mother's side, of Pipe Chief, of the tribe of Pawnees, and, as stated, on the death of Eagle Chief, Mr. Matlock became the principal chief. In 1893 he married Ella, daughter of Man Chief, of the Pawnees. She was well educated in the English language, having attended Lincoln Institute, the college for Indian girls at Philadelphia. The wife died in 1907, leaving a daughter, Cecelia Helen, who is now a pupil at one of the public schools at Pawnee. Mr. Matlock is considered one of the ablest representatives of the Indian race in the southwest, having visited Washington in company with other Oklahoma delegates as a special representative of the Pawnee tribes, and on two other occasions having been sent to the national capital to present various tribal matters before the department. He is an honored member, both of the Masons and the Knights of Pythias, and is in every way a creditable member of his community. Besides possessing those substantial qualities, which made him an agent of practical progress, he numbers among his accomplishments those of a melodious and finished vocalist, and has traveled with a concert troupe largely composed of local talent.

JOHN W. JORDAN, whose valuable agricultural interests are near Cleveland, Pawnee county, of which he is a resident, is one of the picturesque veterans of northeastern Oklahoma. He is perforated and scarred by Civil war bullets of Union soldiers and has well served the national government since as an officer of the peace in various capacities. As Cherokee blood runs in his veins and he is a man of honorable and forceful character, he was long a valued adviser in the councils of the Cherokee Nation, took advantage of his legal property rights in the Cherokee Strip, and in the later years of his life is therefore enjoying its comforts as well as its honors.

Mr. Jordan was born in the Cherokee Nation of Indian Territory, December 9,



JOHN W. JORDAN



1843, and is a son of Levi and Malinda (Riley) Jordan, being one-eighth Cherokee Indian. His mother, a one-quarter blood Cherokee, continues her name from her Scotch-Irish ancestors, who settled in America during the period of the Revolutionary war, with the Cherokees on neutral ground as they refused to fight the Americans. The father was a mechanic and a soldier in the Second U. S. Dragoons, and the son's career was doubtless affected by that fact. John W. obtained his early education in the government school of the Cherokee Nation, and prior to the Civil war had made some progress as a farmer and a stockman. Soon after the commencement of hostilities, being then seventeen years old, he joined the Confederate cause as a member of the Second Cherokee Cavalry, commanded by Colonel William P. Adair, Stan Watie's Brigade, C. S. A., serving altogether for four years and suffering his full share of hard campaigning and actual wounds. Among other engagements which he has good cause to remember are Pea Ridge, Poison Springs and Honey Springs. The last named was fought July 17, 1863, and Mr. Jordan now treasures a regulation Confederate belt, with the eleven stars surrounding the C. S., which he wore in the fighting ranks at Honey Springs. It has a hole both in the front and back and in order to make these perforations the bullet was obliged to pass completely through Mr. Jordan's body. It is little wonder that he has since been a leader of the Confederate Veterans' organization of the southwest, having served as Major General of the Confederate Veterans of Indian Territory and taking his noble division to the great Richmond Reunion and Unveiling of Jeff Davis' Monument in May, 1907.

After the war, Mr. Jordan located in Texas, where for nine years he engaged in the cattle business, and helped reconstruct and free the state from the curse of Carpet-bag rule, as a Solid South Democrat, afterwards returning to the Cherokee country in 1873, and in January, 1883, settling where he now lives, near the city of Cleveland, Pawnee county, and helping to found the city. He there not only brought his farm of 240 acres to a high standard of productiveness and attractiveness, but proved a most useful agent for the federal government as an officer of the peace. At one time he held four commissions of this nature; he was a

member of the Indian police, United States marshal, special agent of the Cherokee Nation and United States military scout. His authority was such that he was empowered to enforce all presidential orders in the territory, known as the Cherokee Strip, and, if necessary could call upon the troops for assistance without formal requisition. Mr. Jordan's residence on the Strip brought out Judge Isaac Parker's famous decision in the Conell Rogers case, that the Cherokees had not abandoned said land and thus prevented it from reverting to the United States under a clause in the patent. It may be added that Jordan Valley township, Pawnee county, is named in his honor.

Mr. Jordan has been twice married—first, in 1866, to Miss Sarah Thompson, of Texas, by whom he had three sons, as follows: Robert Lee and Thomas Jackson, both living, and James L., deceased. In 1882, Mr. Jordan married his second wife, Miss Tennessee Riley. Said union was blessed with five children, as follows: Miss Dixie M., now twenty-one years old, the first legal born resident in the Cherokee Strip. She secured her schooling at the Carr Burdett Female College at Sherman, Texas; John B., the second, is eighteen years old and first lieutenant in the Military University College at Columbia, Missouri. Daisy Lee, the third, a bright and beloved daughter, died at the age of ten years. Robert Owen, the fourth, is nine years old, and Winnie Davis, the fifth and youngest, is six years old.

GEORGE W. NELLIS, superintendent and special disbursing agent for the Pawnee Indian Training School and Agency, at Pawnee, has enjoyed a combined training in the fields of education and business which especially fit him for the duties of his present post. Born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on the 30th of March, 1861, he is a son of Noah and Catherine (Fraser) Nellis, his father being a carpenter of substantial reputation. George W. was educated in the public schools of Wellsville, Ohio, and Waynesburg (Pennsylvania) College. After his graduation from the latter he became a teacher in Central College Academy, near Columbus, Ohio, and thus continued for three years, after which he accepted a call to the principalship of the public schools at St. Lawrence, South Dakota. The duties of this position occupied his time for the succeeding two years, when he became a bookkeeper for a mercantile house of the

same city, resigning, in 1887, after three years of service. He was occupied with similar work at Faulkton, South Dakota, until March, 1891, when he entered the Indian service for the federal government as superintendent of the Lower Brule school, at the agency by that name in South Dakota.

Mr. Nellis remained as superintendent of the Lower Brule Indian School until August, 1897, when he assumed a similar position at Toledo, Iowa, and October 1, 1901, was again transferred to the Oglala Training School, at Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota. On the 1st of March, 1904, he was advanced to the position of superintendent and special disbursing agent for the Pawnee Indian Agency and the Pawnee Indian Training Schools, and the result of his management, in behalf of the government, has amply justified his promotion.

In 1887 Mr. Nellis married Miss Electa Birchard, at St. Lawrence, South Dakota. His wife is a daughter of a business man residing in Kellogg, Iowa, and is the mother of Thomas Earl and Harold Wayne Nellis. Mr. Nellis belongs to but one secret order, the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he is an ardent Republican.

LOUIS BAYHYLLE, Pawnee interpreter at the First National Bank of Pawnee, is thoroughly educated and has enjoyed a good business training, well fitting him for his present post. Born in Nebraska, November 4, 1873, at a locality which is now the town of Genoa, he is a son of Baptiste Bayhylle, of Mexican blood, and Isabelle, a pure Pawnee woman. When the Pawnee tribe was transferred from Nebraska to the Indian Territory Louis accompanied his parents to the new Pawnee agency. Then in 1882, when he was nine years of age, he was placed in the Indian school for boys at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, remaining at that noted institution until 1887. Returning to the Pawnee agency he remained with the family for about two years, after which he completed his education by pursuing a two years' course at Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas.

Then Mr. Bayhylle again located at the Pawnee agency, and for three years was employed at the agency mills, learning the industry and the business in all its details. He then commenced the improvement of the farm allotted to him by the government,

and was thus engaged until 1903. His agricultural experience of more than a decade not only placed him in a comfortable station in life, but added a valuable asset to his already broad character as a man of affairs and education. In the year named he accepted his present position as interpreter of the Pawnee Indian language for the First National Bank, in which position he is proving a strong factor in building up the business of the establishment named. In 1906 Mr. Bayhylle married Miss Ruth Upshaw, of Pawnee, and they have one child, Edwin Bayhylle.

STANLEY CLARK EDMISTER, a well known young lawyer of Cleveland, Pawnee county, is a native of Cass county, Iowa, born November 6, 1881, son of Sylvester and Rebecca Jennie (Clark) Edmister. The father was a merchant and a farmer and the son assisted him during the years of his boyhood and youth. When sufficiently advanced in his studies the young man taught school himself during the winter months, as an additional means of continuing in the higher courses. From the public school course he passed into the high school of Lewis, Iowa, and was graduated from that into Drake University, also of the Hawkeye state. At the latter he completed his law course, graduating in the class of 1905 with the degree of LL. B. Attracted to the new country as one, which in its vigorous formative period would be of special promise for one of his profession he located at Cleveland, at once entered into practice, and up to this time has had no regrets over his choice of a location.

Mr. Edmister's wife was Miss Stella C. Clinite, daughter of W. A. Clinite, a retired farmer of Des Moines, Iowa. Their marriage occurred in that city, April 2, 1908. Mrs. Edmister is a graduate of the Cedar Falls Normal School.

Ora Eleanor Edmister, a talented public school teacher of Cleveland, Pawnee county, is a daughter of Sylvester and Rebecca Jennie (Clark) Edmister. She obtained her only early education in the public schools of Iowa and at the high school in Lewis, that state. She completed her mental training for educational work at Drake University, and commenced her career in the vicinity of her Iowa home. Upon locating at Cleveland she obtained a position

in the graded schools of the city and has since fully demonstrated her efficiency in the field which she has chosen. She is also active in society and lodge work, being identified with the Rebekah lodge and the Eastern Star.

GEORGE B. KEELER. To the versatility of George B. Keeler, of Bartlesville, to his persistent and stable qualities, and to his unflinching ability to always rise a little above the height of the occasion, is mainly due to the present high standing of that city and tributary country as a center of large interest in oil, gas and iron industries. As the leading pioneer merchant of the place, it was his large business which really kept Bartlesville alive until it could secure those railroad facilities which stamped it as a modern community; and, further, Mr. Keeler, perhaps more than any other man, was the successful promotor of the St. Louis, Bartlesville & Pacific Railroad, as well as the Bartlesville-Dewey Interurban line, which gave to the locality its unusually complete transportation conveniences. Later, he took a prominent part in the development of the great oil and gas resources of the locality, not only as a private investor and promotor, but as an influential citizen on the successful project of bringing into the territory the wealthy Cudahy Oil Company, now the largest operator in Oklahoma. Mr. Keeler is also a stockholder in the Bartlesville Foundry and Machine Works and the Bartlesville Novelty Works and a director in the First National Bank; has large property interests in the city, and is a splendid type not only of the sturdy pioneer business man, but of the broad modern citizen—fertile of brain, with his firm hand upon numerous expanding projects; generous in impulse and act and with his keen and wise outlook, far above the small policy of carefully weighing the dollars and cents as against the general good of the future.

Mr. Keeler is a native of Putnam county, Illinois, born on the 7th of February, 1850, and was reared and educated in that section of the state, as well as in Wisconsin and Iowa. At the age of twenty-one (in 1871) he became a resident of the Indian territory, and for several years there after was engaged in the cattle business, in which he acquired large interests. The scene of his initial operations was near the

site of Bartlesville, his first employment being as a clerk for an Osage trader. Next he became a typical rancher on Keeler's creek, and later became associated with Jacob Bartles in a general store, on the east bank of the Caney river opposite the present town of Bartlesville. In 1884, with William Johnstone (whose biography appears elsewhere), he engaged in the mercantile business on the west side of the stream. Their store soon became the trading center for a large territory and led to the plating of the town some years after its establishment; but the rise of the modern city dates from the discovery of oil in 1898, and the advent of the St. Louis, Bartlesville & Pacific Railroad in the following year. As has been seen, Mr. Keeler has been second to none in the development of those transportation facilities and industries which have made Bartlesville one of the most substantially prosperous of southwestern cities.

Mr. Keeler has been twice married—first, at Silver Lake, Oklahoma, to Miss Josie Gilstrap, who was born in the Cherokee Nation, to Andrew J. and Jane (Blythe) Gilstrap, the mother being a native woman of that nation. Her father was a white man; a Missourian, who came to the Indian Territory, as a trader, about 1850. Mrs. Josie Keeler died in 1893, at the age of thirty-six, mother of the following nine children: Charles R., William and Frank, all residents of Bartlesville; Albert, who died when about twenty-two years of age; Fred, also living at Bartlesville; Maud and Lillie A., both living at home; and Pearl and Nina, the former of whom died at sixteen and the latter, at two years of age. Mr. Keeler's second marriage was to Miss Joseph Blythe, also a native of the Cherokee Nation. In his fraternal relations, he is identified with the B. P. O. E., Woodmen of the World, and Masonry. In the last named he has reached the thirty-second degree. Although Mr. Keeler is a Republican, he has never been a partisan, an office seeker or a public official. It is evident, from this review of his career, that he has other interests which have completely crowded out the consideration of politics.

JUDGE ARTHUR TERRELL DUMENIL. The law has ever called into its circle the brightest minds, the most gifted sons of the nation. But it is an arduous, exacting vocation to one who is unwilling to subordinate

all other interests to its demands, but to the true and earnest devotee it offers a sphere of action whose attractions are unequalled and whose rewards are unstinted. It is these qualities in Judge DuMenil that have made him a leader and won him a name in legal circles that is widely known, for he is a man of the state, a typical representative of the true American spirit. He studied law in his father's office at Pratt, Kansas, later taking special preparatory courses in the law department of the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, and was admitted to the bar in 1893.

Previous to this time, in 1889, Judge DuMenil had made the run at the opening of old Oklahoma, on April 22d of that year, and on the opening of the Cherokee Strip, in 1893, he took part in that run, which was in all respects a more stupendous event than the original 1889 opening. Following this he located for a time in Enid, and subsequently, giving up, temporarily, the practice of law, he engaged in the newspaper business at Stanberry and Trenton, Missouri, and in 1899 he came to the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, and located at Dewey, four miles north of his present home, Bartlesville. At Dewey he established the first newspaper there, the *Eagle*, while subsequently he moved this paper to Nowata and combining it with another journal there established the *Nowata Advertiser*. Following this he returned to Bartlesville and resumed his former practice of the law. Judge DuMenil has achieved distinguished success as a lawyer, and was elected the first county judge of the new county of Washington at the general statehood and constitutional election of September 17, 1907. An item of unique historic interest that links the Judge's name with the advent of statehood is the fact that, on November 16, 1907, the day that statehood was officially proclaimed by President Roosevelt, Judge DuMenil, getting out of a sick bed for the purpose, on advice from Governor Haskell and acting in his capacity of county judge, issued a writ of injunction enjoining the Kansas Natural Gas Company and other Companies from piping natural gas out of Oklahoma. This injunction was issued early in the morning, about four hours before the actual signing and issuing of the proclamation of statehood, and Judge DuMenil's injunction takes precedence as the

first legal action taken in the new state. Immediately on the issuing of the injunction he had officers hurry to the Kansas state line and carry out its provisions, the gas companies being already at work there and on the verge of laying their pipes out of Oklahoma. This quick and wise action was of incalculable benefit in preserving for use in Oklahoma alone its great resources in natural gas.

Judge DuMenil was born in Hillsboro, Ohio, in 1872, and he moved with his father, J. M. DuMenil, and family to Pratt, in southwestern Kansas, in 1884, where the father is still living, a practicing lawyer, he having begun his practice many years ago in Hillsboro, Ohio. Judge DuMenil's wife before her marriage was Miss Amanda Kennell, and they have two sons, Joe and John. The Judge is a Democrat in politics.

DR. MARION GRANT WYATT was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1862, and is the son of a physician, Dr. George W. Wyatt, who in his lifetime was one of the prominent figures in the medical profession in St. Louis, a graduate of the old McDowell Medical College, the first medical school of that city. He belonged to that fine school of practitioners of which St. Louis had so many splendid examples and whose standard of ethics and scholarship was very high and whose precedent was an inspiration to the younger members of the profession.

His son, Dr. Marion G. Wyatt, graduated with the class of 1884, in the Missouri Medical College, and thus, while preparing for his future life work, he had the benefit of coming in contact with the notable physicians who were the professors in the Missouri Medical College of those years in addition to the practical experience gained under his father. The Wyatt home was just outside of St. Louis, on the old Gravois road, near Old Orchard, where the family in earlier years were neighbors and friends of General Grant, whose farm adjoined. The Doctor's earlier education was received in the public schools of St. Louis and in Washington University, where he graduated with the class of 1879.

When he had completed thoroughly his preparation for the medical profession he began practice in St. Louis, and remained in his home city until 1905, the year of his coming to Dewey, Washington county, Oklahoma, the center of the oil and gas re-

gion. Here he has continued his former success as a general practitioner, and besides, is the proprietor of the town's leading drug store. He is a Democrat in politics, and upon the organization of the Washington County Jeffersonian Club at Bartlesville, in January of 1908, he was elected its secretary, and he is also secretary of the Washington County Medical Society. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order.

MATHEW DAWSON PARR, the pioneer real estate man of Bartlesville, was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, near Elizabethtown, May 24, in 1849, and is of Virginian ancestry on both his father's and mother's sides. His maternal grandfather, Rev. Elijah Dawson, was a well known Presbyterian minister of Kentucky in early years.

Mathew D. Parr was born and reared on the farm, and he lived in Hardin county all his life until he came to Bartlesville, in 1902, receiving his education principally in the schools of Elizabethtown. At the time of his arrival here the town had a population of only six hundred and fifty, with no hint of the present splendid improvements in sidewalks, pavements and fine business blocks, and surrounded by beautiful residential additions, improved with attractive and costly homes. All the great oil and gas development has taken place during this time, and in the work of building up the city Mr. Parr has taken a prominent part as one of Bartlesville's notable group of public-spirited citizens. He engaged in the real estate business on first locating here, and has since been actively identified with that line of endeavor. At the regular spring election of 1907 he was made the city treasurer. He is a gentleman highly esteemed by all as a business man of the strictest honor, and he possesses the confidence of the people to an enviable extent.

His wife, to whom he was married at her home in Hardin county, Kentucky, where she was also born, was Miss Belle Wortham, a member of one of the old families of Hardin county, her father in his day being a prominent miller and business man there. Mr. and Mrs. Parr have two children, a son and daughter, Alice and Marion, and they had the misfortune to lose by death, in 1905, their elder son, Clarence Parr, a young man of twenty-five. In politics Mr. Parr is a Democrat.

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HENRY J. HOLM is one of the leading citizens in business affairs in Bartlesville. He established his home in this city early in 1904, purchasing an interest in the Bartlesville Vitrified Brick Company, of which he is now the secretary, treasurer and manager. The company's plant is at the end of West Fourth street, and they manufacture building and vitrified paving brick on an extensive scale, giving employment to a large number of men, and this is one of the important industrial enterprises that have made Bartlesville notable as the manufacturing center of the state of Oklahoma. Mr. Holm is also interested financially in various other business enterprises, particularly in the oil and gas industry, and was elected a member of the city council in 1904.

His native home is Oakwood, Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, where he was born in 1861, and he was there reared and educated. After he became of age he engaged in railroading, and moving to Kansas, he became connected with the operating department and station service of the Santa Fe System, remaining at various points in Kansas between the years of 1888 and 1896. He was located at Wellington, that state, at the time of the original Oklahoma opening, on the 22d of April, 1889, and in 1890 he was located at Purcell, Indian Territory. At the time of the opening of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation, in 1892, he was residing at Higgins, in the Panhandle of Texas, and which was for some time the terminus of the Southwestern Kansas branch of the Santa Fe. Through his railroad service Mr. Holm is very familiar with the early history of Oklahoma Territory. He is a public-spirited member of the Commercial Club, which has been a potent influence in the upbuilding of the city, and is a member of the Masonic bodies, including the thirty-second degree.

Mr. Holm married Geneva Hopper, a native of Kentucky, and they have three children: Kirol, aged eighteen; Vieve, sixteen; and Everett, fourteen.

JAMES E. HICKEY. In connection with industrial interests the reputation of James E. Hickey is not limited to the confines of Bartlesville, but his name is well known in engineering circles and railroad building in many parts of the west and south, while in other fields of endeavor he has also directed his energies, and his wise counsel and

sound judgment have contributed to the success of a number of the leading business concerns of Bartlesville. When he was but twenty-two he began work as a surveyor for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company through Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, and following this he was engaged as engineer on the notable reconstruction work of the Union Pacific Railroad west of Cheyenne, also having charge of the building of the Aspen Tunnel on that line, a wonderful piece of work six thousand feet in length, the longest tunnel on the Union Pacific and the most important piece of engineering work on the reconstruction of that line. From the Union Pacific Mr. Hickey became connected with the engineering department of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company, as engineer on construction of that company's branch lines in the Indian Territory. His party made the first survey of the Oklahoma City branch by way of Bartlesville and the Osage Nation, in 1902-3, the road being constructed the following year. He was also engaged on the building of the branch extending northwestward from Muskogee through Tulsa to Osage Junction.

After completing that work Mr. Hickey located permanently in Bartlesville, where he has built up a large business in surveying and engineering work in connection with the various interests that have contributed to the growth and development of the city and vicinity, particularly the great oil and gas industry. He is the president of the Osage Mapping Company, and as such has turned out the most complete and accurate maps, in the largest numbers, of the Bartlesville and other oil districts. In January, 1908, he promoted and organized the Bartlesville Cement Construction Company, which erected a ten thousand dollar cement plant in this city, an important addition to the city's industrial development.

Although so largely a part of Bartlesville and Oklahoma, Mr. Hickey is a native son of Wisconsin, born in Milwaukee, in 1874, and he went to school there and at the Wisconsin State University, at Madison, where he received his technical education, preparatory to the profession of a civil engineer. He is yet young in years, but has earned for himself an enviable reputation in business and at the same time his honorable methods have won him the deserved and unbounded confidence of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Hickey is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus, and in politics he is a Republican. The wife of Mr. Hickey was before marriage, Ella B. McGregor, of Bartlesville.

DR. THOMAS A. STEWART. One of the widely known and honored early physicians of Oklahoma is Dr. Thomas A. Stewart, who in later years has made his home at his country residence, a mile and a half northwest of Bartlesville, on Butler Creek. It is a rich farm of one hundred and nine acres, and general farming is carried on there. The land lies in the Osage Nation, the road in front of his residence being the dividing line.

Dr. Stewart was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, January 9, 1835, a son of Andrew and Rebecca (McHenry) Stewart. The father was born at the mouth of the Big Sandy River, in Kentucky, in 1806, but he lived a long number of years in Switzerland county, Indiana, and spent the latter part of his life in Edgar county, Illinois, where he died at the age of eighty-four. His father was a Scotchman, born in the north of Ireland. The Doctor's mother is still living, having attained the remarkable age of ninety-three. She was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, of Irish and Scotch ancestry, and her home is now in Bartlesville.

His native county of Switzerland remained as the home of Dr. Stewart throughout his early life, studying medicine at the old Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, where he graduated, and began his practice in his home county at the age of twenty-two. He continued to live in Switzerland county until he was forty years old. In 1875 he moved to Kansas, locating in Montgomery county, near Elk City, and he continued his practice there for a time, but finally retired from the profession. In 1885 or '86 he came to Bartlesville, which was then but a small hamlet, and resuming his practice was the first physician here, continuing his medical work for some time. He is a Democrat and served two terms as mayor of Bartlesville soon after its organization as a city. The Doctor is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

FRED McDANIEL, a prominent real estate dealer and owner, and largely interested in the finances and industries of Bartlesville—



~~Smith~~

Fred McDaniel is not only one of the strongest representatives of the former Cherokee Nation, but one of the ablest young men in this part of the state. His good part in the development of his residence city, which has occurred virtually within the past ten years, has been signally acknowledged in his selection to the mayoralty for four successive terms.

Mr. McDaniel was born near Tahlequah, the capital of the former Cherokee Nation, on the 14th of April, 1872, and this was also the scene of his father's birth. His parents were Walter and Jane (Vann) McDaniel, the former being a stockman of part Cherokee blood and the latter, of pure stock. The boy was left an orphan when he was about six years of age, and until he was fifteen resided with an aunt at Tahlequah. He obtained the bulk of his education at the Cherokee Orphan Asylum, near Pryor Creek, and during the succeeding dozen years followed various occupations at Muskogee, Wagoner, Claremore and Talala. In 1900 he became a resident of Bartlesville, where he has since been recognized as one of its main developing factors. During his four terms as mayor, which covered the period from 1902 to 1905, inclusive, he was an earnest and untiring advocate of municipal improvements, and much of the paving and general modernization of the city is attributable to his exertions and influence. The climax to his eminence as a Cherokee citizen was reached in his selection as a member of the commission of three (his associates being E. L. Cookson and W. W. Hastings), which, at the congressional session of 1905-6, wound up the affairs of the Cherokee government, or nation, as one of the steps preparatory to statehood.

As a private citizen in business and industrial life, Mr. McDaniel has achieved remarkably high standing. Besides founding the Red Cross Pharmacy, he is a leading promoter of local oil and gas developments; is a director in the First National Bank, and a stockholder in the Bartlesville Foundry and Machine Works and in the Bartlesville-Dewey Interurban Company. He also opened the McDaniel addition to the city, comprising eighty acres in southern Bartlesville, which has become a handsome residence section of the place, and has been otherwise largely interested in property dealings and improve-

ments. Mr. McDaniel is a leading Democrat, having served as chairman of the county campaign committee, and is widely known for his activity in the fraternal and secret work of the B. P. O. E., Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Odd Fellows and Masons—in the last named having reached the thirty-second degree. He has been twice married—first, to Miss Ella Musgrove, by whom he has had one child, Frederick William McDaniel; and, in November, 1908, to Miss Roseanna Harnage.

MORTIMER F. STILWELL, secretary, treasurer and manager of the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company, is a young man who is unusually prominent in business affairs, politics and the social life of his city. He was among the pioneers in the development of the oil and gas fields of the Osage Nation, and the company with which he is now so prominently connected had the lease, comprising over a million acres, on all the oil and gas territory in the Osage Nation until March 16, 1906, when the lease was renewed for sixteen years by Congress for 680,000 acres, that being the number of acres allowed under the law. Mr. Stilwell's uncle, Mr. Florer, was one of the promoters of this project, the original lease being granted by the Interior department in 1896, following an extended agreement with the Osage national council. The Indian Territory Illuminating Company is the largest independent operating company in petroleum and gas in the Kansas-Oklahoma fields, and besides its own operations it has sub-leased many thousands of acres to other operators.

Mr. Stilwell established his residence in Bartlesville in February, 1903. At that time there had been only about fourteen wells drilled in the Bartlesville district, its great development taking place since that time, making the city and surrounding country one of the richest oil and gas producing districts in the world. For a young man he has also received unusual honors in political life. He was the nominee of the Republican party for treasurer of the new state of Oklahoma in the general statehood election of 1907. He is also a prominent figure in Scottish Rite Masonry, having received all the degrees up to and including the thirty-second, a member of the Consistory at Guthrie, and in October, 1907, he was made a

Knight Commander of the Code of Honor, which is a nomination for the thirty-third degree.

Mr. Stilwell was born at Lawrence, Kansas, in November, 1873, and when he was but two years old his father died. The mother is still living, now the wife of T. M. Finney, a trader and merchant of Grayhorse, Osage Nation. M. F. Stilwell was brought to the Osage Nation when he was but three years old and was reared by his uncle, the late John N. Florer, who was the first Indian trader among the Osage Indians after they moved from the Kansas reservation to the present Osage Nation in Oklahoma. As a cattleman and Indian trader he became wealthy and prominent throughout the southwest, his headquarters for a long number of years being at Grayhorse, in the Osage Nation. He died in January, 1907. In his uncle's home, Mr. Stilwell received a good education through private tutors, going also to school at Arkansas City, Kansas, and to business college at Lawrence, that state. He was reared to business pursuits, in the cattle industry and in mercantile enterprises connected with his uncle's large interests.

He was married at Ponca, Oklahoma, to Miss May DeFord, a daughter of Captain C. DeFord, a prominent merchant and banker of Jones City, Oklahoma county. Captain DeFord was the first sheriff of Oklahoma county.

DR. GEORGE F. WOODRING is the pioneer physician of Bartlesville. His identification with its interests dates from 1889, when he came to the then small hamlet, and has ever since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession here, the pioneer physician of Bartlesville. In January, 1908, upon the organization of the Washington County Medical Society, he was honored by being elected the first president of that body, which is affiliated with the State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He is also the district surgeon for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad.

Besides his busy professional work, Dr. Woodring has also been prominent in the commercial and industrial development of Bartlesville and vicinity and in local politics. He built on Second street the Woodring Building, in which he has his office, and he is interested financially in other business enterprises, such as oil and gas com-

panies. He is a Democrat in politics, and was the mayor of Bartlesville in 1897.

The Doctor was born at Pulaski, Giles county, Tennessee, November 15, 1856, and was reared and educated there. He studied medicine in the Hospital Medical College, at Louisville, Kentucky, and graduated in that institution with the class of 1876. His first actual connection with the profession as a practitioner was at Bunker Hill, about twelve miles east of Pulaski, and in the eighties he went to Elk City, Kansas, where for four years during Cleveland's administration he was a member of the pension examining board. From Kansas he came to Oklahoma and became one of its pioneer physicians.

He was married in Elk City, to Miss Viola Morgan, from Illinois, and they have one son, Guy M. Woodring. Dr. Woodring is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to the Consistory at Wichita, Kansas, and also a Shriner, belonging to India Temple, of Oklahoma City.

EDWARD C. D'YARMETT. Among those who now stand as distinguished types of the world's workers and one who is worthy of honorable mention in the state which he is helping to build is Edward C. D'Yarmett, a mechanical and mining engineer of Bartlesville. He was born in Cambridge, Ohio, in 1872, and his parents were both natives of Virginia, in which state they are now living. They are of French ancestry, and his mother is a member of the Victor family.

Mr. D'Yarmett received his early schooling principally at Columbus, Ohio, and his technical training leading to his engineering profession was received in the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, from which he was graduated with the class of 1893. After leaving college he obtained a more practical knowledge of mechanics in the South Baltimore Car Works machine shops, going from there to Hampton, Virginia, and thence to Richmond as mechanical and construction engineer for the Virginia Electric Railway & Development Company, having charge of a large portion of the design and erection of the dam, canal and electric power plant which furnishes 12,000 horse power for electric distribution. He was also assistant to Reuben Sheriffs, C. E., on the preliminary survey for the development of the water power of the Great Falls of the Potomac river and for the Swift Creek reservoir for



G. F. Woodring M. D.

water supply for the city of Richmond, and was mechanical engineer for the Westhampton Park Electric Railway of Richmond. From Virginia he went to Weeks Island, southern Louisiana, as superintendent and engineer in charge of the design and construction of the Myles Salt Company's mine, admitted to be the best equipped and most economically operated salt mine in the world.

From Weeks Island, in 1903, Mr. D'Yarmett came to Bartlesville, intending to go into the oil business, with which he has been more or less connected ever since, but devotes his time principally, however, to his professional work as an engineer. He was appointed city engineer of Bartlesville in April, 1907, and is consulting engineer for numerous mining and industrial enterprises. He advocates the principles of the Democratic party. Mr. D'Yarmett was married in Louisiana, to Miss Anna Hanf, a native of that state.

WILLIAM HUMPHREY ASPINWALL, one of the oil producers and civil engineers and also a former member of the city council of Bartlesville, was born in Titusville, Pennsylvania, in 1872. His parents, Algernon Aikin and Martha (Humphrey) Aspinwall, are residents of Washington, D. C., where the father holds an official position in connection with the pension department. Both he and his wife are of distinguished ancestry. Algernon A. Aspinwall is descended, in the maternal line, from the Howland family of the Mayflower, and both he and his son are members of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants. He is also the historian of the District of Columbia branch of the General Society, and is considered one of the leading authorities on early New England history and genealogy. The original Aspinwall came to America in 1635, from Lancashire, England, and settled in Brookline, Massachusetts, where his descendants are still living. The well known Aspinwall residence, built at Brookline in 1660 was standing until about the year 1896, forming one of the historic landmarks of that city.

In 1885 Mr. and Mrs. Aspinwall moved with their family from Pennsylvania to Washington, where their son, William, received a liberal education, taking various courses in Columbian University and being graduated therefrom in 1894. In 1896 he

went to the oil fields of West Virginia, and since that time has been more or less connected with the oil industry both as an operator and civil engineer. He was in West Virginia eight years, and in 1904 located in Bartlesville. Most of his oil operations have been in the Al-lu-we shallow field, Cherokee Nation. Since coming to this city he has taken part actively as a public-spirited citizen, through the Commercial Club and in other ways, in the growth and development of the city and surrounding country. He is an ex-member of the city council, and was appointed under the constitutional convention as provisional county clerk of Washington county, pending the election of regular officers, on September 17, 1907. In October, 1908, he was appointed city engineer of Bartlesville.

Mr. Aspinwall married Mabel Louise Bosworth, of New York City, who is also of distinguished New England ancestry. They have one son, George Bosworth Aspinwall.

JOHN A. FINDLEY. Over twenty years ago there came to this community a young man fresh from college, young and alert to begin the battle of life in the new southwest. He arrived in Bartlesville in August of 1897, but Bartlesville of that time consisted of only a few scattering frame buildings at the old location on the Caney river. Shortly after his arrival here Mr. Findley purchased the Eureka drug store, of which he has been the owner and proprietor ever since, and when modern Bartlesville began to grow he moved the store from the old town to Second street, later to another location on that street and then to the southeast corner of Johnstone avenue and Third street, in the Masonic block, the heart of the business center of the city, where he remained until February, 1909, when he moved to his present location, 311 Johnstone street, in his new, two-story brick building, 50x90, that was just completed. Mr. Findley is a graduate of a Kansas City college of pharmacy, and his store, besides enjoying a large general trade, is particularly a favorite with physicians who are scrupulous about the compounding of their prescriptions.

Bartlesville's pioneer druggist is a native Pennsylvanian, but when he was five years old his parents came west and located in Osage county, Kansas, where was reared and educated. He learned the drug business there, and before coming to Oklahoma

worked in drug stores in Kansas City. He belongs to the Masonic and Elks fraternities and Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the Commercial Club, the leading business men's organization of the city, which has been instrumental, in no small way, in its upbuilding and improvement. Politically he is a Republican. His wife before her marriage was Miss Laura James, of Kansas.

COLONEL WILLIAM HIGGINS, ex-deputy clerk of the U. S. district court, ex-secretary of the state of Kansas, commander of the Bartlesville G. A. R. Post, and one who has been conspicuously identified with many interests which have subserved the prosperity of the country, was born at Norristown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in April, 1842. His parents, Patrick and Jane (Flannigan) Higgins, were both born in Ireland and were married in Philadelphia. In 1848 the family moved to St. Louis, Missouri, and from there, in 1854, to Kansas, first settling in Leavenworth county, then a part of the Kickapoo Indian reservation. Subsequently they removed to what was then known as Lykins county, but which later became Miami county, locating at Paola, the county seat. During this time their son, William, was pursuing his education, and he was subsequently sent to school at Lexington, Missouri.

In 1857 he joined other boys in a somewhat adventurous essay into frontier life, becoming a "bullwhacker" for freighting teams across the plains, which took him over the old trail through western Kansas and Wyoming—Laramie, Fort Bridger, etc.—as far as Salt Lake. He continued in this western life until 1860, when he returned to Paola, and there, on the 17th of June, 1861, he enlisted in the First Battalion of Kansas Troops, composed of five companies and intended to be a part of the Eighth Kansas Regiment. This regiment was filled, however, before the First Battalion could be recruited into it at Fort Leavenworth, and Mr. Higgins and his comrades who enlisted at Paola joined the "Nugent's Indians," a Missouri company organized independently but in regular government service, and were engaged principally in scouting along the Kansas-Missouri border. Mr. Higgins was mustered out of this organization in January, 1862, and then joined the Ninth Kansas, in which he was assigned to special

duty, remaining with the Ninth until he joined the Fifth Kansas Regiment, in 1863. In this regiment his services were mostly in western Missouri, eastern Kansas, Arkansas, and Indian Territory.

Colonel Higgins, as he is familiarly known throughout Kansas and the southwest, returned to Paola after he was mustered out in June, 1865, and established the Miami County *Free Press*, conducting the same for two years, and he then established the *Leroy Pioneer*, in Coffey county. From there he later went to Baxter Springs and was connected with the *Sentinel* of that place for two years, after which he took charge of the mechanical department of the *Workingmen's Journal*, at Columbus, Kansas, the organ of the "Leaguers," during the fierce contention over the Joy Purchase lands in Southeastern Kansas in the early seventies. He made this a Republican paper, and continued in charge as its owner and publisher until 1876, when he was appointed claim agent for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, with jurisdiction from Parsons, Kansas, to Denison, Texas, and from Parsons to Junction City, remaining in that position for four years. In 1881 Colonel Higgins became connected with the legal department of the Santa Fe System, remaining in that capacity until in August, 1888, when he received the Republican nomination for secretary of the state of Kansas, to which high official position he was re-elected in 1890 for another term, serving four years altogether during Governor Humphrey's administration.

Colonel Higgins attained marked distinction as a secretary of state, and some time after retiring from the office he returned to Cherokee county and engaged in mining. In 1899 he went into the Indian Territory and was engaged for some time in the work of appraising values on Indian leases. He has been a resident of Bartlesville since 1903, and was deputy district clerk of the United States court here from July, 1906, until the inauguration of statehood, on the 16th of November, 1907. Following his services in this office he engaged in the real estate business. He was appointed postmaster of Bartlesville, January 22, 1909, and this appointment was confirmed, February 9, Colonel Higgins taking charge, March 1, 1909. He has always been known as a strong and influential Republican, and has



William Higgins

held conspicuous places in the councils of his party. He is the commander of the Grand Army post at Bartlesville.

Mr. Higgins married Miss Laura V. Knisley, a native of Wheeling, Virginia, and they have two children. The daughter, Helen W., married Frank T. Metzler, of Colorado Springs, Colorado; and the son, Theodore Crosbee, is a resident of Bartlesville.

SAMUEL O. BOPST is a pioneer merchant of Bartlesville. He came to the city in 1884, and has lived here ever since, one of its most prominent business men and citizens. At the time of his arrival here Bartlesville was a mere straggling collection of a few small buildings on the Caney river, and during the first twelve years of his residence here he was employed in the store of Johnstone & Keeler. He then engaged in business, in partnership with George B. Keeler, with the firm name of Keeler & Bopst, while later N. C. Keeler bought out George B. Keeler's interest and the firm name then became Bopst & Keeler, while still later Mr. Bopst became sole proprietor of the business, which has increased with magnitude and importance commensurate with the remarkable growth of Bartlesville. This is one of the largest and most successful furniture and house furnishing stores in northern Oklahoma, and a model establishment of its kind.

During all these years Mr. Bopst has been connected with other interests, which have placed Oklahoma in the fore front of the wealth producing districts of the Union. He is the treasurer of the Caney Valley Oil and Gas Company, one of the largest and most successful oil producers in the Bartlesville district. Of the forty-eight wells this company has drilled there were only two dry holes.

Mr. Bopst was born in Atchison county, Missouri, in 1855, and was reared on a farm and learned the mercantile business in his father's store at their home town, Nishna, in Atchison county. He married after coming to Bartlesville Miss Racia Hampton, a native of Illinois, and their four children are Ella, Roy, William and Jennie. Mr. Bopst is a representative not only of the pioneer life of Bartlesville but of its modern substantial commercial and industrial interests as well. He belongs to the Masonic Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree, the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Elks fraternities.

FRANK M. OVERLEES. Among the names of the men who have been indissolubly identified with the annals of Bartlesville from the earliest epoch in its history to the present time is prominently recorded that of Frank M. Overlees, a former merchant and mayor, a capitalist in large enterprises of oil, gas and real estate and president of the St. Louis, Bartlesville & Pacific Railroad Company. He came to Bartlesville in 1887, that is where *Bartlesville* now stands, there being nothing here at the time save a postoffice and the store of Johnstone & Keeler, whose sketches are found on another page of this work. He was employed in various capacities, principally in connection with the cattle business, for some years, finally, in 1893, going into business for himself as a stockman and merchant. In the fall of 1899, where now stands Mr. Overlees' office was a stubblefield, and in October of that year he built the three-story brick and stone building at the corner of Second street and Johnstone avenue, and this and the stone building that was put up by Mr. Keeler on the opposite corner were the first two-story or substantial structures of any kind to be erected in Bartlesville. What is now Third street was then the old Osage Agency road, and there were scarcely any hints of Bartlesville's present appearance as a city, with its numerous splendid business blocks, paved streets and modern city improvements.

With William Johnstone, Mr. Overlees forms the original promoter and pioneer of the Bartlesville oil district, which later proved to be one of the richest in the world. It was in the spring of 1898 that Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Overlees secured for John and Michael Cudahy an oil lease from the Interior department on section 12, township 26, range 12, on which the city of Bartlesville was built. The Cudahy Brothers drilled wells on this lease, the first in the Indian Territory to produce oil. The restrictions of the Interior department, however, postponed development of this field until 1903, since which time Bartlesville has enjoyed its remarkable growth. With the growth and development Mr. Overlees has been one of the most active and continuously effective spirits. In connection with the Commercial Club he has been one of the most potent influences in the building up of the city and the development of its splendid resources. He is extensively interested in oil

and gas properties, in city real estate and other enterprises. He was the principal promoter and is the president of the St. Louis, Bartlesville & Pacific Railroad, projected to build from Joplin to the vicinity of Carmen, Oklahoma, with headquarters, shops, etc., in Bartlesville.

Mr. Overlees is also one of the prominent Republicans of the new state, and is an influential leader in local politics. A unique and interesting item of history in connection with his political career is the fact that in April, 1899, he was elected the mayor of the town whose voting strength then reached a total of thirty-six votes and thirty-three of the number were polled for him, leaving only three for his opponent.

Although born in Goshen, Indiana, October 25, 1867, Mr. Overlees left there when a child with his parents and they located near Morrisonville in Christian county, Illinois, from whence they removed to Neosho county, Kansas, settling on a farm near Parsons. That was the home of the son Frank until he came to Bartlesville in 1887. He was married after coming to the territory to Miss Carrie Armstrong, a granddaughter of the Rev. Charles Journeycake, the noted chief of the Delaware Indians. Rev. Journeycake was a Baptist minister, of half Delaware Indian and half French blood, a gentleman of the most scholarly attainments, of splendid mental faculties, of great wisdom, and was looked upon with devotion and reverence by all of his people and by everyone who came in contact with him. Mr. and Mrs. Overlees have three children, Earl Ray, William Edward and Milo H. Mr. Overlees is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to the McAlester Consistory.

NELSON F. CARR has the honor of being the honor of being the oldest pioneer on Caney river in the Indian Territory, and he has lived within three miles of the present town of Bartlesville for over forty years, the owner of a valuable farm on which oil wells have produced enormously. At the time he came to this country the Osage Indians were still living on their Kansas reservation in Montgomery, Chautauqua and Neosho counties, they having come to the present Osage Nation in 1869 and 1871. The Delawares came from Wyandotte county, Kansas, in the spring of 1868, and Mr. Carr's coming here in 1867 was in anticipation of these removals, he being an Indian trader,

and having carried on business with the Osages at Oswego. His place on the Caney became and remained for several years the trading headquarters of large numbers of these Indians. He was also engaged in farming and stock-raising and in 1870 he established the first corn mill on the Caney, operated by water power and located immediately across the river from the present site of Bartlesville, but he later sold the mill to Jacob H. Bartles, who converted it into a flour mill which still stands on the original location.

Although when he came west Mr. Carr was poor financially, with his family he now owns 750 acres of rich farming land under fence, comprising his original location when he came in 1867. In the history of the oil development of the Bartlesville field the Carr farm has the distinction of being the largest, steadiest and richest producer. He leased the oil rights on this farm to the Caney Valley Oil & Gas Company, which has drilled thereon thirty-seven oil wells, not one of which turned out to be dry, but each one a good producer. These wells have been a source of large revenue to Mr. Carr.

Although so long and prominently identified with the interests of the southwest he is a native of the far east, Saratoga county, New York, born on the 2d of September, 1884. He left his native state in 1859 and came to Kansas, locating at Fort Scott, Bourbon county, on the border, and was one of the pioneers there. Shortly after locating there he enlisted in Company B, Sixth Kansas Infantry, and served throughout the Civil war in western Missouri, eastern Kansas and Arkansas. From Fort Scott he went to Labette county, then Neosho county and later divided, and became the first postmaster of the town of Oswego. This was soon after the close of the war, and in 1867, as above stated, he came to the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, and located on the Caney river, three miles north of the present city of Bartlesville. On the 11th of November, 1907, after having lived on the Caney farm for a period lacking only five weeks of forty years he moved with his family to their new residence in Bartlesville.

His wife before marriage was Miss Sarah A. Rogers, a member of the same Cherokee family to which the late chief, William Rogers, belonged. They have six children: Mrs. Jennie Johnson, William A. Carr, Mrs.



Nelson F. Carr

Lula Keeler, Frank M. Carr, Mrs. Josie May Bower and Beulah M. Carr. Mr. Carr is a Mason and belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic. Being one of the oldest pioneers on the Caney river, he is considered an authority on the early history of this part of the Old Indian Territory. His memory is particularly fresh and exact on all these matters, and besides, he has a fund of most interesting reminiscences of frontier life. In politics he is independent, voting for the man rather than the party.

WILLIAM JOHNSTONE. Bartlesville, substantially built and prosperous in appearance and reality, snugly situated in the valley of the Little Verdigris, and with the signs of its chief industry all around in the armv of skeleton derricks for oil and gas, in its days of wealth and abundance pays much honor to its earliest pioneer. William Johnstone is, in fact, a central figure in the development of Bartlesville, and not only possesses the somewhat incidental honor of being first, but has been foremost in public spirit and effort for years in building up the town.

Born in Montreal, Quebec province, Canada, in 1859, one of the comparatively small number of Canadians that have come into Oklahoma, Mr. Johnstone's continuous residence in Indian Territory and Oklahoma dates from the time he was seventeen years old. His father was Samuel Johnstone, a native of Dumfries, Scotland, who after a brief residence in Quebec province came into the states in the early sixties and settled with his family at Glenwood, Pope county, Minnesota. That was an isolated section of country for some years, and as a result William Johnstone had meagre educational advantages while he was growing to manhood. His father being a merchant at Glenwood, he had ample training in this business. In 1876 the family moved to Indian Territory, and were among the early white residents to settle permanently in the Indian country. Their home was at Coody's Bluff, in the Cherokee Nation, where the father had a store, but later he returned north to spend his remaining days.

In 1882 Mr. Johnstone established a general store and trading place near the Little Verdigris river and on the old post road between Pawhuska and Coffeyville. For many years he was the only merchant of importance within a radius of many miles, and he supplied the wants of many residents

of both the Cherokee and the Osage country. For a long time Bartlesville had little to distinguish it, but with the discovery of oil and gas, about the close of the last century, a new era of prosperity and growth was inaugurated. He retired from the active work of merchandising, and was extensively engaged in banking and various moneyed enterprises. He was president of the Bartlesville National Bank, but in May, 1908, he sold his interest and retired from active business on account of his health. Besides being so intimately identified with the town's industrial and material growth, Mr. Johnstone has from the first lent his support to education and schools. He has been president of the Bartlesville school board since it was established, and to his energy and liberality are largely due the city's present fine school system and modern school buildings. Mr. Johnstone is a member of the Commercial Club, and is a Scottish Rite and thirty-second degree, Consistory, Mason. His first wife was Lillie (Armstrong) Johnstone. Her surviving children are: Mrs. Rilla M. Pemberton, Nellie and Leo. His present wife was before her marriage Miss Stella Bixler, a native of Illinois. In politics he is a Republican.

HON. JOSEPH J. CURL, who is vice-president of the First National Bank, capitalist and prominent citizen, and member of the Constitutional convention, residing at Bartlesville, Oklahoma, is a native of Bristol, England, born in 1868. When a child, he accompanied his parents to America, they at first locating in Cleveland, Ohio, but soon thereafter in St. Louis, where Joseph J. was reared and educated, his special training being for commercial life. He was engaged in business at St. Louis until 1902, when he came to Bartlesville, where he has since resided. At first he embarked in the oil business, being one of the prominent dealers and a pioneer in such traffic during the boom days of this industry, following the first drilling. Subsequently, in the fall of 1902, he became vice president and managing officer of the First National Bank in connection with his large oil and other interests. He retired from the oil business to devote his time and energies to banking. He is still the vice-president and managing officer of the First National Bank of Bartlesville, the oldest banking house in the place and one of much financial

strength, as was shown during the great money-market stringency in the autumn of 1907.

Mr. Curl is also president of the Bartlesville Interurban Railway Company. He is one of the most active and useful members of the Commercial Club of his city and potent in the expansion of the city's business interests, as well as the surrounding country. He is the president of the company which publishes the *Examiner*, the leading daily newspaper of the city, which is an able exponent of the observance of good government and wholesome laws. Progressive, Mr. Curl naturally finds a place in that most excellent and ancient order—the Masonic fraternity—in which he has been advanced to the Thirty-second degree. He belongs to the Shriners and is connected with that popular order, the Elks.

While out of the city in which he resides, and without his knowledge he received the Democratic nomination, in 1906, for member of the Constitutional convention and was elected over his Republican opponents, although there was a normal Republican majority of three hundred within the district. His rare ability and training as a business man were all recognized by his opponents and a number of the most important committees had him as a member, he taking an active part in the making of the now quite famous constitution. He served as chairman on banks and banking, and was a member of the committee on railroads and public service; corporations—public and private; legislative appointments; geological surveys, etc. He was one of the most constant and hard workers in that convention, by which the new state is to be ever guided.

Mr. Curl was united in marriage to Miss Viola Cass, of Avon, Illinois. Four children have come to bless this happy home circle: Lewis, Willis, Alice and Gertrude Curl.

DR. FRED ROSCOE SUTTON, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Bartlesville, was born at Emporia, Kansas, in 1874, and is a graduate of Baker University, Baldwin, that state, with the class of 1894. His medical training was received in the University Medical College, from which he was graduated in March, 1898, and he began his practice at Cleveland, Oklahoma. But being ambitious to further perfect himself in his profession, he went to New York and for an

extended period took post-graduate work, particularly in surgery, in the New York Post Graduate Medical College. At the close of that period he received the appointment of assistant chief surgeon for the California and Western Divisions of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad at Los Angeles, California, with which company he remained at that city for five years, having direct charge of its hospital and office work there—a position that entailed such arduous and continuous duties as to greatly impair his health and induce him to return to Oklahoma and re-engage in private practice. He accordingly came to Bartlesville, and has built up a large and lucrative practice here, particularly in surgical work, his extensive post-graduate and hospital-railroad experience having fitted him particularly for this specialty. Besides his professional work he is thoroughly identified with the varied business and social activities of Bartlesville.

Dr. Fred Sutton is also the son of a physician, Dr. George W. Sutton, who was born in Kentucky, in the county directly opposite Cincinnati, in 1840, and was educated mainly in that city. He received his professional training in the Cincinnati Medical College, of which he is a graduate of the class of 1865, but previous to this he had spent about four years in the Civil war, enlisting at Cincinnati, in an Ohio regiment, and rising to the rank of captain. In 1871, a few years after the close of the war, he moved to Emporia, Kansas, and besides building up a large and successful practice there became prominent in the public and political affairs of that state, always an ardent and earnest Republican. His wife, the mother of Dr. Fred R., was before marriage Miss Kate King, a native of Indiana. It was Dr. Fred R. Sutton, more than anyone else, who was instrumental in the rapid rise to prominence of Senator Preston B. Plumb, who at the time the Doctor first knew him was a poor, struggling young farmer on an almost worthless piece of land near Emporia. He helped him financially in obtaining a legal education, and later, through his influence in local politics, made him county attorney. From this position Mr. Plumb made gradual progress to the United States senatorship.

In 1887 Dr. Sutton, almost worn out from the hard work of a large city and country practice, received from Senator Plumb the suggestion that he take the position of gov-



L. L. Rogers

ernment surgeon at the Osage Indian agency at Pawhuska, Indian Territory, which he accepted, and he has lived in this section of Oklahoma ever since, his home being now at Cleveland, in Pawnee county. While in later years he has acquired large business and financial interests that take most of his time, he still engages in a restricted practice from mere love of work. Dr. Sutton was the founder and is still the president of the First National Bank of Bartlesville, one of the strongest financial institutions of the oil and gas region. He married Miss Edith Frampton, a native of Pennsylvania. The Doctor belongs to the A. F. & A. M. at Bartlesville, and the Consistory at Guthrie, and also to the Elks, having organized Bartlesville Lodge, No. 1060, B. P. O. E. of Bartlesville. He is a member of the Washington County Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and is councilor for the State Medical Association.

JUDGE THOMAS LEWIS ROGERS, who died at his home in Pawhuska, January 1, 1909, at the age of seventy-one years, four months and twenty-one days, was prominent both as the descendant of an eminent Cherokee-Osage family and, in his own person, as a successful farmer and live stock raiser, seven miles southeast of the place. His relations to the Osage Nation were noteworthy and most commendable to both his head and his heart. In the preliminary negotiations leading up to the acquirement of a permanent reservation for the Osages, Judge Rogers prominently participated as a member of the Osage council selected to treat with the government and with the Cherokee Nation for the lands comprising the Osage Nation, as organized in 1872. He served as a member of the Osage council for several terms, and for many years was supreme judge of the nation itself. In Masonry he had attained the thirty-second degree, being a member of the Pawnee Chapter and Commandery, Guthrie Consistory and the Oklahoma City Shrine. After holding ritualistic services at midnight, on the following day Wah-sha-she Lodge of Pawhuska, of which the deceased was a member, took charge of the body, and, with members of the B. P. O. E., conveyed it to the Methodist church. As noted by one close to him, "He was a firm believer in fraternal orders and longed to see those who were near and dear to him under the benign protection of one of the

great fraternal orders. In many ways he was a remarkable man. He was a man of great culture and refinement although raised under adverse circumstances. So genial was his hospitality and so rare his qualities of entertainment that he has often been called the 'Prince of the Osages.' His friends were legion, and many a heart saddens at the news of his death. May his like increase; for it may truly be said of him, 'The world is better for his having lived.'"

The family of which Judge Rogers was so worthy a representative was founded in Indian Territory, by Captain John Rogers, the grandfather, who came to the Osage Nation from his home in Georgia as early as 1829, being a member of what was known as the "Old Settlers," as distinguished from the emigrants who came in the early thirties. With his son, Thomas Lewis Rogers, Sr., he established the first salt industry west of the Mississippi river, at the Rogers homestead, on Spavinaw Creek. Without tools, machinery or equipment of any kind, they dug their wells and built rude, but practicable furnaces for boiling the water and extracting the salt, selling their product in large quantities throughout Indian Territory, Missouri and Kansas. Among the pioneer enterprises of the Rogers, father and son, in this field was the plant which they established at Grand Saline, which was the forerunner of the extensive industry conducted at that point. Thomas L. Rogers, Sr., married Ellen Lombard, a woman who was half French and half Osage Indian, and it is through her that Judge Rogers obtained his citizenship in the Osage Nation. Before the Civil war, the Rogers homestead on the Spavinaw was a famous resort of the settlers for miles around, good cheer, comfort and old-time southern hospitality there abounding in their most typical forms. Especially at Christmas and during the holiday season was the house "wide open" and warm with the best spirit of the days.

The Rogers homestead, noted above, was located about four miles from the confluence of the Spavinaw with the Grand river, in what is now Mayes county, Oklahoma, and it was here that Thomas L. Rogers, of this biography, was born in the 11th of August, 1837. At the opening of the Civil war the enlisted in the Confederate service as a member of Company G, General Watie's Cherokee Regiment, and spent most of his time as a scout on the frontier of the Indian

Territory. He was also engaged in several severe battles, particularly the engagement at Big Cabin. The war so depreciated the value of his homestead and business properties that at its close he found employment as clerk in a large general store, being subsequently engaged in the more lucrative and independent occupation of buying and selling cattle. It is illustrative of the faithful and generous character of the deceased that the profits of this business, which covered several years of his life, were not selfishly expended upon himself, but went toward the support of his widowed mother and the education of the younger members of the family. In 1870 he married Miss Nancy Martin, member of one of the most prominent of the Cherokee families, and in 1872 located on the Big Caney in the northwestern part of the Cherokee Nation adjoining the Osage Nation, soon after the lands in that locality were thrown open to settlement. This tract of land became his homestead and so remained for many years and, through his industry and skill, it became one of the finest agricultural and stock farms in this section of the country. There, seven miles southeast of Pawhuska, he erected a splendid stone residence and provided every facility for conducting his large and varied operations. For several years he handled cattle and horses on an extensive scale and, though still operating his farm, moved to Pawhuska, where he built another fine modern residence, on east Main street. As a resident of the town, he engaged successfully in general merchandising for several years—at first, in partnership with his kinsman, Hon. W. C. Rogers (chief of the Cherokees), and later with John R. Skinner. Judge Rogers' prominent participation in the negotiations and final arrangements with the general government and the Cherokee Nation, by which the territorial limits of the Osage Nation were determined, has already been noted, as well as his high connection with the legislative and judicial affairs of his people. So that his passing away from these manifold activities, at the dawn of 1909, marked the departure from the world of a man who had demonstrated not only unusual capacities, but the finest and warmest traits of heart and soul.

As stated, Judge Rogers' wife before her marriage was Miss Nancy Martin. She was

born on Cabin Creek, Cherokee Nation, on the 30th of October, 1848, being a daughter of John and Martha (Chambers) Martin. Her father, John Martin, was a native of Georgia, born June 11, 1819, and was one of the emigrants to the Indian country of 1829. Through his marriage he secured citizenship in the Cherokee Nation and became one of its most prominent men. His father, Jack Martin, served as its first supreme judge. John Martin was a slave owner before the Civil war and served faithfully and bravely as a Confederate soldier, his death occurring on the 20th of November, 1871. The mother of Mrs. Nancy Rogers was born in Georgia, a member of the Cherokee Nation, and her father, Jack Chambers, was of Irish blood. The girlhood of Mrs. Rogers was spent in the Cherokee Nation, as the daughter of one of its leading and prosperous citizens. After receiving a thorough education in its public schools, she completed her schooling at the Neosho (Missouri) Academy, and was united in marriage to Judge Rogers, February 26, 1869. She is an intelligent and cultured lady in every sense of the word, and is active in the work of the Methodist church. The children born to the marriage of Judge and Mrs. Rogers are four in number, as follows: Mrs. Bertha Leahy; the second child died young; Mrs. Martha Leahy, and Thomas L. Rogers, Jr. Arthur Rogers is a son by the marriage of Judge Rogers to Ellen Cordy, in 1862.

DR. HARRY WALKER, one of the eminent physicians and surgeons of northeastern Oklahoma, came to Pawhuska in 1900, as government surgeon for the Osage Indian Agency, a position which he filled for several years, and since retiring from the office he has devoted his entire time to his large private practice, which extends throughout the Osage Nation. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical Associations, and is one of the censors of the Osage County Medical Society.

The Doctor was born at Conneautville, Pennsylvania, in 1861, and is a son of the eminent Dr. Delos Walker, of Oklahoma City, whose name is so familiarly connected with the medical profession of Oklahoma, and whose sketch will be found on another page of this work. The son received his literary training in the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, where he pursued a

mixed course, including medical lectures. He graduated in medicine from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York with the class of 1884, but he received his best and most efficient medical training and tutelage, however, from his father as preceptor and with whom he was associated in practice for many years, beginning at Greeley and continuing at Oklahoma City.

Dr. Walker is a fluent and interesting writer, and has contributed articles to the *Kansas City Star* on some of the more romantic features of Osage Indian history, particularly of the Roy family of Osages and the connection of the Chouteau family, of St. Louis, with the history of the Osages. He is exceptionally well informed on the history of the Osage Indians and their relations with the other tribes and with the United States government. Dr. Walker is a Republican and is affiliated with the Masons of Pawhuska, the K. of P., the M. W. A. and W. O. W. He married Miss Villa McFadden, a native of Illinois, and they have three sons: Roscoe, attending the State University, at Norman, Oklahoma; Joe, at home, and Deloss, Jr., also at home.

WILEY G. HAINES. The safety of our republic depends not so much upon methods and measures as upon that manhood from whose sources all that is precious and permanent in life most at last proceed, and in reviewing the salient points which mark the career of Wiley G. Haines it is found that he has won the reputation of being one of the most successful criminal officers in Oklahoma, earnest and fearless in the discharge of his duties in various official positions, including those of deputy U. S. marshal, chief of police for the Osage Nation and for several years criminal officer of an enviable record in Oklahoma.

Mr. Haines was born in Monroe county, Missouri, October 7, 1860, his ancestors coming to America from England in 1680, on the ship, "Amity." In 1878 he first became identified with the West, going at that time to Arizona and securing employment in the mining camps, cattle ranches, etc., and while there also had a considerable experience with the Apache Indians. He later went to California and lived for a time in San Francisco, but was mostly in the mountain country in the northern part of the state. During this western experience he made a trip back to his Missouri home

to complete his educational training in the southwestern Baptist College, at Bolivar, teaching school in the meantime in Cedar county. It was following this professional period in his life that he returned to the far west in California.

In 1889 he again turned his face eastward, and at the time of the opening of Oklahoma, on the 22d of April, 1889, he made the run into the new country from Purcell and located at Oklahoma City, where he became a member of the police force under Charles F. Colcord, whose history appears elsewhere in this work. He was also a deputy under Mr. Colcord when the latter became sheriff of Oklahoma county, and the two have ever since remained the warmest of friends, the dangers that they underwent in contending with the criminal and lawless elements of those days cementing a bond of attachment typical of comrades in frontier life. Mr. Haines went to Perry at the opening of the Cherokee Strip, in 1893, and as the deputy sheriff of Noble county, helped to preserve order and suppress crime during the turbulent days coincident with and following the opening of the Strip.

In June of 1898 Mr. Haines accepted a position as police officer for the Osage Indian Nation, locating at that time in Pawhuska, which has ever since been his home, and in 1906 was made chief of police for the Osage Nation, his present office. He has under him a force of five constables, and he is also field deputy United States marshal for the western district of Oklahoma under John Abernathy, of Guthrie. Mr. Haines is a criminal officer of national record, and one of his most notable cases was in connection with the breaking up of the Martin gang, composed of the two Martin brothers and Clarence Simmons as principals. They were a notorious gang of outlaws and train robbers operating in Oklahoma and for a long period defied the officials of the territory. Among their other crimes was the killing of John Cross, an officer, at Geary, this state. It was on their attempted escape eastward after this murder that they were intercepted in the Osage Nation, on Birch Creek, about six miles south of Pawhuska, in August of 1903, by Warren Bennett, then deputy U. S. marshal, and Mr. Haines. In the fight that ensued these brave officers killed the Martin brothers, Clarence Simmons alone escaping, but the last shot fired by the Martins struck Mr. Haines in the

shoulder, the ball passing around the lower part of the back of the neck, and proved a serious and almost fatal wound and confined him in the hospital for several months. Warren Bennett, a brave officer, died shortly afterward, probably as a result of the hardships and exposures endured on this expedition. In commenting on this event, Judge Horace Speed, of Guthrie, gave in a letter of recommendation to Mr. Haines as his opinion that no better work was ever done than in this fight and in the wiping out of the Martin gang. Mr. Haines had a great many narrow escapes. He is a deputy sheriff and had a commission under Johnson in suppressing the liquor traffic.

Mr. Haines married, in Oklahoma City, Miss Sarah E. Tapp, a native of Illinois, and their eight children are: John D., Mary H., Wiley P., Ralls Lawton, Elma, Robert, Warren, and Virgil Clyde. Fraternally Mr. Haines is a Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to the Consistory at Guthrie and the Shrine at Oklahoma City.

WILLIAM S. MATTHEWS. Among the men prominent in the affairs of the new state of Oklahoma is William S. Matthews, who is the head of one of the leading banking institutions of the state, the Citizens National Bank, of Pawhuska. He is among the first of the pioneers, having been born near the old Creek agency of the Creek Nation, near Muskogee, September 15, 1848. His father was born in Kentucky, but came to the Indian Territory in the early days of its settlement, later removing to the Osage Nation and locating where the town of Oswego, Kansas now stands. The mother of William S. Matthews was a half-blood Osage Indian and this accounts for the great interest and prominent part he has taken in the affairs of the tribe.

The parents lived at Oswego until the Civil war broke out, when they went to Texas, but their son, William, received most of his schooling at the old Osage Mission, at what is now St. Paul Kansas, as he remained in school there until he moved to Texas. After the war William S. Matthews left Texas for the Indian Territory, where he began herding cattle in the Cherokee Nation. He continued in this until 1874, working for various of the big cattle outfits of Texas and taking cattle over the trails to Kansas, his route most frequently being on the old Military trail passing through Fort Gibson.

In 1874 Mr. Matthews came to Pawhuska, the capital of the Osage Nation, and this has been his home ever since, and he is one of the earliest of its pioneers. During the first two years of his residence here he worked for Isaac T. Gibson, the Indian agent then in charge of the Osage Agency. Being injured by a horse, Mr. Matthews clerked for traders for a time and disposed of his cattle, he having been engaged to some extent in the cattle industry. Finally disposing of all his interests, he directed his labors entirely to banking. He was one of the owners and founders of the Osage Mercantile Company and one of the organizers of the First National Bank here, which he afterwards sold. He was one of the organizers of the First State Bank at Hominy and also the one at Gray Horse, Oklahoma, and selling his interest in these banks, he started the Citizens National Bank, becoming its president. The Citizens National Bank was organized in August of 1905; is a successful financial institution, and its stock is capitalized at \$25,000. Mr. Matthews devotes practically all of his time to the management of this institution.

Before her marriage, Mrs. Matthews was Miss Eugenia Girard, a native of Missouri, and of French ancestry. There are five children in the Matthews family: Josephine, Joe, Marie, Lillian and Florence. Mr. Matthews is a Democrat. He was treasurer of the Osage Nation two terms (four years), for two years served as prosecuting attorney and two years as supreme judge of the tribe and also counselor of the tribe for two terms. In 1908 he was candidate for chief of the Osages, but was defeated by Peter Bighart by a small majority. Mr. Matthews was a member of the city council of Pawhuska for one term and has been delegate to Washington, D. C., three times on tribal business, refusing to go the fourth time. His family are members of the Catholic church. A member of the Masonic order, Mr. Matthews is affiliated with Pawhuska Lodge, No. 31, of Pawhuska, Oklahoma.

HON. T. J. LEAHY is widely known as a man of high attainments, of profound erudition and practical ability as a lawyer, and as one who has achieved success in his profession. He is one of the most interesting of the prominent characters whose worth and merit have graced the history of Okla-



T. J. Leahy

homa as a state and territory, and was one of the two members elected to the constitutional convention from the Fifty-sixth constitutional district, comprising the Osage Nation. In that high official position he performed particularly notable work as a member of the committee on public service corporations, as such making a thorough study and unprejudiced investigation of the great problems in connection with the governmental regulation of public service corporations, giving his best thought and judgment in the effort to arrive at a just solution of this modern and somewhat complex phase of legislation. The enactments which are the results of this committee's work in the convention are conceded to be of the greatest beneficence to the state.

Mr. Leahy is one of the strong leaders of the bar in Osage county. For several years he conducted a large criminal practice, which is still a feature of his legal business, having an established reputation for success in that line. His practice as a whole, however, is of a general nature in connection with the Oklahoma and Federal courts and interior department litigation. He was made chairman of the commission that was appointed to investigate the status and value of the segregated coal and other mineral lands of Indian Territory and to make recommendations as to the advisability or non-advisability of having the state purchase those lands. He spent much time and labor on the work of this commission, the report of which was submitted to the governor of Oklahoma in 1908. Mr. Leahy was also the father of the measure which was made a part of the Bill of Rights providing that the right of the state to enter into public enterprise for public purposes should not be denied. The labor unions and laboring element generally were particularly pleased with Mr. Leahy's championship of measures in their interests in the constitutional convention. He is Democratic in politics.

Mr. Leahy is a member of a family well known in the Osage Nation for many years back and his cousin, W. T., and uncle, Thomas Leahy, stockmen and bankers and residents of Pawhuska, have been prominently identified with various interests in this country since the early eighties. But the Hon. T. J. Leahy is a native son of Kansas, born in Neosho county in 1868, his parents, both natives of Ireland being early

settlers in the Osage Indian country. His father died in 1869, but his mother is still living and her home is in Pawhuska. Their son was reared in Neosho county, receiving a common and normal school education, and he studied law in both Kansas and Oklahoma and was admitted to the bar in 1892. In that year he settled permanently in Pawhuska, the capital of the Osage Nation, although he had been in the nation, back and forth since 1884. He belongs to the Masonic orders, and also to the Knights of Pythias, of which latter he is past grand chancellor of Oklahoma.

Mr. Leahy married in Pawhuska, Miss Bertha Rogers, who was born and reared here, a member of an old family of part Osage Indian blood and daughter of Hon. Thomas L. Rogers, whose sketch is found on another page of this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Leahy have four children: Thomas Rogers, Cora Willella, Mabel N. and Edward Arthur.

HARRIS H. BRENNER. The name of Harris H. Brenner is indelibly traced on the history of Oklahoma, figuring prominently on its pages whose records perpetuate the principal events of the Osage Nation from the early period when it formed a part of Indian Territory until it was annexed to Oklahoma and finally became a part of the greatest state of the southwest. It was in 1886 that he located at Pawhuska, the capital of the Osage Nation in Indian Territory, being prominently identified with its mercantile and trading interests until 1889, when he returned temporarily to Mississippi. Coming back to this city in 1895 he re-engaged in the general mercantile business and in the cattle industry, but in recent years he has disposed of those interests and devotes his entire time to his banking business and general capitalistic enterprises in connection with the development of the Osage Nation, particularly in oil and gas, of which he was one of the pioneers in the Osage country.

The First National Bank, of which Mr. Brenner is the president, was established in 1900, and its capital stock is \$25,000, a solid financial institution particularly identified with the live-stock and industrial interests of the Osage country. Mr. Brenner has taken a public-spirited part in the building up and expansion of Pawhuska, the town being organized in 1906 at the time the

Interior department sold the town lots. The coming of the Midland Valley Railroad and the discovery of oil and gas have also contributed largely in accelerating this wonderful growth.

Mr. Brenner is a German by birth, born at Courland, the Baltic province, in 1852, and was reared in mercantile pursuits. In 1869 he made his way to America and soon after arriving in this country located at Oxford, Mississippi, where he resumed his mercantile pursuits and was in business there until 1885. From there he came to the new southwest to bend his energies toward the wonderful transformation which has since been wrought here, and as the president of the First National Bank of Pawhuska he has placed his name high on the roll of Oklahoma's business men. He is supporting the principles of the Democratic party, being appointed post trader under both Cleveland's administrations at Pawhuska Osage Agency.

Mr. Brenner is a prominent Mason belonging to the A. F. & A. M., York Rite, Scottish Rite and Pilgrim Rite, and a 32nd degree Shriner of India Temple, Oklahoma City; he is also a member of the K. of P., Pawhuska B. P. O. E., Tulsa, and the Chapter at Pawhuska. His wife before marriage was Mary L. Morris, a native of New York state.

WILLIAM T. LEAHY, prominently known as a banker, capitalist, stockman and pioneer, is one of the best known and most public spirited citizens of northeastern Oklahoma. He is the vice-president of the First National Bank, one of the solid financial institutions of the state, and is an officer and one of the largest stockholders in the Pawhuska Gas & Oil Company, the corporation that furnishes the natural gas supply to the city of Pawhuska. The company has also developed some of the richest oil and gas fields in the Osage Nation.

Mr. Leahy was born in Neosho county, Kansas, in 1869, a son of Thomas and Mary (Champaigne) Leahy. The father was born in county Tipperary, Ireland, and came to America in 1855, locating on the Osage Indian reservation of Kansas, in what is now Neosho county. He was there married to Miss Mary Champaigne, whose father was a Frenchman and her mother of the Osage Indian family. Thomas Leahy and his family came to the Osage Nation,

now Osage county, Oklahoma, in 1874, and they have lived here ever since, the home of the parents being in Pawhuska. Thomas Leahy is an old-time cattleman, and his name figures prominently in the history of that industry in the southwest.

He reared his son William to that industry from his early boyhood, the latter attaining to mature years in the Osage Nation, and of late years he has engaged in the cattle business on an extensive scale. He was educated principally in the Southeast Kansas Normal College of Fort Scott. He now has a fine stock ranch and farm two miles north of Pawhuska, his home being in the city, where he is one of the prominent and public spirited citizens.

He married here Miss Martha E. Rogers, a daughter of Judge Thomas L. Rogers, the history of whose life may be found elsewhere in this work. Their two sons are William Timothy, Jr., and Bernard Thomas. Mr. Leahy belongs to the Elks, the Eagles and Knights of Columbus.

DR. ROGER L. HALL is one of the most prominent figures which has graced the early and recent history of Oklahoma, the mayor of Pawhuska, real estate owner and builder of prominent structures in the city and formerly prominent in its medical fraternity. Born in Warrensburg, Johnson county, Missouri, in 1869 he was but five years old when he moved with his parents to Southwestern Kansas, locating at Caldwell, which was then and remained for some time a well known center of the great southwestern cattle business. The elder Mr. Hall was engaged in that business, and he reared his son in the occupation from his early boyhood. From the life of a cowboy the youth's mind gradually turned to the study of medicine, which he pursued in the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, graduating with its class of 1894.

Dr. Hall immediately began practice at Medford, Grant county, Oklahoma. That year and the three years following will long be remembered as the most distressing period of hard times in Oklahoma, when food and clothing had to be distributed to prevent exposure and starvation. The Doctor was county physician of Grant county and had charge of this work in his county, and he recalls to mind that these first three years of his practice brought him financially scarcely a dollar, nothing but a combination

of youth, strong physique, perfect health and a spirit of determination and self reliance gained from a western training enabling him to withstand these discouraging experiences. In 1897 a splendid crop of wheat put the country back on the road to prosperity, and Dr. Hall's practice was rewarded by ample financial returns. He located at Pawhuska in 1904, and has taken a prominent part in the building up of the city. He erected what was then and is still the finest residence in Medford before coming here, and also considerable business property. Here he built and owns the Hall Business Block, a splendid two-story brick structure at the junction of Main, Grand View and Kiheka streets, the most prominent business location in the city. The lower floors of the building are occupied by stores with offices above. He has also built several other business and residence structures in Pawhuska, his operations in real estate and building proving so uniformly successful and profitable that he has more recently retired from his medical practice to devote all of his time to his business operations.

He is a well known worker in Democratic circles, and was elected the mayor of the city in April, 1907. As a Mason he belongs to the chapter and commandery at Enid, to the consistory at Guthrie and to the Mystic Shrine at St. Louis, Missouri. Dr. Hall married at Enid Miss Lulu Maud Murphy, a daughter of Colonel John Murphy, a wealthy and prominent citizen there. Their three children are Livingston, Charles E. and Martha.

THOMAS MOSIER is prominently numbered among those who have been conspicuous in the public affairs of the Osage Nation. On account of his exceptional educational qualifications and his tried and known integrity he has been selected to fill many important official positions. He has represented his race, the Osages, on several delegations to Washington, has been national secretary of the Osage council, national interpreter, United States interpreter in the federal courts at Topeka, Fort Smith and other court centers. At the Osage Indian agency in Pawhuska he is connected with the department in charge of the leasing of Osage lands, and in many other ways is prominent in the public life of his community.

Mr. Mosier is a member of the Osage Indian race and was born in Linn county, Vol. II—26

Kansas, then a part of the Osage Indian reservation, December 18, 1843. His father was Thomas Mosier, a Frenchman, who coming to the Osage country in early years, became a blacksmith for the Osages and married one of their nation, Basille Ahsinkah. In the early fifties they moved to Neosho county, Kansas. They sent their son, Thomas, to school in the mission of the Jesuit Fathers in Neosho county, Kansas, where they all resided until the breaking out of the Civil war. Thomas, with two of his brothers, enlisted in the Union army and served throughout the conflict, belonging to the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, and they were in service along the Kansas-Missouri border and in Arkansas and Indian Territory. Thomas Mosier was in Lawrence, Kansas, shortly after the Quantrell raid and later was chased and shot by the guerillas in Missouri, receiving a slight wound when carrying express. He was also in the campaigning connected with Price's raid in Missouri.

After the close of the war he returned to Neosho county, and after the treaty of 1865 moved with other Osage families to the Verdigris river in Montgomery county above Independence, Kansas, while after the treaty of 1870 they came to the Caney river and in 1872, upon the completion of negotiations for the final settlement of the Osages they with all other families of that race came to the present Osage Nation. Mr. Mosier is very prominent in Indian affairs and is well known throughout this section of Oklahoma on account of the conspicuous part he has taken in its public affairs. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and is past commander of the local order of the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

HON. RET MILLARD, the United States Indian agent at Pawhuska, was born in Dewitt county, Illinois, in 1861, and he was reared in that county and lived there until 1890, when, at the age of twenty, he went to Wellington, Kansas. In 1893 he participated in the great run at the opening of the Cherokee Strip and located at Enid, while later he removed to Oklahoma City and became the assistant postmaster, first under Samuel Murphy and later under the present postmaster, E. E. Brown. He had filled similar positions at Enid before locating at

Oklahoma City. In 1905 he became chief clerk at the Osage Indian agency, Pawhuska, and on January 9, 1906, he received from President Roosevelt appointment to the position of Indian agent in charge of the Osage agency.

The Osage agency was established at Pawhuska in 1871, Isaac T. Gibson being the first agent. Its grounds occupy a picturesque location on the hill overlooking the city of Pawhuska and Bird Creek valley. The government school for the Indians is on a part of these grounds, and for the Osage children there are besides two Catholic mission schools on the reservation. At the last census the Osage Indian population numbered 2,230. Mr. Millard has always been identified with the Republican party, active and public spirited in its interests. He married at Enid, Miss Agnes Dempsey, of Garfield county, and they have two children, Dick and Madge.

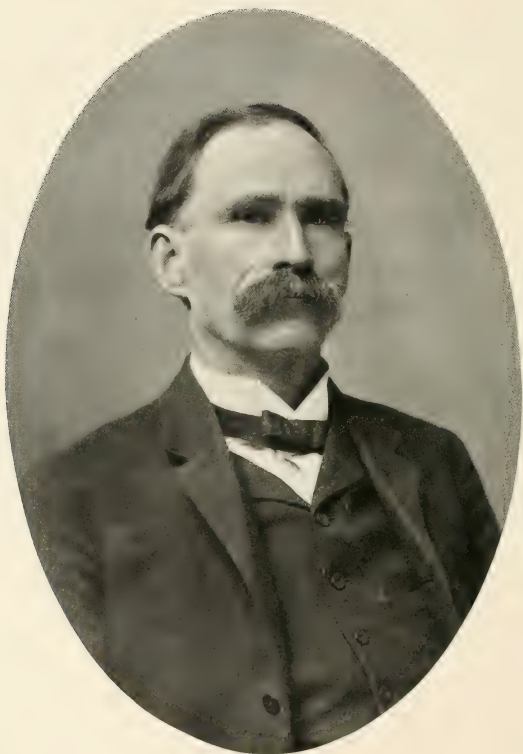
DR. HUGH SCOTT. The life history of Dr. Hugh Scott in Oklahoma dates back to the opening of the Cherokee Strip in 1893, when with his father he made the run into the new country and secured a claim near Waukomis in Garfield county, living on it for nearly three years while his father established his medical practice in Waukomis. In December of 1907 the son located at his present home, Pawhuska, Osage county, where he is the government surgeon for the Osage Indian agency. He also maintains a large private practice in both medicine and surgery, in which he makes a specialty of the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, for which he took special post graduate work at Washington in the Episcopal Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Infirmary, and also attended lectures on these subjects in George Washington University.

The Doctor was born at Centralia, Marion county, Illinois, in 1879, a son of Dr. S. F. and Lura Dean (Maddox) Scott. The paternal ancestry is of Scotch descent and they are a family of physicians, covering four generations in the profession. The great-grandfather, Dr. Rufus Scott, of Scotland, was a graduate in medicine of Edinburgh University, while the grandfather, Dr. Hugh Scott, also of Scotland, came to America and received his medical education in Tulane University of New Orleans, afterward practicing medicine in the south, particularly in Texas. The father is still a physician in

active practice, his home being yet in Waukomis, Garfield county, Oklahoma. In earlier years he practiced medicine at Sulphur Springs, Texas, at Centralia, Illinois, and in Missouri and Kansas. He is a physician of the highest standing and imbued with the more kindly ethical ideals of the older school of physicians. His wife was born in Illinois and is of English-Welsh ancestry.

Dr. Hugh Scott, their son, received his preliminary education mainly in the public and high schools of Centralia, while much of his medical study and experience was obtained under his father's able preceptorship. This training was followed by a regular medical course in the Central Medical College of St. Joseph, Missouri, from which he graduated with the class of 1903. He also took post graduate work in that college and in Dr. Beverly Campbell's surgical hospital of St. Joseph.

Dr. Scott was crowded what would seem at first glance an almost impossible amount of work, study, public service and political experience into a life as young as his. He has done this through his own efforts, energy and ambition, never having received a dollar except as he has earned it. Besides his medical studies he has also studied pharmacy and has a pharmacist's license from the Oklahoma State Board of Pharmacy. He is regimental surgeon for the Oklahoma National Guard, and was private secretary to Hon. Bird McGuire, delegate to Congress during the congressional term of 1905-6. From June to November, 1906, Dr. Scott was assistant territorial secretary of Oklahoma, from that time until the expiration of territorial government in November, 1907, he was private secretary to Governor Frantz, and is secretary of the Republican state central committee and a member of the Republican congressional committee for the First Congressional district. Dr. Scott belongs to the State and American Medical Associations, is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the consistory at Guthrie, and is a member of the American Association of Military Surgeons. While studying medicine in St. Joseph he worked as police and hotel reporter on the St. Joe Gazette. Dr. Scott's wife was, before her marriage, Miss Willie Wallace, a native of



W. O. Smith

Tennessee. They have a little daughter, Mary Dean Wallace, born at Pawhuska February 11, 1908.

COL. A. D. ORCUTT. A founder of the new Oklahoma; a hearty, able pioneer of the old territory; a father of growing towns, as well as of mature and useful men and women; an active Republican, and an honored, albeit, unwilling, legislator of the infant commonwealth—Colonel Orcutt is now a resident of Coweta, southeast of Tulsa, Wagoner county, where he is chiefly employed in the care and development of his important land interests in that locality. He is of the genial, progressive Kentucky type, his birthplace being Vanceburg, Lewis county, the ancestral home of the Orcutts, and the date, August 17, 1846. The colonel is a son of Dr. A. C. and Mary (Crull) Orcutt, the former being a native of New York and the latter, of Scioto county Ohio. About 1857 they removed to Doniphan county, Kansas, and, after residing there for a short time located, with their family, in Coles county, Illinois, in the early seventies, settling at Oakland, Marion county, Arkansas.

These migrations of the Orcutt family determined the localities which were the scenes of the son's education. At the outbreak of the Civil war, Colonel Orcutt enlisted in the Second Nebraska Cavalry for service against the Indians who were then threatening the western frontiers. He participated in the battle of Whitestone Hill, Wyoming, and later enlisted from Illinois with the Eighteenth Regiment of that state, winning distinguished honors and promotion to the rank of captaincy. Colonel Orcutt is considered an able campaign speaker and one of the best organizers in the Republican party in the Third Congressional district.

In 1873, Colonel Orcutt and his family located at Coffeyville, Kansas, but in the spring of the following year they started for the country of the Creek Nation, in old Indian Territory. On the 19th of June, 1874, they arrived at what is now the site of the city of Tulsa, establishing their home on a ranch six miles south of that location. This vicinity has been the home of the Orcutts ever since, making them one of the oldest white families in this section of Oklahoma. Colonel Orcutt established a large stock ranch and also engaged in general

merchandise, in the early days, hauling all his goods from Coffeyville. With the advent of new settlers and the probable establishment of a new town, he also suggested the name which was finally adopted—Tulsa being given it in honor of an old and honored Indian family of that name. Colonel Orcutt hauled the supplies for the civil engineer and staff who laid out the route of the old Atlantic & Pacific Railroad (now the Frisco System) from Vinita to Tulsa and Red Fork, and, with the assistance of the engineer mentioned, made the survey of the first street in the town of Tulsa. Later, under the firm name of A. D. Orcutt and Company, he established the first exclusive implement and hardware store in the place, and conducted a growing and profitable business for many years. His cattle interests also increased until he was classed as among the largest dealers in the territory, it being his custom, in the earlier years of his activity, to bring large herds from Texas, pasture them on Oklahoma lands and ship them to the northern markets.

In 1899, prior to the building of the Midland Valley Railroad, Colonel Orcutt founded the town of Coweta, and since it became a station on the line, centered also in a rich agricultural region, it has been continuously progressing as an enterprising and thriving little city. This has since been his residence town, where in a large and modern residence he is leading a comfortable and honored life, engaged in the care of his broad acres and in the dispensing of a broad hospitality and benevolence which is so characteristic of a true Kentuckian. Although he has never sought political advancement and was even opposed to being nominated for membership in the first state legislature, his numerous friends of the Republican party insisted upon his making the canvass, with the result that he was one of only eighteen Republicans who was sent to Guthrie to participate in the historic sessions of the new commonwealth. Although his duties were performed with entire satisfaction to his constituents, who tendered him a re-nomination, the Colonel absolutely refused to continue his career as a state legislator. It is quite natural, however, that he should be an active participant in fraternal and social life. He was one of the organizers and a charter member of the Lucius Fairchild Post, G. A. R., of Tulsa,

and is also identified with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Colonel Orcutt's first wife was Mary Jock, a native of Holt county, Missouri, where they were married. She died at the age of thirty-three years, the mother of the following six children: Augustus, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; Nettie, who married George Marshall, died at the age of twenty-four and left one child, Violet; Katie, who died at the age of eight; Garfield, who served in the Philippines during the Spanish-American war and is now a soldier in the regular army; Daisy, now the wife of Frank Gregory, a resident of Tulsa; and Josie, who died in infancy. In 1886, Colonel Orcutt wedded as his second wife, Miss Addie Hodge, daughter of Judge Alvin T. Hodge, of Tulsa. Her father is of Scotch extraction and her mother of Cherokee blood. Mrs. Orcutt has enjoyed thorough educational advantages and is a cultured lady. She is the mother of nine living children and as each has an allotment of land, under the law, the Orcutt estate consists of some fourteen hundred acres of valuable land. The children of whom Colonel and Mrs. Orcutt have become parents are as follows: Anna, now Mrs. Bedford Godwin, of Tulsa; Alvin Hodge, Elem Blaine, David M., Ollie and Christina, living home; William McKinley, who died when five years of age; Guy B. and Pearl, also at home; one who died unnamed, and Dennis Flinn, the youngest, who lives with his parents.

HERBERT E. WOODWARD. Tulsa and vicinity have been noted for several years for the magnitude of their commercial interests, for the great oil and gas productions, and for the rapid rise of a city from a small town. In raising the grade of the fine stock industry, which must be considered one of the important interests of this vicinity, and which will grow in wealth-producing possibilities with the continued development of the country, one of the men who deserves rank as a pioneer is Herbert E. Woodward. The Cedar Creek Stock Farm, a mile and a half southeast of town, of which Mr. Woodward is proprietor, has attained considerable note among the farms of eastern Oklahoma for its fine quality of blooded stock, especially for its Poland China hogs. This department of stock-raising was taken

up on his place some years ago, before the oil and other industrial interests had made a city of Tulsa. Mr. Woodward has a large acquaintance and business connections with the prominent breeders and stockmen of the north and east, and spends much time at the larger fairs, public sales and stock shows in exhibiting his premium stock. His business has prospered, and in addition he has been fortunate in securing a share of Tulsa's real estate in time to profit by the rapid growth of that city.

The proprietor of the Cedar Creek Stock Farm is a New Englander by birth and ancestry, born at Brockton, Massachusetts, in 1871. He was reared and educated at Groton, the ancestral home of the Woodwards. This family, of itself and through its relationship with the Wadsworths and Longfellow, is one of the distinguished in New England genealogy. Mr. Woodward's mother, Henrietta (Johnson) Woodward, is still living, in Tulsa but his father, James H. Woodward, died when Herbert was a child. The poet, Longfellow, was a cousin of James H. Woodward, the latter's mother being Wadsworth. The most notable representative of the Wadsworth family in contemporary life is ex-Congressman Wadsworth, of New York. Sandforth Woodward, an uncle of the Tulsa stockman, is one of the proprietors of the largest retail commercial house in Washington city, and another uncle, Eugene Woodward, is a prominent citizen of Brockton, Massachusetts.

Herbert E. Woodward has been identified with the west since he was fifteen years old. He lived in Kansas City from 1886 to 1893, and at the opening of the Cherokee Strip, in the fall of 1893, made the run into that country. In 1898 he came to the Creek Nation, and, without capital other than his characteristic New England enterprise and initiative, located near what was then the small town of Tulsa and began the work of establishing a first-class stock farm. The land he selected, southeast of town, was heavily timbered, and it was a task requiring unusual energy to clear and improve it to his satisfaction. He now has about 480 acres in the Cedar Creek farm, which is one of the farmsteads that prove how profitably agriculture and its kindred interests may be carried on in the old Indian Territory under the proper direction and enterprise. Mr. Woodward married Miss

Nellie E. Riley, and they have five children: Helen N., Hazel D., Grace, Edith and James H.

OLIVER P. JONES, a member of the Tulsa bar, who is now serving as city recorder, was born at Sherman, Grayson county, Texas, in 1877, a son of Oliver P. and Mary (Russell) Jones. The father, a native of Tennessee, spent his boyhood in Missouri and in 1858 went to Cooke county, Texas, where he located among its earliest pioneers, later removing to the adjoining county of Grayson. His experience on the frontier covered the troublous times of the war, the Indian depredations, the reign of the desperado and the picturesque early cattle days of northern Texas. Oliver P. Jones gave his attention to the cattle business for some time when the range was open and the cattleman's herds were numbered by the hundred head. In later years he turned his attention to the grain and milling business, becoming one of the substantial citizens of Grayson county and one of its best known pioneers. He now makes his home at Kingston, Marshall county, in southern Oklahoma, adjoining Grayson county, where he still retain most of his interests. His wife is a native of Illinois.

Oliver P. Jones, whose name introduces this review, acquired his general education in the schools of Sherman and Denison, Texas, and his legal education in the law department of Columbian College, at Washington, where he was graduated with the class of 1904. He entered upon the practice of this profession in Washington and in January, 1906, removed to Tulsa, where he opened a law office for general practice. In the city election of April, 1907, he was chosen city recorder and ex-officio police magistrate. This town, because of its geographical location and easy access by numerous railways, has its full proportion of thieves, beggars and restless characters, and to protect its law-abiding citizens from those who do not hold themselves amenable to law has made the duties of the city authorities very heavy at times. The new city generally, however, has been favored in the class of men who have filled its offices, for they have stood for all that is right and just and Oliver P. Jones recorder of the city and ex-officio police magistrate, has become a terror to evil-doers until the news has gone abroad that Tulsa must be avoided by those

who continually transgress if they want to escape an unpleasant interview with its police magistrate. Mr. Jones is certainly well qualified for the position which he is filling. Those who meet him in social relations and, in fact, all those who are observant of the laws and necessary regulations of the land, know him to be a genial, courteous gentleman, but the transgressors find in him one who is firm in his spirit of justice, discharging his duties without fear or favor.

Judge Jones stands as a splendid representative of the progressive younger element of citizenship in Tulsa, whose efforts in behalf of municipal virtue and advancement are most effective and beneficial. He owns substantial property interests here and is well known in fraternal organizations, being a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias lodge and belonging also to the Elks and other organizations.

SAM CONE. The peculiar restrictions which have been placed around the Indian country by the federal government, and the territory's old-time reputation as a favorite resort of criminals, have made the lot of a federal officer in the territory one of special activity and unusually dangerous. The perils and varied duties if such an office are well illustrated in the career of Deputy U. S. Marshal Sam Cone, an officer of note throughout the southwest, and a resident of Tulsa. Born on the frontier, it happened that in his early life he was brought, more or less, in contact with the criminal element. To carry a gun in his time and community was one of the merest conventionalities, and from this habit developed a reputation as one of the best shots in his neighborhood. It is said that by continued practice this talent has become almost second nature with him, and he hits his mark instinctively, even if his eyes are turned away from the object of his fire.

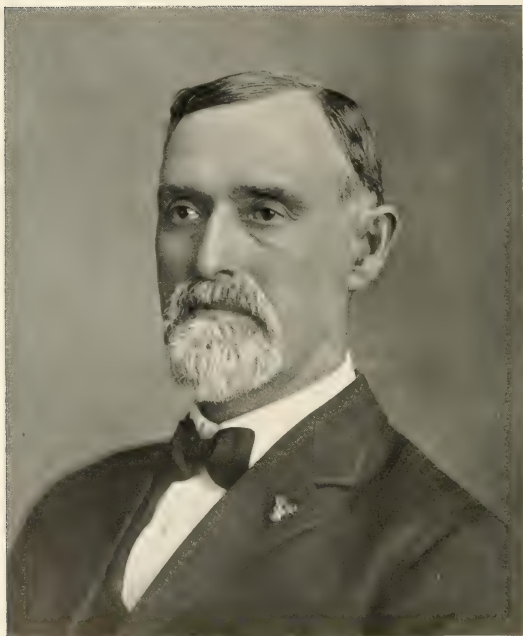
Mr. Cone was born in Wise county, Texas, in 1878, and his parents, John M. and Jane (Guttry) Cone, are still alive in that county. His father, born in Tennessee, in 1848, accompanied his parents to Texas when seven years old, the family being one of the first in that section of Texas. In the cattle business, which has for years been the principal resource of North Texas, John M. Cone has been for years one of the large factors and equally prominent in the general welfare of Wise county.

The Cone ranch in Wise county had splendid opportunities for learning the technique of the cattle range, though not so many advantages in getting an education, but Sam Cone acquired both. He was accustomed to life in the saddle almost from childhood, and under a private teacher at the home ranch began his schooling, which was continued when the family moved to Newport. He also attended high school at Cleburne, finishing his education in the famous old Trinity University at Tehuacana, the alma mater of so many of Texas' notable characters. At the age of nineteen his fitness for full participation in the eventful life of the time was recognized in his appointment as a member of the Texas Rangers, under Captain McDonald. But his father objecting, he did not qualify. In fact, Sam Cone, now so noted as a hunter of criminals, was intended for a career in the ministry of the Presbyterian church, so his parents planned. He came into Indian Territory to teach at Lehigh, and at the same time represented a detective agency in running down criminals in the Territory. He had already been admitted to the bar, having studied law in Fort Worth, and after he had finished his second winter of school at Lehigh, in 1903, he returned to Fort Worth and received appointment as deputy sheriff of Tarrant county, under Sheriff John Honea. It is said that since reconstruction no Republican had ever received such an appointment except Mr. Cone. In 1904 he was appointed to the secret service, under W. H. Forsythe, chief operator for the treasury department in the apprehension of counterfeiters. The headquarters at Dallas had jurisdiction over Indian Territory and other sections of the southwest, and in this way Mr. Cone rapidly acquired experience and reputation as a criminal officer. He was next made deputy U. S. marshal for the central district of Indian Territory, under G. H. Witte, and with the realignment of the federal jurisdictions at the advent of statehood, in 1907, he was appointed, January 1, 1908, field deputy U. S. marshal for the eastern district of Oklahoma, with headquarters at Tulsa. In September, 1906, he began additional duties as special agent of the interior department, under W. E. Johnson, his particular service being in the suppression of the illicit liquor traffic. Since statehood his duties in this office are confined to the Osage Nation. Bootleggers and counterfeiters, in many

ways the most dangerous and desperate criminals with whom the federal government has to deal, have for many years been the special mark of Mr. Cone's vigilance, and in dealing with them he has shown the highest qualities of skill, courage and daring, winning for himself a record for steady efficiency and unflinching devotion to duty. On one expedition to Oklahoma City, still well remembered in that city, he arrested forty-one saloonkeepers for illicit whiskey selling. In the summer of 1907, in a raid after bootleggers, and while asleep in his room at night, at Tullahassee, in the Creek Nation, a volley of bullets were fired at him, the mattress and pillow being perforated by fifteen, while he almost miraculously escaped. In rounding up a bunch of counterfeiters at Tulsa, in June, 1907, he had another exciting experience.

The Cone Secret Service Agency was established at Tulsa in December, 1907, as an incorporated company with bonded responsibility of \$80,000. This is a detective agency operated on legitimate lines, and under the direction of a man who has all the qualifications for such a business and also possesses the confidence of the people as a man of integrity. The Cone rogue's gallery comprises photographs of five or six thousand persons selected from the criminal world and the class of "suspects." Mr. Cone was married while teaching school at Lehigh, to Miss Helen Parker, who was born and reared in Cleveland, Ohio. They have a son, Sam Cone.

JOSEPH C. MITCHELL, conducting a successful business as a stockman, and well known throughout this part of the state as an auctioneer, devoting thirty-five years of his life to that pursuit, was born in Morgan county, Illinois, in 1854. His boyhood and youth were spent in the usual manner of farm lads, as he assisted his father in the cultivation of the home farm through the spring and summer months, while in the winter seasons he attended the public schools. He started upon his business life at the age of seventeen years and, acquainting himself with auctioneering, cried his first sale at that age. He has since been identified with the business and has conducted many important sales, gaining a wide reputation in this connection. He also has been a stockman throughout his entire life, and at different times has handled stock on an extensive scale. He is an excellent judge



et. Lombard

of farm animals and has, therefore, been enabled to make judicious purchases and to realize a good profit when he has placed his stock upon the market.

In the spring of 1875 Mr. Mitchell established his home at Mexico, Missouri, where he continued his residence for about twenty-eight years. Ere he removed his family from that state he himself came to Indian Territory—in 1899—and since that time has practically made his headquarters at Tulsa. In 1903 he removed his family to this rapidly developing city, and in 1906 built a fine residence on South Boston avenue, where hospitality reigns supreme and where many attractive social functions are enjoyed by their friends.

Although his residence and headquarters remained at Mexico, Missouri, Mr. Mitchell for many years traveled extensively as an auctioneer and in that connection had an unusually varied and interesting career. He has conducted public sales of all kinds from New York to the Pacific Coast and south as far as New Orleans. He conducted several town lot and townsite sales in different boom cities of the west, principally at Seattle, Washington, and in Idaho. He is a most energetic, capable man, always busy, and in his career as an auctioneer has displayed an alert spirit, which is indispensable to success in that direction. He also has that ready adaptability which enables him to grasp immediately a situation and its possibilities. He now has valuable property and real estate interests in Oklahoma, particularly at the well known resort of Sulphur.

Mr. Mitchell was married in Morgan county, Illinois, to Miss Laura E. Wallace, and they have three children: Mrs. Mattie E. Gardner, Mrs. Daisy B. Mills and Joel C. Mitchell. In his travels throughout the country, Mr. Mitchell has noted good points in one city and another, but in making choice of a location manifested his faith in the new state of Oklahoma, which in its rapid development is offering excellent opportunity to the enterprising, progressive man.

ALBERT LOMBARD. On the road leading north from Tulsa and dividing the former nations of the Cherokee and Osage Indians, a mile from the city, lives the family of Albert Lombard, a large cattle owner and rais-

er, who has lived in the locality since 1889. His beautiful home on the border of the Osage country, with rich tracts of land about twenty-five miles north of Tulsa on Bird Creek, has become his property both through his own ability and good management and through his inheritance of Osage citizenship through his father. Altogether, he owns about 480 acres of land, six of his children having been legally allotted 160 acres each, and eleven grandchildren also add to the landed estate of the family. It is, therefore, evident that the Lombard family is a strong factor in the substantial prosperity and progress of Tulsa county. During the greater portion of his residence in this locality, Mr. Lombard's lands have been chiefly valuable for their agricultural resources, but with the discovery of oil in later years, with the sinking of productive wells, their value has greatly increased at the expense of their picturesqueness.

Albert Lombard was born in the extreme southwestern portion of Missouri, on December 31, 1844, his family originating in France, of which his grandfather was a native. In 1854 the family joined the overland migration to California, several of its members becoming farmers and stock raisers in Sonoma county. There the boy reached maturity, mastered those callings himself and followed them successfully until he removed to the Osage Nation in 1889. While a resident of California he married Miss Hester C. Palmer, and the children born to their union were: Laura, now the wife of A. C. Cunningham, of Bartlesville, Oklahoma; Agnes, who married Dr. S. G. Kennedy, who after practicing at Tulsa for a number of years, recently retired from his profession to devote himself to his oil and financial enterprises; Walter A., also a resident of Tulsa; Mable, wife of Dr. J. L. Kennedy, of that place; Ida, who married J. E. Barber and resides near Ramona, Osage county, this state; John M., a farmer and stock-raiser of Tulsa county; and Clara, Nina, Irene, Bessie and Robert. The honored father of the family has devoted himself quite closely to his property interests and is considered a most valuable asset of the local citizenship. Fraternally, he is a member of the Elks lodge of Tulsa and, politically, is a Democrat who has been fully content to cast an intelligent and honest vote without seeking any public benefits.

JOHN W. ARCHER. One of the old families of Cherokee citizenship is now represented at Tulsa in the person of John W. Archer. In the history of the origin of the Indian Territory mention has been made of the old Loveless tract, now included in the state of Arkansas. Here, on the land first given to the Cherokees when they moved to the west, John W. Archer was born, in 1861. His parents were among the immigrants of the thirties. His mother was of part Cherokee blood, and a native of Georgia, while his father, a white man, was born in middle Tennessee. Both parents died in the early childhood of John W. Archer, who had many disadvantages attendant upon that loss, and among others had no opportunity to secure an education. His boyhood home was the old Frozen Rock place, on the Arkansas river, three miles from Muskogee. As he grew up, he had few white companions, and the Indian Territory, with only one line of railroad and without commercial development, offered few opportunities for a business career outside of the cattle industry. During the period while the trails across the Territory were thronged with the great herds from Texas, and the Indian lands were leased in great measure to the cattlemen, he spent several years on the trail and had all the experiences of the cowboy. His last employment of this kind was with Clarence Turner, of Muskogee, in the summer of 1882, which was one of the last years when cattle in any considerable number were driven through the eastern part of the Territory.

Mr. Archer has lived in Tulsa since 1882. The completion of the railroad to that point in 1883 gave the first real impetus to the growth of what had been up to that time an obscure settlement. His business career has been that of farming, and since he came to this vicinity, a quarter of a century ago, he has received the many benefits of the general development and progress in the Cherokee Nation and vicinity. Under the allotment rules he and his children have become the possessors of over six hundred acres of the fine land lying north and east of Tulsa, within the boundaries of the old Cherokee Nation. His home is one mile north of the city. His deceased brother, Thomas J. Archer, formerly owned valuable business property in Tulsa. Mrs. Archer

before her marriage was Miss Florence Mosley. They have five children: Mattie E., John Ernest, Robert V., Leroy, and Thomas J.

In politics Mr. Archer belongs to the Democratic party, but has never desired any office. He is a member of the Masonic order and also of the Knights of Pythias.

HON. LUTHER D. MARR. In a history of Tulsa and this section of the state of Oklahoma, it is imperative that mention be made of Hon. Luther D. Marr, a prominent citizen, widely known as a successful banker and also by reason of his public service in various connections. He is now secretary of the state board of school land commissioners and is classed with those residents of the newly created state who have labored untiringly for its welfare and interests, desiring that it shall hold to high ideals of citizenship, government and public service. A man of energy, enterprise and keen foresight, he has but reached the prime of life and Oklahoma is to be congratulated if he continues a factor in her public affairs for many years to come.

A native of Clay county, Missouri, he was born near the town of Liberty, in 1866. His parents are still living and are now residents of Tulsa. His father, Lorenzo D. Marr, was born in Kentucky, and became one of the early settlers of Clay county, Missouri, while the mother, a native of that county, was born and reared near Liberty. In his childhood days Luther D. Marr, of this review, accompanied his parents on their removal to Clinton, Missouri, where he was reared. He acquired an excellent education, spending a number of years in school, his early privileges in that direction being supplemented by a course in Plattsburg (Missouri) College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1884. The following year was devoted to the mastery of the branches of study taught in St. Joseph (Missouri) Commercial College, and after graduating from that institution in 1884 he took up the study of shorthand in Stansberry (Missouri) Normal College. The year of his graduation there was 1886, and he was graduated from the Kirksville State Normal College, in Missouri, in 1888.

At intervals through these years he followed the profession of teaching, continuing in active connection with the profession for nine years. He was principal of the schools of Fair Grove, Buchanan county,

principal of the schools at Turney, Clinton county, and also at Manchester, St. Louis county. He was afterward chosen superintendent of the schools at Mansfield, Missouri, but desiring to enter a more lucrative field of labor, he established a banking business in Mansfield in 1890, and placed it upon a substantial and paying basis. While thus identified with the financial interests of the town he read law and was admitted to the bar in the eighteenth judicial district by Circuit Judge Cox in 1896.

Mr. Marr came from Mansfield to Tulsa in 1900, since which time he has been a resident of this city. Upon coming here he established, in connection with his business associates, the City Bank, which later became the City National Bank, and was prominent in its control and management until 1903, when he sold his interests therein and, with his brother, S. W. Marr, established the Farmers National Bank, of which he became the active manager and cashier. Its methods will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. It is founded upon conservative business methods and yet there is no lack of a progressive spirit in its control. Mr. Marr is thoroughly acquainted with banking in principle and detail, and the institution is one of the strong moneyed concerns of this part of the country. It has never made loans or extended financial favors to its officers, directors or employes. Mr. Marr establishing the rule that they should never be in debt to the bank. He holds to the highest ideals in the conduct of the institution and in his business career has displayed a close conformity to commercial ethics.

Mr. Marr has been selected for financial connections with some of the most prominent moneyed institutions of the east, such as the City National Bank of New York and the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis. The bank has a working capital of sixty thousand dollars. Mr. Marr, with the utmost fidelity to those whose interests are in his care, has made it a fixed purpose to refrain from speculations in oil or other properties, the outcome of which must always be more or less in doubt. The conservative plan which he established and the able management which he has displayed have brought to the bank a patronage of many of the leading industries of the Tulsa country, such as the Standard Oil Company,

the Frisco Railroad, the Oil Well Supply Company and other important corporations.

Mr. Marr has also become widely known with banking interests elsewhere. He was formerly president of the First State Bank of Broken Arrow, also the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Collinsville, and a stockholder in the International Bank at Haskell. While still maintaining his financial interests in the Farmers Bank, Mr. Marr, in the fall of 1907, resigned as an active officer therein, to take up the duties of secretary and member of the state board of land commissioners for the new state of Oklahoma, a most responsible position during the formative period in the history of the state. The value of the school lands of Oklahoma which are leased out to individuals amounts up into the millions of dollars and the money in rental thereof aggregates more than two thousand dollars per day. To the task of systematizing the details of the state land office and conducting the business connected with the revenue from the school lands for the best interests of the new state and the people at large Mr. Marr is now giving his time and splendid business abilities. On his appointment to this position by Governor Haskell it was almost uniformly conceded that he was the best man for the place, and Governor Haskell and other state officers serve with him as members of this board.

In 1898 Mr. Marr was married to Miss Emma C. Reinhard, a daughter of William Reinhard, of Manchester, Missouri, a suburb of St. Louis. They now have one son, Luther D. Marr, Jr. In community affairs Mr. Marr is deeply and helpfully interested and whatever tends to benefit the community receives his endorsement and, to a large extent, his active co-operation. He was secretary of the board of education of Tulsa for five years, and for some years was superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Christian church, in which he holds membership. His life has been honorable, his actions manly and sincere, and his record is that of a man who is fearless in conduct, loyal in citizenship and stainless in reputation. In January, 1909, Mr. Marr was admitted to the bench of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma. The Oklahoma State Bank of Tulsa, with a capital of \$25,000, of which Mr. Marr is the president and the controlling owner, was organized by him in Janu-

ary, 1909. Fraternally, Mr. Marr is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Modern Woodmen.

JOEL E. PEIRSOL, a retired farmer, capitalist and promoter at Tulsa, Oklahoma, was born in Lee township, Fulton county, Illinois, in 1843. The Piersols are an old and well known family in the history of Fulton county, and the father, Joel Piersol, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Welsh ancestry, and settled in Lee township, Fulton county, Illinois, in 1837. The mother was Catherine (Emery) Peirsol. Dr. John H. Peirsol, an uncle of Joel E., and who died at the age of fifty-five years, was a notable character, not only locally in his home county, but in state affairs as well. He was a physician for a long number of years, greatly revered for those kindly traits characteristic of the old-school physicians, and these greatly endeared him to all, both old and young, and to all classes of people. He served as the county judge of Fulton county and held other positions of trust. He was a man of the finest character.

Joel E. Peirsol lived for practically forty years on the farm in Lee township, where he was born. In earlier years, while yet a youth and to gratify a spirit of adventure, he did considerable pioneering journeying, for between 1860 and 1867 he made two trips to California, this giving him an experience of the various routes across the plains and the Panama and the Nicaragua routes. In 1888 he moved to Ralls county, Missouri, locating near the edge of the county line, not far from the City of Hannibal, and during the last four years of his residence there he was the owner of the famous Alta Plane Stock Farm, devoted exclusively to the breeding and raising of standard bred trotting and pacing horses. He lived in Ralls county about fourteen years, and in the early part of 1904 retired from active farming and stock-raising operations and settled permanently in Tulsa. Here he has engaged quite extensively in capitalistic enterprises, principally in city real estate and building, in which he has enjoyed uniform success, and through wise and timely investment has made money. Mr. Peirsol is a Democrat in politics, and while in Fulton county he served at different times as township trustee, treasurer and supervisor, and in 1886 was the candi-

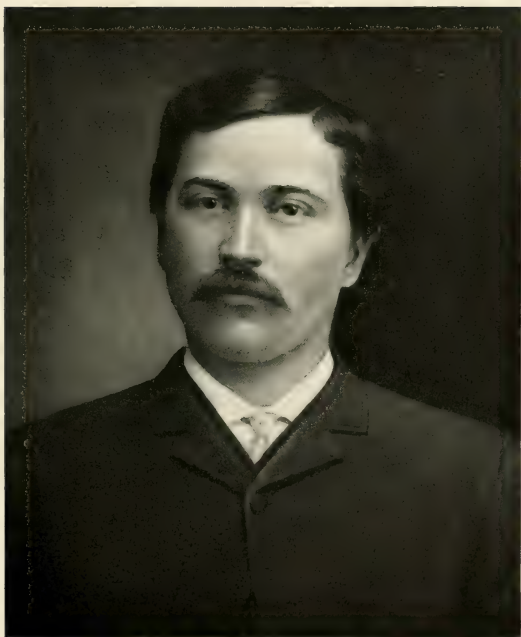
date of the Democratic party for county treasurer. In Tulsa he has represented his ward, the Fourth, in the City Council. He is an active and public spirited member of the Commercial Club, and his successful efforts in raising bonuses for worthy enterprises and the time he has given to public affairs in promoting the growth of the city are much appreciated by the citizens.

Mr. Peirsol married, at Prairie City, Illinois, in the adjoining county of Warren, in 1870, Miss Ellen L. Clark, who was born and reared there. They have a daughter, Mrs. Ethel G. Foreman, and a little grandson, Carl P. Foreman; and one son, John L. Peirsol, who still resides in Hannibal, Missouri.

JOHN I. YARGEE. The Creek emigration from Alabama during the thirties carried along with its current a family named Yargree, one of whose members, Peter Yargree, was then a child, and who spent a long life in the Creek Nation of Indian Territory until his death, November 30, 1862, at about forty-five years. The principal representative of this old Creek family in the present generation is John I. Yargree, who is a farmer and stockman and citizen of prominence at Red Fork, in Tulsa county. His parents were of mixed white and Creek blood, and his mother is still living.

The old Yargree home is in the Eufaula neighborhood, in the midst of what is probably the richest agricultural land of the old Indian Territory. Peter Yargree had an excellent estate there, and in that environment John I. Yargree grew to manhood, trained to the farming and stock-raising pursuits which have been the substantial part of his subsequent business career. Mr. Yargree is a well educated Creek gentleman. After attending the Indian schools he was a student of the Wooster (Ohio) University.

Mr. Yargree was born in what is now McIntosh county, in the lower Canadian valley, in 1857. In 1884 he moved to his present home at Red Fork, and for many years his stock farm was conducted with profit and success among the best in that part of the country. He himself is now retired from active business, but his farm is still the seat of considerable farming and stock-raising activity. His place adjoins Red Fork on the west, and in 1907 part of it was platted as a residence addition, the Yargree addition being considered the most attractive site for homes in the town.



JOHN I. YARGEE

By marriage Mr. Yargee is connected with one of the Creek families that has for years been noted in the political affairs of the nation. Mrs. Nannie T. (Porter) Yargee is a sister of the late Pleasant Porter, who died in 1906, and who was one of the last and most noted governors of the Creek Nation. As a soldier, as an educator, and finally as governor of his people, Pleasant Porter was one of the strongest characters of the Creek Nation. (See sketch elsewhere.) Mr. and Mrs. Yargee have four children: Nathaniel V., Pleasant P., Lorena and Charles. In politics Mr. Yargee is a Democrat.

GEORGE T. BROWN, capably filling the office of city attorney at Tulsa, is one of Illinois' native sons, his birth having occurred at Rushville, Schuyler county, in 1875. In 1880 his parents removed with their family to Kansas and located near Cherokee, in the southern part of Crawford county, where the son was reared. Having mastered the elementary branches of learning in the public schools, he spent two years as a student in the literary and art departments of the Kansas University, at Lawrence, and then qualified for a professional career by two years' study in the law department of the same institution, from which he was graduated with the class of 1903.

Previous to this time, however, Mr. Brown had been a student in the Kansas Normal College at Fort Scott, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science. Ere he had completed his own education he also taught school for several terms, principally at Chicopee, in Crawford county. He then began the practice of law in Crawford county and in December, 1905, removed to Tulsa, where he has since conducted a law office and has been connected with much important litigations tried in the courts of this locality. In 1906 he was appointed city attorney to fill a vacancy, and at the regular city election in April, 1907, was chosen by popular suffrage for the office, which he has since filled with eminent success. He easily takes rank with the accomplished members of the bar of the new state and socially he is prominent as a Mason, who is always loyal to the teachings of the craft.

THOMAS E. SMILEY. One of the organizers and the first president of the Tulsa Bank of Commerce was Thomas E. Smiley,

who from the date of the opening of the bank for business, on February 11, 1904, for several years was one of its active officials. Mr. Smiley is one of the oldest business men in Tulsa. Born at Belfast, Marshall county, Tennessee, in 1863, he spent his boyhood there, lived awhile in Corsicana, Texas, and on June 2, 1883, arrived in Tulsa. He was young, without capital, and his enterprise found opportunity as a clerk in the well known store of H. C. Hall & Company. He became engaged in business for himself, and his individual interests grew apace with the town. The rapid development of Tulsa following the oil development of the past decade brought prosperity to many of the old guard of business men, and for some years Mr. Smiley has been in the forefront of the business leaders. He withdrew from the banking business early in 1907, in order to promote some enterprises at Tulsa and vicinity, especially in development of the natural resources. He is a member of the Commercial Club, which in the last year has performed such effective work in booming Tulsa. In politics as such he has never taken an active interest, but has always been identified with the public welfare, and at Tulsa has served on the school board and also for one term in the city council. Mr. Smiley is one of the most active Masons of eastern Oklahoma, having taken the degrees through both branches, up to and including the thirty-second. By his marriage to Miss Sarah Fortner, who was reared in Kansas, Mr. Smiley has five children. Lottie, Ernest, Allen, Keith, and T. E., Jr.

S. AUGUSTUS ORCUTT. The student of history cannot carry his investigations far into the annals of the southwest without learning of the Orcutt family, and they have been particularly prominent in Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Colonel A. D. Orcutt, the father of S. Augustus, is one of the pioneers and prominent citizens of the eastern half of Oklahoma, and his sketch is found elsewhere in this work.

Thus to S. Augustus Orcutt belongs the honor of being a son of one of the most prominent pioneers of Oklahoma, and he has spent the most of his life in Tulsa, a prominent real estate owner. He was born in Lewis county, Kentucky, in October, 1870, a son of Colonel and Mary A. (Jack) Orcutt. He was reared on the old home

ranch near Tulsa and received the greater part of his educational training in the Osage College, at St. Paul, Kansas. During many years of his young manhood he was connected with his father's enterprises in the cattle business, and also had a half interest in the firm of A. D. Orcutt & Company. He continued his operations in the cattle business until quite recently. His home is in the beautiful residence section of the city that lies south of Oakwood Cemetery, known as Park Place and Orcutt's Addition, of which he is the owner, the former consisting of eighty acres and the latter, of ninety-one. These tracts comprise a very attractive location for homes, and are building up rapidly.

Mr. Orcutt is an Odd Fellow of prominence, having passed through all the degrees of his order and is now a past grand and a Patriarch Militant. Like his father, he is a Republican in politics, and was a delegate from Tulsa county to the State Republican convention at Oklahoma City in March of 1908.

He married, in Tulsa, Miss Anna B. Hodge, a daughter of Judge Alvin T. Hodge, a prominent citizen of the Creek Nation, and the history of whose life is more completely given in the sketch of Jack Bell in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Orcutt have become the parents of four children: William A., Homer, Lela and Winnie. Mrs. Orcutt is a member of the Presbyterian church.

DR. CHARLES L. REEDER, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, is one of the able and well known practitioners of medicine and surgery in the southwest, and since his residence here, which dates from 1890, he has been closely identified with its public life, having served as mayor. He is a native of Iowa, his birth having occurred in Orleans, Appanoose county, in 1862. His father, Dr. Philander Reeder, was born in Ohio, in 1830, but was a pioneer physician of Iowa, while later he practiced his profession in Pawnee City, Nebraska, but is now living, retired, in Tulsa.

Dr. Charles L. Reeder was but a young lad at the time of his parents' removal from Iowa to Nebraska, and it was in Pawnee City, Nebraska, that he was mostly reared and acquired his early education. Deciding upon a professional course as a life work, he entered Ensworth Medical College, at

St. Joseph, Missouri, but completed his medical course in Barnes Medical College, at St. Louis, Missouri, from which institution he graduated. In the year 1890 he made his way to the great southwest, locating in Tulsa, where he has since remained. His practice is already large, and is constantly increasing in accordance with the rapid growth and development of the city; he has gained the distinction of being one of the most successful practitioners in the eastern half of the new state of Oklahoma.

Dr. Reeder is also well known in municipal and financial interests, having served as mayor of Tulsa, in which connection he discharged his duties in a most able and satisfactory manner. He is vice-president of the Central National Bank, president of the Tulsa Grand Opera House Company, president of the First National Building Company, and is the owner of the Reeder Building, a modern, four-story business block, located at the corner of Second Street and Boston Avenue.

Dr. Reeder chose as a life companion Jessica Viola Goodamote, who was born and reared at Springville, Erie county, New York. They have one daughter, Winifred, now twelve years of age. The Doctor is a Democrat in politics and is popular in the professional and social circles of the city. He is a man of culture and sense, and his life of industry has brought a rich reward in the estimate his acquaintances place upon him as a physician and a man.

TYRE CLIFTON HUGHES. Tulsa within a few years has expanded from a town to a city. This concentration of population and business activities has demanded improvements such as cannot be left to individual enterprise, but must be assumed by the municipality. The making of streets and their improvement, the construction of sewers, of waterworks, the lighting of streets, fire and police protections, and many minor departments of public service become a necessity as soon as the small center grows to the size of a city. Since December, 1906, many of these municipal improvements in Tulsa, now being undertaken to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing population, have been under the direction of City Engineer T. C. Hughes. As an engineer, both by experience and practical ability, Mr. Hughes is one of the leaders of the profes-



C. L. Reeder M.D.

sion, and to his services must be credited much of the advancement of Tulsa in its material features.

Tyre Clifton Hughes was born at Plattsburg, Clinton county, Missouri, in 1859, was educated in the local schools of that aristocratic old town, and prepared for the profession of engineering in the engineering department of the University of Missouri, at Columbia, from which he graduated in 1884. He became assistant engineer for the Missouri River Commission, continuing as such a little more than two years. Then, as construction engineer for the St. Louis Cable and Western Railway Company, he directed the construction of the first cable road in that city. He was a pioneer in the construction of electric street railways in the west. He built the Wichita and Suburban Electric Railway in Wichita, the first in that city, and was then called to Kansas City to become engineer for the West Side Electric Railway. From 1892 to 1894 he was engaged as engineer on the projected (but never completed) Chicago and St. Louis Electric Railway. During the following eight years he was principal assistant engineer to Chief Engineer Edward Butts for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of Kansas City. In 1901, during the building of the steam railroad from Rogers, in northwestern Arkansas, to Grove, in Indian Territory, he was engineer in charge of construction, and was later engaged in mining engineering in Colorado, chiefly at Leadville, being representative for a time of the Onderdonk Engineering Company of Denver. He constructed the noted Yak tunnel at Leadville for the Yak Mining, Milling and Tunnel Company. During this time, also, he spent part of the time on the road, in the west, representing the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Company, selling boilers to corporations. It was with this record of successful experience that he came to Tulsa, in 1906. Few men in his profession have had a more varied and practical career, and he brings to his office as city engineer the abilities which are most needed in laying a substantial foundation for the growth of a flourishing city.

Mr. Hughes was married at Sedan, Kansas, to Miss Hattie M. Pease. They have a daughter, Maud. His only social connection is with the Phi Delta Theta. Frater-

nally, he belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and politically, he is a Democrat.

HARRY C. HALL. A number of business men and merchants of northeastern Oklahoma were trained for their careers in the old mercantile establishment of H. C. Hall & Company, the most important of all the early firms of Tulsa and that vicinity. The store was a nucleus of the business life of the town, and for miles around lived people who did their trading at Hall's.

With the death of H. C. Hall, at Springfield, Missouri, on March 10, 1895, there passed away the man who, more than any other local factor, was identified with the construction of the Frisco Railroad to Tulsa and Sapulpa. H. C. Hall was a railroad contractor in the sixties, and had done part of the work on the Union Pacific across the western plains, and in the early eighties took the contract to build the extension of the St. Louis and San Francisco Line from Vinita, through Tulsa and Red Fork, to Sapulpa. His work was completed and railroad trains began running to these points in 1883. There the railroad stopped for ten years, and it remained for another Oklahoma man (C. G. Jones) to push the line to the west to connect with Oklahoma City. Having extended a line of steel road into the heart of the Creek Nation, Mr. Hall was content to rest from his railroad activities and undertake a permanent business at the western end of the railroad. With the towns of Tulsa, Red Fork and Sapulpa, along the terminus of the old Frisco Railroad, his activities were identified from that time until his death. He established a commissary store at Tulsa in 1882, and this was the beginning of his larger enterprises, conducted, as they are today, under the name of H. C. Hall & Company. He had branch stores at Red Fork and Sapulpa, and in later years at the Mounds. For a time the Red Fork store was the largest, but for some time the headquarters have been at Sapulpa, and the branches at Red Fork and Tulsa were discontinued. H. C. Hall & Company are a well known firm at Sapulpa and Mounds at this time, the widow and daughter of the former proprietor being partners.

Another interesting fact of history connected with the Hall stores is that the first Presbyterian services ever held in Tulsa

were conducted in the Hall store at that place. The late Mr. Hall was a useful and public-spirited citizen. He helped many worthy enterprises, whether it was in the strict line of business, or for education and religion. Mr. Hall himself was a member of the Episcopal church.

H. C. Hall was born at Belfast, Tennessee, April 10, 1841, son of Hugh A. and Esther (Ramsey) Hall, and descended from Revolutionary ancestors. His brother, James M. Hall, now lives at Tulsa, a banker and business man, and for many years identified with this city and vicinity. H. C. Hall was reared and educated and lived in Tennessee until he was nineteen. Just before the war he came west, and spent several years of interesting experience as frontiersman, especially in connection with the preliminary work leading up to the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad from Omaha to Ogden. In that period of the development of the western country between the Missouri and the Rocky mountains, when the railroad was first opening a highway of communication and the Indians were being forced from their ancestral hunting grounds—a period that figures in the history of Oklahoma, as elsewhere described—Mr. Hall was a figure of considerable interest. Associated with the old scout, David Mount, of Omaha, he acted as guide in piloting troops and surveying parties across the plains when the first surveys were being made for the railroad. (Mount later became one of the wealthy business men of Omaha.) When the steel rails of the Union Pacific were completed to Rawlins, Wyoming, it was thought that Rawlins would remain the terminus for some time, and at that point Mr. Hall established a small store in a tent. In the course of his work in the west he had crossed the plains seventeen times. Leaving Wyoming, in 1872, he engaged in the milling business at Oswego, Kansas, in partnership with Robert Howell, as Howell and Hall. The burning of the mill in 1880 once more turned Mr. Hall to railroad building, and about that time he became connected with the Frisco extension as above related.

Mrs. H. C. Hall, who has an active business interest in her late husband's enterprises, and who has resided in Tulsa since 1904, was before her marriage Miss Hettie C. Howell, the daughter of Mr. Hall's form-

er partner in the milling business. She is a native of Wisconsin, and was married to Mr. Hall at Oswego. She has an interesting American ancestry, being a descendant on her mother's side of the Revolutionary general, Nathaniel Greene, and including others of historic note. There are two children, Robert Howell Hall and Mrs. Beulah Hall Huonker. The former, who is now in business at Coeur D'Alene, Idaho, established the first telephone system in Tulsa. The daughter is the wife of Charles Louis Huonker, Jr., a native of St. Louis, and son of C. L. Huonker, an old-time business man in the plumbing trade of that city.

DR. SAMUEL E. ORCUTT. The south half of the town of Broken Arrow was built on land the lease right of which belonged to Dr. Samuel E. Orcutt. With the completion of the Tulsa branch of the M. K. & T. Railroad in 1904, the town was laid out, and has been growing rapidly ever since. Dr. Orcutt constructed the third business building in the new town and was proprietor of the third store. Later he organized and developed one of the largest mercantile enterprises of this vicinity, the Farmers' Trading Company.

Dr. Orcutt is one of the early white residents of the Creek Nation. He and his brother, Col. A. D. Orcutt, now of Coweta and a member of the state legislature, came here May 4, 1874, locating near the Arkansas river about ten miles south of the present Broken Arrow and five miles north of the old Indian village of Wealaka. They engaged in trading and live-stock until Samuel E. entered the profession of medicine, which he abandoned finally for a business career. He has been a successful man, in the early days lived on pleasant terms with the Indian neighbors, knew them all and was influential among them, and with the changing conditions in the Territory has increased his business affairs accordingly. Since selling his mercantile interests in 1907, he has given all his time to the S. E. Orcutt Investment Company, which deals in farm lands, oil leases, business property and general investments.

Samuel E. Orcutt was born in Lewis county, Kentucky, in 1855. His parents were among the ante-bellum settlers of Kansas. His father, A. C. Orcutt, was a practicing physician for a long number of years, and a native of New York state. His wife,



S E Orcutt

Mary (Crull) Orcutt, was from Scioto county, Ohio. Moving to Doniphan county, Kansas, in 1857, they lived there only a short time before they went back east to Coles county, Illinois, and thence, in the early seventies, moved to Oakland, Marion county, Arkansas. It was in these two last-named localities where Dr. Orcutt spent his boyhood and received his education. His father was his first preceptor in medicine, and after attending lectures in a medical college he began practice in his home county, coming from Arkansas to Indian Territory in 1874.

The doctor is a member of Broken Arrow Lodge, No. 147, I. O. O. F. Politically, he is a life long Republican. He was married in Missouri to Miss Sarah Jane Burgess, a native of Mt. Vernon, that state. At her death on January 5, 1908, she left the following children: Alice, Alpha, Loney, Elmer, Essie, Effie and Crull.

WILLIAM T. DALTON. Since June, 1903, about the time the Tulsa Branch of the M. K. & T. Railroad was completed and the town of Broken Arrow was established, this growing town has had William T. Dalton as one of its enterprising citizens. Mr. Dalton is an old-timer in the Oklahoma country, and has experienced the conditions of life in this portion of the west for over thirty-five years. He was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, November 7, 1857, but lived there only to the age of fourteen, when he went with his parents to their new home on the prairies of Nebraska in Clay county. Living in Nebraska during the seventies was marked by almost a succession of disasters, beginning with the "April snow-storm" of 1872, the panic of 1873, and grasshopper plague of 1874-75, and years in which all the products of the country brought low prices that hardly paid for the high cost of transportation.

Mr. Dalton became an Oklahoman in 1892. After living for awhile at Stillwater in Payne county, he took part in the rush to the Cherokee Strip in September, 1893, and got a homestead on the northeast quarter of section 13, township 21, range 1 east, in Noble county, later relinquishing this for the northeast quarter of section 12 in the same township. After farming for three years he went into business at Stillwater, the county seat of Payne county, where he lived until moving to Broken Arrow.

The circumstances of his early life in the developing agricultural region west of the Missouri river, its alternating booms and panics and the severe afflictions visiting it in the early years, made him a close and serious student of the peculiar economic problems affecting this region. He joined earnestly in the Populist movement of the early nineties, and gave much of his time to the consideration and advocating of reforms in financial and other laws and policies of the nation and state. His experience and fitness for the position being readily recognized, he was honored by receiving the Democratic nomination and election as member of the constitutional convention of 1906-07, and took an active part in the deliberations and constructive statecraft of that assemblage. Much of his time was spent in framing provisions pertaining to the committee on private corporations, a work in which he was animated by a desire to have the convention show exact justice to all interests, private and public, and to place no needless restrictions on the legitimate conduct of any commercial or industrial enterprises. He was a member of the committee on public printing, and was the chief exponent of the measure providing for a public printer and a state printing plant, a provision that was written into the organic law of the state.

Mr. Dalton is one of the successful business men of Oklahoma. Besides farming lands and town real estate, he is owner of the cotton gin at Broken Arrow, which is conducted by the Coweta Gin, Coal and Mill Company. In this company he is associated with his brothers, J. C. and C. L. Dalton. In his native county of Macoupin, Illinois, Mr. Dalton married Miss Minnie Belle Rohrer. They have six children: Clarence J., Lela May, Bertha Lee, William Carl, Ralph R. and Charles Joseph.

DANIEL B. CHILDERS. By blood relationship and marriage, Daniel B. Childers, of Broken Arrow, connects the best known names of the Creek Indian race. The old Childers homestead, about five and a half miles south of the present town of Broken Arrow, where he was born in 1879, is one of the noted homes of the Creek Nation. Within its walls lived for many years his parents, Daniel and Lydia (Perryman) Childers, and there his father died in 1885. Daniel Childers was a half-blood Creek, his

father a white man and his mother an Indian, and he was born in the Indian Territory and lived here and went through the Civil war as a soldier of the Confederacy. Lydia (Perryman) Childers (the mother), who is still living, is a remarkable woman, and a member of the family of Perrymans who were among the first leaders of the Creek Nation in Indian Territory, and whose names are mentioned frequently in the general history of the nation. One of the two chiefs of the name, Legus C. Perryman, is still living at Tulsa. Thompson Perryman is the father of Mrs. Childers. The latter is exceptionally well informed on the history of the Creek Nation, and affords a listener much information that is entertaining and instructive.

Daniel B. Childers attended schools at Tulsa, Eufaula and elsewhere, and almost from the attainment of manhood has been active in the affairs of the Creek Nation. He was elected a member of the lower house of the Creek council and served on the finance committee, representing Big Springs town. His home has been at Broken Arrow since about the time the town was established, in 1902, and his farm in that vicinity is one of the finest in the Creek Nation.

Mr. Childers married Mildred McIntosh, which brings forward another noted name of Indian Territory history. Her father was the distinguished Roley McIntosh, whose home was at Stidham, in McIntosh county, which was named in his honor. Of this same family were the McIntoshes who led one of the Creek migrations to the country beyond the Mississippi, a history of which is given on other pages. For many years Roley McIntosh had been a leader, having held every office of importance in the Creek Nation, and more than once represented his people in delegations sent to Washington. He died November 30, 1908, after a short illness. Mrs. Childers, nee McIntosh, is a highly educated lady, having been an honor student at Carlisle, and after leaving there was a teacher in the Creek Nation, and at the present time is the clerk of the lower house of the Creek council. Mr. and Mrs. Childers have three children: Clarence W., Ruby Mildred and Eloise.

DR. FRED S. CLINTON. On June 25th 1901, was completed the first oil well in the Tulsa district, at Red Fork. The pioneers

in this enterprise were two practicing physicians, Dr. Fred S. Clinton, of Tulsa, and Dr. J. C. W. Bland, of Red Fork, who successfully promoted the drilling of the well which attracted to this field eventually, some of the most experienced oil men from the older fields who have opened probably the greatest oil producing territory in the world. The remarkable development of these natural resources, including the Glenn Pool, may be said to have originated with the work of these doctors.

Dr. Clinton has maintained an interest in the oil and gas properties in this section and is one of the leaders among the men of enterprise who have made Tulsa one of the most important centers of the oil and gas industry in the United States. He was a charter member and later one of the Directors of the Tulsa Commercial Club. He was one of the organizers, incorporators and secretary of the Tulsa Street Railway Company.

Both in his profession and in business affairs he has had a career of unusual interest and varied activities. He was born near Okmulgee, Creek Nation, Indian Territory, in 1874. His mother, Mrs. Louise (Atkins) Clinton, is a southern woman of Creek descent. His father, Charles Clinton, was a highly educated white man and came to the Indian country in the early seventies. He was thoroughly progressive and of great business capacity. He was an extensive cattle owner and among the first to suggest the vast mineral wealth of the Creek Nation. He died in 1888.

Both for business and professional life, Dr. Clinton received the best educational preparation that the schools of the country could afford. From the National Schools of the Creek Nation he became a student in St. Francis Institute at Osage, Kansas. Then Drury College, Springfield, Missouri; the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Illinois, and Young Harris College in Georgia. He studied both pharmacy and medicine in Kansas City, graduating with honor from the Kansas City College of Pharmacy in 1896, and from the University Medical College in 1897. He first practiced at Red Fork and later located in Tulsa.

Much credit in the medical profession is due Dr. Clinton in keeping alive the interests in the Indian Territory Medical Association (now merged with the Oklahoma



Mrs. Jane H. Clinton



G. S. Clinton M.D.

Medical Association) and the welfare of the medical profession in general. He has held all the positions in the old association—secretary, treasurer, vice-president and president, and in 1906 was chosen the association's delegate to the annual meeting of the American Medical Association at Boston, and in 1908 was named as delegate to the International Congress on Tuberculosis at Washington, of which he is an active member. He is one of the organizers and is president of the Tulsa Hospital Association, which owns the Tulsa Hospital, a modern institution. He has also been active in organizing the Oklahoma Branch of the American National Red Cross Society, of which William H. Taft is president. Besides his private practice, he is local surgeon at Tulsa for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co., the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Co., Midland Valley Railroad Co., and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, and is Chief Surgeon of the Tulsa Street Railway. He is a member of the County, State and National associations and of the American Association of Railway Surgeons, and other associations too numerous to mention. He is surgeon for various accident insurance companies and examiner for old-line companies.

In 1897, Dr. Clinton was married to Miss Jane Carroll Heard of Elberton, Georgia. She is one of the ranking musicians of the state and is president of the Hyechka Club, and keeps in touch with the musical progress of the entire country. The Doctor is a member of the Methodist Church South, also a member of the Masonic, Scottish Rite and Shriner orders.

GEORGE H. NORVELL is now filling the position of notary public at Tulsa, where he has made his home since August, 1902. He is a veteran of the Civil war and in days of peace displays the same loyalty to the interests of the government and the country at large as he manifested when on southern battlefields he followed the old flag to victory. He was born in Jackson township, Linn county, Missouri, October 29, 1847, the old home place, where he lived for many years, being on section 36 that township. His boyhood and youth were spent in the usual manner of farm lads who assist in the cultivation of the fields from the time of early spring planting until crops are harvested in the late autumn. He en-

joys the distinction of having been one of the youngest soldiers of the Civil war, who fought in defense of the stars and stripes, for on the 21st of July, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army, as a member of Company C, Eighteenth Missouri Infantry. The first important battle in which he participated was that of Shiloh, in which he sustained a severe bullet wound. His regiment, the Eighteenth Missouri, together with the Sixty-fourth Illinois, formed the picket line at Shiloh and bore the brunt of battle. These two regiments became famous as sharpshooters and following the engagement at Shiloh were continually placed in most dangerous service because of their expert ability in warfare. Mr. Norvell went with his regiment from Shiloh to East Tennessee, participating in all of the battles around Chattanooga, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge and afterward participated in the siege of Atlanta and marched with Sherman's army to the sea through the Carolinas and Virginia, and at length, reaching Washington, participated in the grand review in May, 1865. It was a celebrated military pageant in which the Union army marched through the streets of the city which were lined with cheering thousands who thus welcomed the return of the soldiers.

When the country no longer needed his aid, Mr. Norvell returned home and continued to reside upon the farm in Linn county, Missouri, until August, 1902, when he removed to Tulsa, where he has since been located. He still owns farming and other interests in Linn county and was well known in that locality as a representative, public-spirited and valued citizen. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and loyalty to the general good, made him chairman of the township board and for several years he served as justice of the peace. He is now acting as notary public and attends to the clerical duties in Judge Slack's court. His political allegiance has always been given to the Democracy and he is inflexible in its support.

On September 18, 1866, Mr. Norvell was married to Lucy A. E. Stanley, who died May 9, 1877. To this union were born: Mrs. Dora E. Hull, Mrs. Margaret F. Triplett, Willard T. and Edward M. March 18, 1878, Mr. Norvell married for his second wife, Lucy F. Edgar and to them have been born: Woodson E., Mrs. Laura M. Gilles-

pie, Mrs. Corda McFadden and Mrs. Mary C. Moore, all of whom are still living. The youngest son, Hon. Woodson E. Norvell, of Tulsa, is a lawyer and at the general election of September 17, 1907, was chosen to represent the district in the state legislature.

George H. Norvell is prominent in the ranks of Fairchild Post, No. 26, G. A. R., in which he is now serving as adjutant. He is a man universally liked, having social qualities and a kindly generous spirit which have gained him the friendship of the great majority of those with whom he has come in contact.

HASKELL B. TALLEY. In no profession does advancement depend more largely upon individual merit and ability than in the law and Haskell B. Talley, spoken of by those who know him as a prominent young lawyer, has attained to his present position of distinction by reason of comprehensive study and a thorough grasp of judicial principles. He was born at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in 1877, that historic city having been the ancestral home of the Talleys for several generations. They were related to the Murfrees, Palmers and Readys and prominently connected with the early history of that portion of the state. Mr. Talley's parents, who are still living at their old home in Tennessee, are Edwin W. and Katie (Burlason) Talley, the mother a member of the famous Burlason family of North Carolina and Texas, that has produced several prominent characters notable in the history of the southern states.

Haskell B. Talley acquired an excellent education, spending all of the period of his boyhood and youth as a student and pursuing his course with industry and ambition. He mastered the branches of a literary course in Webb School at Bellbuckle, Tennessee, and pursued his college course in the Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tennessee. His legal preparation was particularly broad and ample, as he was a law student in Vanderbilt University, in Harvard Law School and in the George Washington Law School at Washington, being graduated from the latter with the class of 1905 with the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws.

Prior to completing his studies in Washington, however, Mr. Talley entered upon the active practice of the law, coming to

Tulsa for that purpose, his residence here dating from May 1, 1904. Although he at first engaged in the profession as a general practitioner, he has more recently confined his attention to corporation and land law and in these branches is eminently successful, being widely recognized as one of the scholarly and efficient members of the bar of the new state.

EDWARD JAMES BONACKER, of Red Fork, Tulsa county, Oklahoma, an extensive oil operator and capitalist, was born in Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, November 22, 1862. His parents were William and Emeline (Sidsels) Bonacker, both of German ancestry and both now deceased. When Edward J. was a child his parents moved to Stevenson county, Illinois, locating at Freeport, where they resided until 1874, and then moved to Hardin county, Iowa. In 1881, Edward J. went to California, remaining eight months and in 1882 went to Payson, in Central Arizona, where he accepted a position with an uncle who had large financial interests there. He continued to reside in that portion of the country for nineteen years, engaging in mining, merchandising and cattle-raising.

About the beginning of the year 1903, he located at Red Fork, Indian Territory, for the purpose of engaging in the oil business, of which he is one of the best known pioneers in the Mid-Continent oil field. He was on the ground at the time the first oil wells were discovered at Red Fork, in February, 1903, which was really the commencement of the oil industry in that section and which has proven to be among the richest in all America. Mr. Bonacker has been engaged as an operator and developer in oil ever since that date. He was one of the organizers and promoters of the Superior Oil and Gas Company, which obtained one of the first leases in the noted Glenn Pool, and as such he has made a large amount of money out of his operations. In the autumn of 1907 he organized the Bonacker Oil and Gas Company, of which he is president, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to operate on valuable leases, amounting to one thousand acres, that he acquired near Catoosa. One of the published accounts of his holdings states that: "E. J. Bonacker, president of the company is manager and one-fifth owner of the Superior Oil and Gas Company, now operating a lease in the Glenn Pool with a

daily production of fifteen hundred barrels. He was a pioneer in this field and has developed a property worth five hundred thousand dollars from a lease worth, at the time he took it, not over a thousand dollars. Mr. Bonacker resides at Red Fork, the town where the first oil was struck in Indian Territory, and has known the oil field from first hand, personally from the first day of its discovery."

Mr. Bonacker has a beautiful home in Red Fork, where he is treasurer of the school board, showing that with all of his varied business interests, he forgets not his duty as a good citizen who always takes an interest in educational affairs. His politics are Democratic and he has been on the council several terms.

Before her marriage, his wife was Miss Ruth Stewart, born in Fort Worth, Texas. The children of this happy union are: Lorena L., Viola C. and Edward Jennings Bonacker. Mrs. Bonacker is a member of the Methodist church and Mr. Bonacker is steward of the same, but not a member.

He is a true type of the progressive American, having seen merit in the new and untried parts of his continent and having the business hardihood to grapple with the great problems, he has achieved the success of which such pioneers are always worthy.

CHARLES T. HARLOW. An individual example of the white settlers who began entering the Indian country during the years following the Civil war is found in Charles T. Harlow, who now lives with his family on his farm two miles northwest of Tulsa. It was forty-two years ago, or in 1866, that he came into the Indian Territory, then just recovering from the Civil war, and located on Bird Creek, in the Cherokee Nation, about where the town of Skiatook stands, twelve miles north of Tulsa. There are few white citizens whose residence in this or adjoining nations antedates the year 1866. He began tilling the soil and raising stock as an occupation, and has continued in the same lines ever since, though of course the development of the country through settlement, the coming of the railroads, and the influence of apportionment of lands and statehood have each marked changes in methods and conditions of industry and living to which Mr. Harlow has adapted himself, and by which he and

his family have also benefited. He recalls the hardships of pioneer life but at the same time remembers that that life had its pleasures. He owns a fine farm with five hundred acres in cultivation, two and a half miles northwest of Tulsa, this being one of the best farming estates in the country. Oil and gas rigs are now a feature of the farm landscape, and with the discovery and development of these natural resources, Mr. Harlow has correspondingly profited in increased farm values.

Charles T. Harlow was born on a farm in Dane county, Wisconsin, September 6, 1849, when a child was taken to Iowa, and from that state in 1861 to Kansas, where, in a home on the frontier in what is now Greenwood county, he was reared to young manhood. It was this early practice in frontier life that brought him so early into the realm of the Indian, and until the last decade he has been a neighbor to the Indians rather than to white men. His wife is of the Osage Indian stock on her mother's side. Before her marriage she was Miss Susan Perrier. She was reared and educated at the old Osage Indian mission in Kansas. For the past few years the Harlow family have resided in Tulsa, until the spring of 1908, when they moved back on the farm. The children are: Joe, Jay, Charles C., Grace, Belle.

HON. PETER J. YEAGER, who has the honor of being a member of the first state senate and is well known in business circles as a successful merchant of Tulsa, belongs to that class of representative men who are conducting prosperous business enterprises and at the same time find opportunity for co-operation in matters of progressive citizenship. He was born at Columbus, Ohio, April 10, 1859, his parents being Peter and Mary (Ness) Yeager. His father was born in the kingdom of Bavaria, in 1830, acquired a good education in the schools of his native land and afterward spent six years as a soldier of the German army. In 1858 he and his wife crossed the Atlantic to America and became residents of Columbus, Ohio, then called Franklinton. Though practically penniless when he arrived in the new world, by the thrift and industry which he displayed year by year he made steady advancement toward the goal of prosperity and is today one of the substantial citizens of Columbus, whose possessions enable him to live retired and

yet enjoy all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. He began his business career there as a shoemaker and later turned his attention to merchandising, developing his enterprise into one of the large commercial establishments of the city.

Thus from boyhood, Hon. Peter J. Yeager, of this review, was connected more or less closely with mercantile interests and gained a thorough knowledge of the best methods of conducting business in that line. He started out in life for himself at the age of twenty with a capital of five hundred dollars and making his way to Illinois on the 21st of April, 1879, he opened a grocery store in Guthrie, Ford county. Winning the confidence and esteem of the people of that rich section of the country he soon secured a liberal patronage and through judicious management and honorable methods his business enjoyed constant success and gradual expansion. He accumulated valuable landed interests in Dixon township, Ford county, Illinois, and was also the owner of the Guthrie creamery. Thus his business grew in volume and importance and brought him gratifying financial return annually. He was also the recipient of notable public honors at the hands of his fellow townsmen, who recognized his worth and ability and who called him to serve at different times as school director, as county commissioner and as postmaster of Guthrie, and he filled the latter position for thirteen years, giving a public-spirited administration that won him high encomiums. He was the chairman of the Democratic county convention there in 1892 and on several occasions was sent as a delegate to the county and state conventions of his party. In local councils he wielded a wide influence and his labors in behalf of the party are effective and far-reaching.

In 1895, Mr. Yeager removed with his family to Stuttgart, Arkansas, where he established and conducted a successful mercantile business for six years. He then removed to Tahlequah, the capital of the Cherokee Nation of the Indian Territory, where he remained in business for three years. He was the organizer and promoter of the present public school system of Tahlequah, circulating the petition which resulted in the establishment of the free school for white children at that place. He was elected a member of the school board and did everything in his power to estab-

lish the schools upon a substantial basis and instituted a school system which would be a credit as well as a benefit to the community. Mr. Yeager is always a stalwart champion of public education and his efforts in that direction have been most beneficial to his fellow citizens.

On the 1st of December, 1904, Mr. Yeager established himself in business in Tulsa, where he has since resided, his store being located at No. 103 Main street. Moreover, he maintains a pleasant home here, over which his wife, formerly Miss Mary Weller, graciously presides. She was a daughter of a pioneer citizen of Ford county, Illinois, and their marriage was celebrated in that county, December 6, 1881. They have become the parents of eight children, namely: Fred P., Grover C., Irene Elizabeth, Valeria Helen, Clarence W., Marie W., George W. and William W.

Since locating in Tulsa, Mr. Yeager has taken a prominent part in its public life and formerly served as a member of the city council. In this body his main work was in connection with the promotion of measures requiring an adequate tax or reimbursement in other form for franchises granted to public service corporations. He strongly advocated the ownership of city waterworks and he also advocated meritorious measures in the interest of the laboring classes and has always been a valued and faithful friend of labor and trades unions. In 1907, without solicitation on his part he received the Democratic nomination of the state senate for the first session of the Oklahoma legislature under statehood, and was elected as representative from the thirty-first senatorial district at the general election on the 17th of September of that year. The senate convened in the following December and Mr. Yeager has already proven himself a valuable member of the upper house of the general assembly. He has done particularly effective work as a representative of the oil and gas district of Oklahoma in securing the passage of a bill providing that no natural gas in Oklahoma shall be piped out of the state, a measure which, it is estimated, is worth practically fifty million dollars to the state. He is chairman of the committee of the timber, oil and coal lands and is a member of the committees on mining and manufacturing, oil and gas, municipal corporations, game and fisheries, military, uniformity of county



C. J. Wrightsman

records, warehouses and elevators, and in this connection is doing able and effective work in formulating the policy of the new state, leaving the impress of his individuality upon the history of its most important session of the general assembly. He looks at life in a broad minded way, desiring the general good of the commonwealth and never placing partisanship before the public welfare and always keeping the interests of the community before personal aggrandizement. Fraternally, he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, the Elks and the Woodmen. Viewed in a personal light, Mr. Yeager is a strong man, strong in his honor and his good name, strong in his ability to plan and to perform, and with a business and political career that are alike above reproach.

REUBEN L. PARTRIDGE, now residing in Tulsa, was born in 1868, in the Creek Nation near Coweta, in what is now Wagoner county, Oklahoma. His father was a full blood Creek Indian, while his mother was a Creek Indian of mixed blood, who bore the maiden name of China Perryman and was a sister of Legus C. Perryman, an ex-chief of the Creek Nation, who still resides in Tulsa, and is well known and prominent there. The parents are both now deceased. The uncle, L. C. Perryman, was born in Springtown in the Creek Nation in 1838 and has spent his entire life in the Nation, being prominent among the Creeks. He served for several terms in both houses of the council and was chief or governor of the Nation for three terms. He has wielded a very wide influence among his people and is a man of excellent ability, who is yet a factor in community interests although he has now attained the age of seventy years.

Reuben L. Partridge was reared near Tulsa, the old family home being about four miles below the present city. He was for two years a student at Tullahassee Mission, and in 1882 entered the Wealaka Mission School, where he continued his studies until 1887. He likewise attended school for about two years in Tulsa and thus through liberal educational advantages became well qualified for life's practical and responsible duties in connection with business affairs. After putting aside his text-books he accepted a clerkship in the store of H. C. Hall & Company of Tulsa, where he remained for two years, acting also as interpreter for

the firm because of his comprehensive and thorough understanding of both the Indian and English languages. Later he spent a short time as clerk in a drug store and afterward remained for two years on A. J. Perryman's cattle ranch. His time and energies are now devoted to the real estate business in Tulsa and he is giving considerable attention to Indian lands and mining leases, acting as interpreter in business transactions between the Indians and the English-speaking people. He is a man of good business discernment and each forward step in his career has brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. He has met with creditable success in his undertakings and is now well known in business circles.

Mr. Partridge was married to Miss Bertha Poindexter, a native of Indiana, who was a teacher in the Hillside school in the Indian Territory and for one year in Tulsa. They have two children: Leonard C. and Ruby Marguerite. Mr. Partridge during his earlier years served for three terms as committee clerk in the Creek council at Okmulgee. Politically he is a Republican and among the fraternities his choice is the Knights of Pythias. In the recognition and improvement of his opportunities he has met with success and is now a prominent representative of real estate operations.

HON. CHARLES J. WRIGHTSMAN, a distinguished lawyer and a former member of the senate of Oklahoma, was born in Dayton, Ohio, on September 7, 1868, a son of Dr. P. R. and Elizabeth (Witter) Wrightsman, the former a Virginian and the latter a native of South Bend, Indiana. To acquaint the reader more fully concerning the parentage and ancestry of the Hon. Charles J. Wrightsman it should be stated that the grandfather, Daniel Wrightsman, was born in Virginia, and there owned and managed a large plantation. During the war of 1812 he enlisted for service and took part in the battle of New Orleans under General Jackson with the rank of lieutenant. Later he became an honored resident of Tennessee, where he entered a tract of government land near Limestone. He was opposed to slavery on general principles and reared his sons as true patriots. Dr. P. R. Wrightsman graduated at the Cincinnati Eclectic College, and after practicing his profession in Dayton, Ohio, and South Bend, Indiana, he removed to Atlanta, Georgia. During the Civil war he rendered great service to the Union cause

as a scout, for he was a man of fearless courage and familiar with the topography of Tennessee. He chose for his wife Elizabeth Witter, a native of Indiana and a daughter of Samuel Witter, one of the earliest settlers in St. Joseph county, Indiana.

The Hon. C. J. Wrightsman, a son of Dr. P. R. and Elizabeth (Witter) Wrightsman, is one of the most conspicuous figures connected with the history of the first decade of old Oklahoma Territory. In the governmental and field of jurisprudence few men of his years and times have risen to higher honors in the section of the country in which he has lived and labored. He attended the public schools of South Bend, Indiana, and the normal at Emporia, Kansas, after which he matriculated in the Georgetown University, District of Columbia, near Washington, and from that most excellent institution he graduated on May 1, 1890, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and he was at once admitted to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Being impressed with the vast possibilities for a young man possessing good educational qualifications in the great, ever-changing and limitless west, he decided to cast his lot with the people of Oklahoma City, which he did, in the beautiful autumn of 1890. He was engaged in law practice there until September 22, 1891, when he removed to Tecumseh, the county seat of Pottawatomie county, Oklahoma.

Another important chapter in Senator Wrightsman's career was opened in the autumn of 1892, when he was elected a member of the Oklahoma Territorial Senate, that being the second legislative session. There he won fame and respect above that which usually comes to men in a lifetime, if indeed ever. Amongst the several important legislative measures which were enacted, he was the author of the famous anti-gambling bill which, to the present day, remains upon the statutes of the state. At the time of the passage of this law the gamblers in Oklahoma had a most powerful organization dominating both political parties and acquiesced in by so-called representative business men of the time, who ridiculously contended that to drive gambling out of their respective cities would drive out trade and incur immeasurable harm. The legislature, in its consideration of this anti-gambling bill, was pitched to a white heat of excitement by its members, who were nearly

equally divided on this question. Pending final action of the anti-gambling bill the gamblers of the territory, backed up by various commercial clubs and leading business men, challenged the friends of the bill to a joint debate, which was accepted. At the appointed time the opponents of the bill ran excursion trains into Guthrie from distant parts of the country attempting to impress upon the legislators that the country at large was overwhelmingly opposed to such legislation. However, such efforts signally failed and in spite of all opposing influences the bill became a law and its author succeeded in winning and retaining the esteem of law-abiding citizens wherever cognizant of the controversy.

Mr. Wrightsman is a potent factor in all that is good and praiseworthy in reforms of government for law enforcement and for elimination of corruption from politics. He was appointed county attorney of Pawnee county on September 16, 1893, and taking up the duties of the office continued until July 31, 1894, when he resigned in order to take the position of United States commissioner. He made a faithful, able commissioner, and in the little republic over which he presided more criminal cases were before him for trial, one year, than in any other administration, save one, in the history of the United States. In the month of February, 1898, he resigned from this office in order to devote his entire time to the practice of law.

Mr. Wrightsman moved from Pawnee, the county seat, to Tulsa in the spring of 1906. Tulsa was then in the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, but now understood as being Tulsa county, state of Oklahoma. He is a member of the law firm of Wrightsman, Bush & Johnson, engaged in the general practice of law throughout the state and enjoying as extensive a law business as found in the southwest. Ever since residing in Oklahoma he has been a strong factor in Democratic circles; was one of the founders of the Oklahoma Democratic Territorial Central Committee, on which he served for a number of years. He was chairman of the Democratic Territorial Convention which nominated J. R. Keaton for Congress and was also chairman of the Oklahoma delegation to the National Democratic Convention at Kansas City in 1900, in which he also was elected vice-president in the convention in behalf of his territory. In fra-

ternal relations, Mr. Wrightsman is a worthy member of the Odd Fellows order, the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Modern Woodmen of America and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He also belongs to the alumni of the Georgetown University.

Mr. Wrightsman was happily married to Edna Wrightsman, a sixth cousin, a native of Missouri. Her father, William Wrightsman, was reared in Illinois and subsequently engaged in the merchandise business in Missouri. The only child of this union is Charles Bierer Wrightsman. Mrs. Wrightsman is an accomplished vocalist and is prominent in social and church circles. Mr. Wrightsman is deeply concerned in measures affecting public welfare, believing that the greatest good of individual life is best comprehended in ideal citizenship.

REV. HILDEBRAND ZOELLER, O. S. B. Under the pastorate of the Rev. Hildebrand Zoeller, O. S. B., the Catholic church at Shawnee has made notable progress and improvement, both in membership and material betterment and also in the widening of its sphere to useful and uplifting influences. Father Zoeller took charge of the church at Shawnee in 1905, and since that year has had the satisfaction of seeing a new church edifice built for his congregation. A scholarly and broad-minded man, he is popular with all classes of citizens in Shawnee, and his work has met with the kindly co-operation of many outside the membership of his church.

The first Catholic church of Pottawatomie county was the Sacred Heart congregation, established and built in 1893. With the founding of the town of Shawnee at the advent of the railroad in 1895, and the subsequent growth of the town, Rev. Father Felix DeGrasse of Sacred Heart displayed wonderful energy in building up a Catholic congregation in Shawnee. In August, 1895, several lots were purchased for a Catholic church and school. Within a few months, the few Catholics of Shawnee built a substantial frame church which was to be used for school and divine service for years to come. Right Rev. Bishop Meerschaert dedicated it under the patronage of St. Benedict. In the meantime a convent was built and the Sisters of Mercy from Sacred Heart were called to teach a parochial school. Soon the formation of a good sized Catho-

lic population demanded the undivided attention and care of Father Felix and he was given an assistant to visit monthly the various missions in Lincoln and Pawnee counties. Rev. Father Felix continued his zealous work in Shawnee until the beginning of 1898, when he was called upon by the Benedictine Fathers of Sacred Heart to succeed the deceased Right Rev. Thomas Duperou as Abbot and Superior of that Monastery.

For a few months Father Placidus, of Sacred Heart, attended to the congregation of Shawnee. In November, 1898, Rev. Father Germanus, of El Reno, assumed charge of St. Benedict's congregation and continued the good work of his predecessor until December, 1901, when Rev. Father Zenon Steber was appointed by Right Rev. Bishop to be the pastor of Shawnee. This zealous priest remained in this parish until the end of July, 1902. During the spring of 1902 a decision of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda declared the Catholic church and parish of Shawnee to be a Benedictine Mission and to be attended forever by the Benedictine fathers of Sacred Heart. From August, 1902, to April, 1903, Rev. Father Hilary Cassal acted as pastor of St. Benedict's church. In the spring 1903, with the mutual consent of the Right Rev. Bishop and Right Rev. Abbot of Sacred Heart, Rev. Father Blaise was appointed pastor of St. Benedict's Church and took charge of his work in April, 1903. Rev. Father Maurus, O. S. B., was given him as assistant to attend to the spiritual needs of the German speaking people of this parish and also to attend for the time being the Missions belonging to El Reno.

The ever increasing Catholic congregation demanded a new church. In March, 1904, a new site was selected and purchased in the Hoffman's addition to the City of Shawnee. This tract of land lies in the northeast corner of this addition and being six hundred sixty-six feet long by one hundred ninety feet wide, gives ample room for church, school and other improvements.

A new parish house was built on the new grounds called St. Benedict's place, and the old church was moved to its present location in the fall of 1904. The foundations of the new church were also laid out and started in the same year. But the want of resources and the poverty of the people did not allow the work to go any further. On December,

1905, Rev. Father Hildebrand Zoeller, O. S. B., was sent by the Right Rev. Abbot of Sacred Heart to replace Rev. Father Maurus, and took special charge of assuring funds and in other ways speed the building of the new church. The united efforts of both the pastor and his assistant with the help and encouragement of the following committee, M. C. Fleming, Jake Mohrbacker, J. J. Stinson, J. J. Bradley and R. H. Hager, succeeded in securing resources, subscriptions from the people, and the actual building of St. Benedict's new church was started in the last week of June, 1906. The corner stone was blessed on July 29.

Father Zoeller was born in Germany, in 1875, a son of Martin and Mary Zoeller, who emigrated from the fatherland to the United States in 1888, and after living a few years in Missouri moved to Oklahoma Territory in 1892, so that the family have been identified with this new state almost from its first years. Hildebrand was educated in the public schools and the Sacred Heart College of Oklahoma. At the University of St. John's, in Minnesota, he graduated with the degree of B. S., and was ordained to the ministry in that state in 1902. Before engaged in parish work he taught for a time in St. John's University, and was then in charge of several parishes in Minnesota before he removed to Oklahoma and began the work in Shawnee which has been blessed so abundantly. He is in complete sympathy with the movements undertaken for the civic welfare of this growing city, and is a public-spirited citizen as well as a priest devoted to furthering the interests of his own sect.

WILLIAM QUERRY. One of the pioneers of the Creek Nation, now a resident of Tulsa, is William Querry, who was identified with the early lumber industry of this section of old Indian Territory. He first came to Tulsa in 1881 as the representative of the Indianapolis Walnut Lumber Company, and for a number of years had charge of the company's operations in getting out walnut lumber from the Creek Nation. Mr. Querry during a successful business career of over a quarter of a century in this country has also been connected with Oklahoma Territory, having moved to Stillwater, Payne county, in the early nineties, and while there served as county treasurer and collector from January 3, 1893, until Jan-

uary 8, 1895. He returned to Tulsa in 1898 and has since been a resident here, in the meantime having witnessed and taken part in the most substantial development of that city. He has been interested to some extent in the real estate business, and is also a notary and collector. Much of his time is taken up in conducting the affairs of the estate of his son, the late A. R. Querry.

Mr. Querry began his active career with the opening of the Civil war. Born at Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, March 17, 1841, and reared there, he enlisted in 1862 in Company K, Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, Union army. He was afterward lieutenant of the company, and during the first months of service participated in the battle of Shiloh. Most of his subsequent service was in Missouri, in the campaigns by which Price and Van Dorn were driven from that state. Some of the most terrible phases of the war were exemplified in Missouri, especially in the guerilla warfare, and as a scout he was subjected to constant danger in this line of service. From Cape Girardeau to the Kansas line he was almost continually in the zone of lurking danger, and was wounded several times, twice receiving severe gunshot wounds. Returning to Richmond at the close of the war, he left his birthplace in the following September and until October, 1879, was a resident of Lawrence county, Missouri, and from that time until his removal to Indian Territory lived in St. Clair county, that state. In Lawrence county he was married to Miss Sarah H. Lollar, and they became the parents of the following five children: John H., Samuel R., Sarah J., who died at the age of twenty-three; Mary S., who died at the age of twenty-eight; and Archibald R., also deceased. The mother died in 1881, when the children were all quite small, and Mr. Querry kept them together and reared them. In 1892, Mr. Querry was married for the second time to Miss Sarah E. Wheeler.

Mr. William Querry is a staunch Republican and a member and one of the organizers of the Fairchilds G. A. R. Post No. 16, of Tulsa. Under the territorial department he was patriarch instructor of the Indian Territory and was one of the committee to unfold the new flag at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, being appointed under the special recommendation of Governor Haskell. Mrs.



Wm. Curry

Querry was selected by the Daughters of the G. A. R. as one of the members to sew the star on the flag, being the president of the Woman's Relief Corps of Tulsa. For forty-five years, Mr. Querry has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church and is now chairman of the board of trustees and a deacon of the First Baptist church of Tulsa.

The late Archibald Robert Querry, who died at Tulsa in 1906, was a son of William Querry. One of the ablest lawyers of Indian Territory, though his career was shortened by an untimely death, he achieved worthy distinction as a member of the bar, and was also one of the leading and influential men of the Republican party. He received a first-class education, graduating from the law department of the University of Kansas with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1904 he was assistant sergeant-at-arms at the national Republican convention in Chicago. During his law practice he wrote the first oil and gas leases in the Creek Nation. At the time of his death he was a partner of Judge L. M. Poe, now district judge of Tulsa county.

W. H. COYLE & COMPANY are proprietors of one of the largest cotton gins in central Oklahoma, and it is one of the most prominent business enterprises of Kingfisher, an institution that has done much toward the building up of the town and enlarging its interests. The gin was erected in the year of 1906, and it is a large and well built edifice, thoroughly equipped with all the modern appliances known to the business, and has a capacity of twenty-two bales a day. In 1906, the year of its organization, it baled fourteen hundred bales of cotton and in the following year it turned out one thousand bales, the two seasons totaling an average of one hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars.

The efficient manager of the W. H. Coyle & Company's cotton gin is J. I. Throckmorton, a man well fitted for the position he occupies, for he is an excellent judge of cotton and is fair and honorable in all his dealings. He was born in Athens county, Ohio, in 1874, a son of William and Lydia (Booder) Throckmorton, of this city, and he was reared and educated in Republic and Washington counties, Kansas. His father was a farmer, and he was early inured to

the work of the fields and followed agricultural pursuits in Kansas for a number of years. In 1899 he married Artie E. Vinson, formerly a successful and popular teacher in the Kansas schools, and their three children are: Bernie, Lena and Opal. Mr. Throckmorton staunchly supports the principles of the Republican party, and he is a member of the fraternal order of Woodmen.

HON. JAMES ALBERT TILLOTSON, attorney-at-law, practicing at Nowata, Oklahoma, was born in Davis county, Iowa, April 17, 1867, a son of Nelson and Caroline (Brunk) Tillotson. The grandfather was George N. Tillotson. The father's family were natives of New York state, but moved to Indiana and from there followed the star of empire westward to Iowa. Mr. Tillotson's mother's people came from Kentucky.

James A. Tillotson was educated in the public schools of Oskaloosa and at Oskaloosa College. After studying law in Dallas, Texas, in the office of William T. Strange, he was admitted to the bar of that state, in the month of February, 1891. He then established himself in law practice at LeRoy, Kansas, where remained two years, from there coming to the Cherokee Nation, in Indian Territory, in 1895. Mr. Tillotson located at Nowata, where he took up an independent law practice. After a short time he went into partnership with E. B. Lawson, under the firm name of Tillotson & Lawson. This partnership continued for three years, after which Mr. Tillotson practiced alone again until 1907, when the law firm of Tillotson & Elliott was formed, Mr. Thomas E. Elliott being the junior member of the new firm. Politically, Mr. Tillotson is a Democrat and a man of affairs in councils of his party. He has had to do with every state committee organized since 1896. He is a member of the lower house of representatives.

He was united in marriage to Miss Maud Miller, daughter of Dales Miller, of LeRoy, Kansas, a business man of that place. Mrs. Tillotson is the president of the Nowata Civic Association, and was one of the ninety-two ladies of Oklahoma who made the initial flag for the new "State of Oklahoma" which was displayed in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, July 4, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Tillotson are the parents of two children, Delos Nelson and James Albert, Jr.

STEPHEN R. LEWIS, a landowner and president of the Cherokee Company, is a representative of a prominent family of the Cherokee Nation. He was born in Hill county, Texas, in 1873, and is a son of Alexander S. and Elizabeth (Dawson) Lewis, both of whom are living in the town of Dawson, about five miles east of Tulsa. The father is an old-time Texan and a veteran of the Civil war, who served with the Confederate army, having enlisted in Texas in the Twenty-sixth Texas Cavalry, of which he became lieutenant, holding that rank under General Magruder. Mr. Lewis, although he was in the Indian Territory for some time during the years following the war, did not settle permanently here until 1885, when he located at Dawson in the Cherokee Nation. This place was so named in honor of his wife's people, the Dawsons, who are one of the most prominent Cherokee Indian families. There Mr. Lewis operates coal mines, and is also one of the prominent stockmen of the section. The extent and importance of his business affairs make him a valued resident of the community and he is widely recognized as a gentleman of marked enterprise, ability and keen business discernment.

Stephen R. Lewis pursued his education in the Friends mission at Skiatook, of the Cherokee Nation. He early engaged in business at Tulsa, where he makes his home, and has become one of the most substantial and representative business men of the city. He is now the president of the Cherokee Company, which deals extensively in lands, oil and mineral leases, together with other realty holdings, the operations of the company being of a most important character. They own the Cherokee Heights, a beautiful residence subdivision on the elevation east of Tulsa and there Mr. Lewis has erected a most commodious and costly home.

He was married twice, his first union being with Miss Minnie Carter, of a Cherokee Indian family, a niece of Henry Chambers, who was assistant chief, under Ex-Chief Joel B. Mayes, and a cousin of the present Congressman Charles D. Carter, of the Fourth Congressional district of Oklahoma. The death of Mrs. Lewis occurred in 1898, and on the 12th of June, 1907, Mr. Lewis was married to Miss Elizabeth Schrimsher, a daughter of Judge John G. Schrimsher, a prominent citizen of Claremore. Their

beautiful home is attractive by reason of its gracious hospitality and is the center of a cultured society circle in Tulsa. Mr. Lewis is prominent in Masonry, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in the Indian consistory of South McAlester, and belongs also to India Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Oklahoma City. His political allegiance is given to the Democracy and he is now serving as a member of the county executive committee, of which he is now chairman. The greater part of his life has been passed in this section of the state and with its commercial, industrial, political and social interests he has been closely identified, to the benefit of the community along these varied lines.

DR. S. W. BUERCKLIN, a practicing physician of high standing in Arlington, Lincoln county, is a graduate of the Barns Medical College of St. Louis, Missouri, with the class of 1902, and has won success in the profession which he has chosen for his life work. He was born in Izard county, Arkansas, April 24, 1871, a son of Henry and Agnes (Stare) Buercklin. The mother, a member of an old southern family and a native of Tennessee, died at the age of sixty-six years, but the father is still living, having reached the age of eighty-seven years. In his early life he learned the blacksmith's trade, and during the Mexican war he served his country under the commands of Generals Scott and Taylor. He is a Jackson Democrat politically and a member of the Christian church. There were nine children in this family, five sons and four daughters, and three of the sons have embraced the medical profession. One is married, and is a practicing physician at Viola, Arkansas, while another, Dr. F. W. Buercklin, is located at Portia, that state.

Dr. S. W. Buercklin spent the early years of his life in his native state of Arkansas, where for three years he was a successful educator. He first began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Frank Peck, for many years a well known physician of Wild Cherry, Arkansas, and then entering the Barns Medical College, of St. Louis, he graduated with its class of 1902, and began practice in Baxter county. From there he went to Fulton county, in the same state, and in 1907 he came to Oklahoma and enrolled his name among the practicing physicians of Arlington. And although but a comparatively short time has elapsed since



S. R. Lewis

he located here, he has demonstrated his ability to cope with disease and has won the confidence and support of the community.

While residing in Fulton county, Arkansas, Dr. Buercklin was married to Miss LaFerne, on the 9th of September, 1896. She was born and reared in that county, a daughter of F. L. LaFerne, originally from North Carolina. In this family are three children, Agnes, Ira and a baby boy. Dr. Buercklin supports the principles of the Democratic party, and he is a Royal Arch and Chapter Mason and a member of the fraternal order of Odd Fellows.

D. W. COLLIER, vice-president of the bank at Sparks, Lincoln county, Oklahoma, and the proprietor of the Collier cotton-gin plant at that point, is a pioneer of Lincoln county and justly worthy of note in a work like this, which treats of the activities and developments of the country.

Mr. Collier was born on the Ohio river, in southwestern Ohio, in Adams county, in 1872, of a family of more than ordinary superiority in many particulars. The father was Daniel Collier, a gallant soldier who died in Lincoln county, Oklahoma, to which territory he came in 1890. He was prominent in Grand Army of the Republic circles, and was an ardent Republican in his political views. The mother of our subject was Jane (Martin) Collier, by whom nine children were born—five sons and four daughters.

D. W. Collier was reared on a farm, where his muscles were fully developed and the habits of industry early formed. After attending the public schools, and in about 1890, he went to Payne county, Oklahoma, when it was in what was termed "the wild and woolly" section of the great southwest, civilized life being but little in evidence there at that time. After coming to Sparks he erected the Collier cotton-gin plant and engaged in cleaning, seeding and pressing the cotton grown in the surrounding country, an enterprise which greatly benefited the town and country, as the cotton crop has come to be one of much importance in Oklahoma. The first year's output of this gin was ten hundred and eighty bales, the next season about the same, in 1906 it amounted to nineteen hundred bales, and in 1908 to twenty-five hundred bales.

Mr. Collier was married, in Payne county, Oklahoma, to Dora Murlin, a woman of intelligence and refinement. She was born in Ohio, but reared and educated in Kansas, near Wellington, in Sumner county, a daughter of D. E. Murlin and Sarah, his wife. The issue by this union was: Grace, Clarence and Estell.

Mr. Collier was one of the founders of the Sparks Bank, and in 1905 was elected its vice president. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He is a public-spirited citizen and has done his full share in the development of the country. His own home is one of comfort and beauty.

EDWIN T. BRADLEY, vice-president of the First National Bank of McAlester, Oklahoma, began his career as a banker in Decatur, Texas, where for a period of six years he was actively associated with the Wise County National Bank. He has been a resident of Oklahoma since 1896. In December of that year he assisted in the organization of the institution with which he has since been identified, dating from the opening of the bank until January, 1908, as cashier, and since then as active vice president.

The First National Bank of McAlester began business with a capital of \$50,000, which was increased in 1903 to \$100,000; its surplus and profits amount to more than half of its capital stock, and its deposits reach the sum of \$300,000. Its present officers are: J. E. Fannin, president; W. S. Ambrose, vice president; Edwin T. Bradley, active vice president, and Benjamin Mills, cashier.

Mr. Bradley was born in Howard county, Missouri, in October, 1861, son of George W. and Dorothy (Wisdom) Bradley, and was reared on his father's farm, working on the farm in summer and in winter attending the public schools. As a young man the subject of pharmacy attracted his attention, and he went to Baltimore, Maryland, where he took a course in a school of pharmacy. Soon after this he went to Texas, and at Taylor was for a short time employed as a drug clerk. From Taylor he went to Decatur and, as above stated, became interested in banking.

In August, 1895, Mr. Bradley married Miss Anna L. Dawson, of Green county, Missouri, and they have three children, Edwina, George D. and Lloyd.

DR. A. H. COLLINS, the present county surveyor of Tulsa county, Oklahoma, is a man of considerable scientific attainments, a graduate of medicine and a civil engineer; also, a pioneer in the Indian Territory, widely and favorably known to all the old-timers. He was born in Connersville, Indiana, May 19, 1859, his ancestors on both sides of the family being Old School Presbyterians. Dr. Eli Collins, the father, was born in the town of Ripley (located on the Ohio river, above Cincinnati), on the 21st of May, 1827, and during the Civil war period resided in the Ohio metropolis. In 1869, when A. H. was ten years of age, the family moved from Bloomington, Illinois, to Little Rock, Arkansas, and of the latter city his father remained an honored resident until his death, thirty-three years thereafter.

The Dr. Collins, of this biography, obtained his early education at St. John's Military College and pursued special and final courses of study in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Chicago, Illinois. Coming of forefathers who were among the first settlers of Ohio and Indiana, and having spent his life in the south and west, the doctor is a pioneer by inherited instinct and a typical westerner by virtue of all the experiences of his mature years. During the stormy days of reconstruction in the state of Arkansas, he was an officer in the artillery service, and rendered valuable service in bringing about law and order in his home city during the "Brooks-Baxter war." The negroes and their allies having taken possession of the state capitol, Dr. Collins was one of the men who planted a large siege cannon on the Arkansas river bank and served "notice of possession" upon the colored inmates. This cannon was afterward christened the "Lady Baxter," and occupies a place of honor in the state house grounds.

Coming to the Indian Territory twenty years ago, as an agent of the government pension service, Dr. Collins spent four years in that capacity, the scenes of his labors being in various parts of the country; but his most prominent connection with the development of this special section of the United States is as a surveyor and town-builder. He surveyed and promoted the town of Fairland, situated on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, twenty miles east of Vinitia and Collinsville, one of the best known towns in the western portion of the

Cherokee Nation, upon the Santa Fe line, was named in his honor. In the matter of surveys in the Indian Territory he accomplished considerable work for the Cherokee Townsite Commission, in the old Indian days. He was also among the first surveyors appointed by the Dawes Commission, continuing in the service of that body, in various capacities, for several years, his labors including surveys, drafting and other engineering work for townsite and railroad companies having interests in the territory of the Five Tribes. Neither would the history of the founding of Tulsa be complete without a mention of his important connection with it; as he was the first surveyor to bring order and system to the place when it was in its infancy, and its striking growth since has been in conformity with the "lines" he then laid down.

Married February 4, 1890, to Miss Annie Hickcox, of Fairland, the doctor is united to a lady who represents the widely known Scotch Duncan family of the Cherokee Nation, whose honorable history stretches back into the early days of the American colonies. The seven living children of their union are. Albert, Mary, Ely, Augusta, Thomas, Bessie and Annie, all of whom have valuable allotments six miles north of Tulsa, Oklahoma, in proven oil fields. The doctor is a member of the I. O. O. F., and treasurer of the Encampment of that order in Tulsa.

J. S. B. APOLLOS, of Ardmore, has through more than a score of years been intimately connected with the city and its business interests, and during that time he has contributed much toward its standing as a thrifty metropolis. He was born in Monroe county, Kentucky, December 16, 1848, and is a member of a family which traces its history to the commonwealth of Virginia, where his paternal grandfather was born, lived and died. Among his children was John H. Apollos, who left the place of his birth about 1830 and followed the trend of the emigrants toward the new state of Kentucky, locating in its county of Monroe. There he wooed and won for his wife, Eleanor, daughter of John H. Curtis, one of the first settlers of that community, moving there from South Carolina.

John H. Apollos was a carpenter, and in that vocation and as a Christian minister his county learned to know him well. When the country was in need of troops for the defense of the old flag he offered his services



A. H. Collins

and joined the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, taking part in the operations of that regiment in the state and elsewhere, and at the close of his military service he resumed and followed the pursuits of his earlier days until death claimed him, at the age of sixty-five years. Subsequent to the death of her husband Eleanor Apollos followed her children into the west and died in Ardmore, in 1894. The issue of this union was as follows: J. S. Benjamin, mentioned below; William T., who died unmarried, in Grayson county, Texas; Virginia E., who married Daniel Davis and resides in that state; George H., of Collin county, Texas; Rosaline, who became the wife of a Mr. Fulks and died in Collin county; and Wolford, who married and was burned to death, together with her husband and family.

In his educational training in his youth, J. S. B. Apollos suffered in comparison with the excellent advantages of the present time, but what he learned as a student in the proverbial log schoolhouse, with its punch-con floor and benches of round logs, presided over by a teacher who knew little in arithmetic beyond common fractions, served him as well as the same knowledge gleaned now in the modern and well equipped classroom. When the time came for him to start the battle of life for himself he was given a young horse, and its sale a little later on enabled him to reinforce his country school training with several months as a pupil in Concord College, in Clay county, Kentucky. But prior to reaching matured youth he followed his father's example and joined the Union army. The rebellion was then in the third year of its progress, and the First Tennessee Mounted Infantry, which he joined at Carthage, was commanded by Colonel A. E. Garrett, and later by Colonel William Stokes, and it ranged in and out of the mountains and did some skirmishing and scouting and much guard duty, being mustered out, May 17, 1865. It was after returning from the army that he completed his educational training.

Starting out in life for himself as a farmer, he remained in his native state until 1874, coming then to Grayson county, Texas, and locating in Farmington. He made the journey by team and spent forty-one days on the road. He had a small family at that time, and after a trial at farming in that state, he discovered he could not make it

pay and at once sold his team on credit, but the new owner straightway left the country and likewise, his note unpaid. Mr. Apollos was then obliged to begin working for wages, a grist mill near at hand furnishing him living wages, and he also made something of a "hit" for those early days by buying a half interest in the mill and selling again at a good profit. Following this he spent two years as a clerk in a store at Farmington, and then going to Salina, Texas, was engaged in the cattle business for a brief period. Selling his interests there he took his family back to his old home for a few months' visit, and on returning to the Lone Star state located in Weston, Collin county, where he opened and conducted a store under the firm name of Harris & Apollos. After two years the firm name was changed to Apollos & Halsell, and at the close of the next seven years Mr. Apollos bought his partner's interest and completed his eleven years in business there alone. Closing out his interests there he came into the Chickasaw Nation in 1887 and laid the foundation for his future success in the coming commonwealth.

Ardmore was then in its incipency, and the store which he soon erected here was the fourth of its kind in the place. It was located in the block nearest to the Santa Fe station, and in it was subsequently opened the first bank of Ardmore. His stock of goods at the beginning comprised a car of furniture and a few coffins, and among his fellows in business then were Fensley Brothers and the proprietor of a hotel who was carrying on business in a tent pitched on the east side of the railroad. Mr. Apollos sold the first factory made coffin in the county, as well as the first real bedstead, and so unsettled was the country then that many prophesied he would never sell his stock, but prosperity rapidly followed and in three years' time he achieved the feat of selling a half a carload of chairs in a single day. The box house which served as a business place was originally twenty-five by forty feet, and as it was located on a lot which ran back almost to the city limits he ran it back as the exigencies of business demanded until it was one hundred and sixty feet long. But in the zenith of his prosperity and with a future bright with promise a conflagration swept away his uninsured

house and stock of goods, entailing a financial loss of thirteen hundred dollars. This fire occurred in 1891, and he at once resumed business and had reached some degree of independence when a second fire, in 1895, swept his block and set him back beyond his financial condition when he first came to the town, only a few years before.

With the proceeds of the sale of a small building, four hundred dollars, he embarked in the undertaking business, and in this he likewise prospered, and continued as an undertaker in Ardmore until his final retirement from commercial pursuits. Having in the meantime invested in real estate as his means justified, he then turned his attention more especially to its improvement, and the residence and business property which he has erected has added much to the permanency and substantiality of Ardmore. In the construction of roads, the building of bridges, the erection of schoolhouses and churches and the encouragement of railroad facilities the merchants and other business men of Ardmore were called upon to bear a large share of the burden, and to all these various enterprises Mr. Apollos lent a liberal hand. In the building of the first courthouse and jail he joined others in furnishing the sinews with which these institutions were provided, and the government was thereby induced to locate the court of the southern district of the Indian Territory in Ardmore. During many years he maintained his residence on Caddo street, but the somewhat cramped condition there incident to the growth of the city caused him to seek another site for a home and he built on West Main street, where his present home is situated.

In 1869 he married, in Kentucky, Mary M. Weekly, who died in Ardmore in 1892, leaving the following children: William T., of Lawton, Oklahoma, who married Celia Foster and has children; Lola M., who married Dr. Hathaway and died in Ardmore; and Bessie, died in the prime of young womanhood, in 1903. In Tompkinsville, Kentucky, in 1895, Mr. Apollos married Lizzie, a daughter of James Harlan and Sarah Ray, who located in that county during the early days of its history. In politics Mr. Apollos is descended from Republican antecedents, and he himself is a staunch advocate of that party's principles.

ALEXANDER NICHOLS. The late Alexander Nichols, who died in Ardmore, Carter county, Oklahoma, on the 8th of October, 1908, at the family residence which he had established there in 1892, was one of the pioneer merchants and hotel men of the Indian Territory. His widow, with four of her children, still resides in the old home on Burch street, that city, and at the time of her husband's death had but just entered the fifty-first year of her marital career. The deceased was born in Blunt Springs, Alabama, on the 9th of May, 1826. As his father died when he was a small child, Alexander remained at home with his mother until he was about eighteen years of age, when he went to Tahlequah, Indian Territory. For six years he worked in various stores in that locality and as he thus came in contact with a class of intelligent clerks and business men, he was soon able to gather quite a thorough business education. In 1850 he located as an independent merchant at Fort Smith, Arkansas, remaining there until 1863, when his cattle and most of his goods were confiscated by the Federal troops. Mr. Nichols then removed to Armstrong's Academy, near the present site of Caddo, where he built a house for the especial accommodation of the council members of the Choctaw Nation. In 1866 he located at Boggy Depot, where he erected again a home, which became a stopping place on the overland stage route. In 1873 he built a residence in Atoka, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and as there was no hotel facilities in the place he at first received travelers in his home, later enlarging his house and operating the first regular hotel in the place. He was also the first postmaster of Atoka, receiving his appointment from President Arthur; he also held the agency for Wells-Fargo Express Company.

Mr. Nichols remained in Atoka for seventeen years, or until 1892, when he disposed of all his interests there and located at Ardmore, where he invested largely in town property and erected a comfortable residence on Burch street. Several of his family are active members of the Broadway Baptist church, of which the deceased had served for some time as clerk.

On September 16, 1857, Alexander Nichols wedded Miss Susan M. Boyd, who was born near Holly Springs, Mississippi, November 16, 1838, daughter of James M. and Nancy (Love) Boyd. Her father, who was

a native of Scotland, was brought to America when a child, and his parents settled at Natchez, Mississippi, where they died whilst he was still young. The boy made his home among the Chickasaw Indians of that locality and, upon reaching manhood, became the first white to marry into the Chickasaw Nation when he wedded Nancy Love, daughter of Thomas Love. Their union resulted in twelve children, eight of whom reached maturity, the entire family being as follows: Rachael, who died without issue; Jane, who married John Hardwick; Thomas C.; John D.; Susan, who became Mrs. Alexander Nichols; Sophia; George W.; Robert; Marshall; Benjamin; Margaret, who married William Corbett; and William. Mr. and Mrs. James M. Boyd came with their family to the Choctaw Nation in 1856, where the father died, February 27, 1864, and the mother, August 20, 1869. Alexander Nichols and wife were the parents of twelve children (six of whom reached mature years), as follows: Orian, Cora and William, all deceased; Minnie G., who married Charles W. Thomas; W. S., a resident of Ardmore; Fannie and Carrie, deceased; and Robert H., Walter S., Daisy, Boyd, deceased, and Clyde C., all of Ardmore.

THOMAS J. BERRYHILL, a prominent oil operator in one of the richest oil producing districts in the world, was born in the Creek Nation on the North Canadian river, near Eufaula, in 1876, a son of Harris and Hulda (Gossett) Berryhill. Harris Berryhill was born in Alabama and was a member of the prominent Creek Indian family of that name. One of the most conspicuous members of this family was John Dallas Berryhill, who came to Indian Territory in the early years of the Creek Indian settlement here, and later located in Buchanan county, Missouri. His son, Harris, did not accompany him to that state, but instead remained in the Creek Nation until his death in 1881. His wife was a well remembered teacher in the schools of the Creek Nation, and from her Thomas J. received his educational training through home tutoring. He was reared to farming and stock-raising pursuits, and several years ago located in that part of the Creek Nation, about ten miles from Sapulpa, which has since 1905 been famous the world over as the Glenn Pool, the richest oil producing district in the world. The allot-

ments of Mr. Berryhill and his family are in the midst of the Pool, and their numerous producing wells have brought to them great wealth. They have lived in Sapulpa since early in the year of 1907, their residence being a pleasant home in the eastern part of the city.

Mr. Berryhill married in the Creek Nation Miss Nellie Endsley, who was born in the Indian Territory, and they have four children: Gracie L., Flora Edna, Maybelle and Rosa Leona.

HUGH HARDY, of Millcreek, Oklahoma, a pioneer merchant of the town, proprietor of the "King Hotel" and one of the town's first citizens, is a native of Mississippi, born, March 28, 1859, and a son of the well known Andrew Hardy, mention of whom is made elsewhere. When he was ten years of age the family removed to Arkansas, and near Clinton he obtained a limited common school education. At the age of fourteen years he was left an orphan and was thrown completely upon his own resources. He recalls of earning his first money as a farm hand, following a yoke of steers behind the plow, at twelve dollars and a half a month, and continued at similar labor until he was twenty-eight years of age. Having accumulated a small capital, he joined his brother, John, in a mercantile venture at Clinton. It was later that he went to the Chickasaw Nation and engaged in business at Daughterty, as a member of the firm of Hardy & Frost, and for eight years the enterprise was there conducted. Dissolving and selling his interest, Mr. Hardy then went to Millcreek, a new town on the Frisco line of railway, and the Hardy-Underwood Company, general merchants, was organized, the members of the partnership being Mr. Underwood and himself.

While his attention has been directed in a most strenuous manner to business pursuits, his identity with the welfare of Millcreek has ever been apparent, and he has shared with his fellow-citizens in the duties and responsibilities of municipal management and control. He served as mayor one term, and is at present a trustee of Gibbs township. Politically he is a staunch Democrat, who is ever able to give a reason for the faith within him. In the matter of fraternal societies he is affiliated with the Masonic order, belonging to the Blue Lodge and Chapter, has filled all the local chairs, and

represented his lodge many times in the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory. He is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and belongs to both Woodmen orders. Aside from his mercantile interests in the thriving town in which he lives Mr. Hardy holds valuable property, including a fine residence, and he is also a stockholder in the Merchants and Planters National Bank. Of his domestic relations it can be stated that he was married in January, 1884, to Miss Julia Morgan, a daughter of Mrs. M. E. Morgan, who came to Arkansas from Tennessee. Mrs. Hardy was born in Van Buren county, Arkansas, and is the mother of six children: Lillie, wife of Jo. Sewell, of Millcreek; Myrtle May; Dora, who died young; Walter; Vera, and Hazel.

JAMES B. RUTHERFORD, Claremore, an active practicing lawyer of Claremore, Rogers county, is a native of Fayetteville, Arkansas, born on the 3d of November, 1859, son of Douglas E. and Mary (Curtiss) Rutherford. His father was a Tennessee farmer who came to Arkansas in 1830, or six years before it became a state. The wife and mother was also a Tennessee woman, the daughter of a plantation owner, and ten sons and five daughters were reared as the family of this union.

James B. Rutherford, the fifth in this numerous household, received his early education in the public schools of Arkansas and assisting his father on the home farm until he had attained his majority. He then attended the county and graded schools, prepared himself for teaching and was engaged in that field from 1883 to 1890, in Crawford and Washington counties, Arkansas. In the meantime he had taken up the study of the law and prosecuted it to such advantage, even in the midst of his duties as a teacher, that in October, 1890, he was admitted to the bar before the federal courts at Fort Smith. That bench was then occupied by Hon. Isaac C. Parker, who set aside, in Mr. Rutherford's favor, his general rule of refusing to admit to practice those applicants who had not been licensed in the state and county courts.

In March, 1897, Mr. Rutherford was awarded the contract for supplying the rations to the federal prisoners at South McAlester, Oklahoma, and at the end of the year, when it expired, he resumed the practice of the law at Fort Smith. At first including all

branches, his practice has gradually centered upon criminal law, in which he has become well known. In 1902 he removed to Claremore, becoming associated with Judge T. L. Brown in the firm of Rutherford & Brown, which was dissolved in 1904. He practiced alone the following three years, and in 1907 formed a partnership with E. S. Bessey, under the name of Rutherford & Bessey. Of this he is still senior member, as well as partner in the firm of Stanfield & Rutherford. The headquarters of the latter are at Sapulpa, Moman county, its senior and resident partner being Wade S. Stanfield. Besides engaging in this flourishing legal practice, Mr. Rutherford is to some extent a farmer and a stock-raiser, but that avocation is largely a matter of diversion and recreation.

In 1888, Mr. Rutherford was married at Van Buren, Arkansas, to Miss Mary E. King, a Mississippian by birth and education, and a daughter of James P. King, of Corinth, that state. They have become the parents of Minnie B., Lona, Rubie, James A., Alden B., and Marcus G. Rutherford.

JOHN EDWARD MILLAR, mayor of Norman, Cleveland county, is a native of Illinois, being born at Grayville, White county, on the 27th of February, 1868. He is a son of George H. and Margaret (Kershaw) Millar, and comes of good Scotch-English stock. Among his first ancestors to come to this country were those who settled in White county in 1818, the year in which Illinois became a state. John E. Millar received his early education in the public schools of that state, and after studying law under private tutors entered the law department of the College of Indiana, at Valparaiso, and graduating therefrom in the class of 1889 with the customary degree. He entered into practice at Graysville, Indiana, where he continued until 1897, when he removed to Galveston, Texas, and engaged in the real estate business making a specialty of investments. His next move was to Norman, of which he was elected mayor in April, 1907, by a larger majority than the entire vote of his opponent. In politics he is an unwavering Democrat.

Mayor Millar has continued his successes in the real estate field, is president of the Commercial Club of Norman and is an able, popular and substantial citizen, a representative of the best advancement of Oklahoma. In 1890 he was united in marriage

with Miss Florence M. Rowland, of Newton, Kansas, and their four children are: Maud H., Merl E., Grace F. and John E., Jr., the first two mentioned being students at the University of Oklahoma.

PHILIP W. SOUTH. The name of Philip W. South is prominently known as a pioneer of the Chickasaw Nation and as a large cattle dealer, and further than this there are few men who can more justly claim the proud American title of a self-made man. He was but a boy of fourteen when his mother died, and he had obtained only the merest smattering of an education when he was thus left to battle for himself, being able to read and write, but entirely ignorant of the world and its ways. He with a half-brother, William A. Springer, and a small company of emigrants left Tennessee for the west, and on their overland journey their first stop was at Thackerville, now in Love county, Oklahoma. With labor as his only capital, Mr. South worked on a farm for wages, and later as a partner leased land and thus secured the chief profits of his labor to himself. The brothers remained in that community for five years, and then identified themselves with that portion of Carter county west of Berwyn called the Springer neighborhood, it having received its name from the elder of the young men. There Mr. Springer married Nannie Mays, a daughter of C. H. Mays, of Red River county, Texas, and there he also died, without issue.

During their residence in Carter county the brothers were engaged in farming and stock-raising, and when Mr. South left there ten years later he brought with him a bunch of cattle to the Oil Creek country, and securing a lease, his chief interests in stock have since been maintained there. He has about two thousand acres of land under fence and leased in small allotments, and from there about five hundred head of cattle are marketed annually. Within a few years he has established his family in Mill Creek, where his children have access to good educational institutions.

Philip W. South came to the state in 1879 from McNairy county, Tennessee, but he was born in Hardin county, of that state, on the 30th of March, 1865, a son of Andrew M. and Sallie (Rushing) South. The father was also a Tennessean by nativity, and the mother was a daughter of Richard Rush-

ing and had been previously married to a Mr. Springer. He died after becoming the father of two children, William A., after whom the town of Springer, in Carter county, was named, and Lina, the wife of John Emmerson, of Tennessee. The father had also been previously married, and by the first union had five children: Samuel, who came to Texas in an early day, and nothing has since been known of his history; Levi, whose death occurred in Tennessee; Washington, whose home is in Texas; John, of Arkansas; and Wilse, who resides in western Oklahoma. The children born to Andrew M. and Sallie South were: Jennie, the wife of a Mr. Donahue and a resident of Arkansas; Philip W., of this review; and Minnie, who married Oscar Villiard and resides in Arkansas. Mrs. South died in Tennessee in 1871.

In the year of 1893 Philip W. South wedded Mrs. Nannie Springer, his brother's widow, and their children are: Walter, Ray, Ernest, Otho, Lloyd and Grady. As a citizen Mr. South is ambitious beyond the success of his efforts and beyond the proper education of his children. He is both a Mason and a Democrat, and in a business way is a stockholder in the Merchants and Planters National Bank.

WALTER B. REEVES, M. D., of Wapanucka, a representative of the regular school of medicine and a practitioner in thorough accord with the ethics and practice of the profession, was born near Lone Oak, Texas, July 27, 1876. His father, William A. Reeves, a retired farmer and stock grower of Lone Oak, a successful business man withal and a representative citizen, was reared in Smith county, where his father, Wiley Reeves, founded the family in the Lone Star State. Wiley Reeves passed his life on a farm and lived in both Smith and Hunt counties, dying at Campbell in 1881, aged sixty-seven years. He was a native of Alabama. Politically he was an ardent Democrat, but without political ambition for selfish interests. Eight sons and one daughter completed his household circle, William A. being numbered among the younger children.

William A. Reeves, the father of Dr. Reeves, was maturing at the time of the Civil war, and conditions were not the most favorable for the proper education of a country youth. However, he acquired the ele-

mentary principles of the common branches, and his practical common sense supplied the remaining essential to a successful business career. He married Sallie Allen, from Haywood county, North Carolina. The children of this union are. Ella, wife of J. D. Robertson, of Lone Oak, Texas; Dr. Walter B.: Mattie, who married T. S. Mitchell, of Greenville, Texas; William A., a merchant in Atoka, Oklahoma; Samuel W., a teacher in Clarendon, Texas; Dovie, wife of Grover Rabb, of Lone Oak, Texas, and Miss Mable, of the parental home.

Dr. Reeves was from youth until nineteen years of age used to farm labor and agricultural scenes. At the age just named he entered with a right good will into the duties as a student. He spent two years in Henry College at Campbell, Texas, and another year in Baylor University in Waco. He then commenced teaching to supply himself with funds with which to continue his studies, and was in charge of the school at Donelson one year. He then entered Burleson College at Greenville and there took the degree of B. S. in 1900. He again resorted to the schoolroom to replenish his scanty capital, and for two years was principal of the schools at Jacobia, Texas. He by that time having decided on the medical profession, spent a year in the University of Nashville, and the following year, in the medical department of the St. Louis Medical College—the old Marion Sims School. He took his degree of M. D. in 1905, and at once opened an office in Wapanucka, equipped by his own efforts for thorough and efficient work in one of the greatest and most honored professions known to all the sciences. As a physician Dr. Reeves has entered actively into the world of medical associations. He is secretary of the Johnston county Medical Society and is also numbered among the membership of the Oklahoma State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He is greatly interested in public education, and is in accord with the idea that all progress in the human race is the result of education.

On October 3, 1905, Dr. Reeves was married to Miss Lula, a daughter of Nicholas D. and Laurissa Morris Lawler, of Lone Oak, Texas. One son was born to this union, Lawler.

J. CLAUDE BENNETT, register of the deeds of Johnston county, Oklahoma, was born near

Grafton, West Virginia, on the 22d day of July, 1878. His father, Elgie Van Vorce Bennett, was born in the same locality, May 20, 1848, and followed farming for a livelihood all his life, until his death at Reagan, Oklahoma (then Indian Territory), on November 2, 1901. John M. Bennett, father of Elgie Van Vorce Bennett, and grandfather of J. Claude Bennett, was born in Pennsylvania about the year 1810, and died at the age of seventy-one years; was a farmer and shoemaker by occupation. Matilda Bennett, mother of Elgie V. Bennett, and paternal grandmother, was born in 1810, in Pennsylvania, and died at the age of seventy-two years. The mother of Mr. Bennett, of this sketch, Rebecca A. Leonard, was born near Grafton, West Virginia, on July 3, 1853, and was married to Elgie Van Vorce Bennett in the year of 1871, and now resides at Tishomingo, Oklahoma. The father of Rebecca A. (Leonard) Bennett, was Bowen E. Leonard, who was born in 1828, near Grafton, West Virginia, and died in the year 1900 at the age of seventy-two; he was a farmer all his life and served throughout the Civil war in the Union army. Susan (Jones) Leonard, the mother of Rebecca A. (Leonard) Bennett, was also born near Grafton, in the year 1830, and is living at this time at Hagerstown, Maryland.

J. Claude Bennett is the second of a family of eight children of Elgie V. and Rebecca A. Bennett, as follows: Floyd Edward, born August 16, 1875, now living at Troy, Oklahoma, and engaged in the mercantile business; Flossie Ray, born November 27, 1880, the wife of Thomas W. Lytton, residing at Tishomingo, Oklahoma; Josie May, also born November 27, 1880, the wife of John W. Lowry, and resides on a farm near Mill Creek, Oklahoma; Roy H., born October 21, 1883, is now manager of the Tulsa, Oklahoma, yard of the S. M. Gloyd Lumber Company; Sylvanus R., born August 29, 1886, is deputy register of deeds of Johnston county and resides with his mother at Tishomingo; Evan J., born August 27, 1889; Denzil McBride, born May 21, 1892, the last two also reside with their mother in Tishomingo, Oklahoma.

In the year 1880, when J. C. Bennett was two years old, his parents moved from West Virginia to Texas, settling in Denton county, near what was then called "Hill town" but now called Little Elm, and the family

resided continually in Denton county until they moved to the Indian Territory in the winter of 1893. Coming to the Indian Territory, they settled on Mill creek, near the town of Reagan, and "put in" a lease, and lived on same until in 1897, when they moved to Reagan and entered the hotel business. Claude, as he is called, received what education he possesses in the common country free schools of Denton county, Texas, having attended school at "Mays school-house" each winter from the time he was eight years old until he was fourteen years old.

Even with this meager chance, he had made such good use of his time that he was enabled, at the age of sixteen to teach a term of school at "Shady Grove" school-house, where the town of Troy now stands. The winter of 1895-96 he assisted his uncle, Prof. John S. Leonard in a school in the suburbs of McKinley, Collin county, Texas, studying at night and during school hours at spare times, and at the close of this term, in the spring of 1896, passed a successful teacher's examination, and secured a four-years' certificate. The following school term, he taught at Corinth, near Celina, Texas, and at the close of the term, came back to his home on the farm near Reagan, where he lived with his parents, farming during the summer and teaching during the winter, until they moved to the town of Reagan and entered the hotel business, when he secured a position as bookkeeper and clerk in the general mercantile establishment of T. W. Lytton, which position he held until Mr. Lytton's store burned in November, 1899.

In September, 1900, Mr. Bennett moved from Reagan to Mill Creek, Indian Territory, and secured a position as bookkeeper with the firm of Hardy & Smathers, which position he held until he resigned to select a homestead in the Comanche country, he having drawn a claim in the famous big lottery. The 160 acres he selected was in the valley of Otter creek, on the west side of Comanche county, but he was destined to never reap the benefit of his good luck, for his father died at Reagan, Indian Territory in November of that year, and Mr. Bennett was forced to relinquish his homestead, which he did, and again went back to Mill Creek, and secured the position of bookkeeper with the same old firm of Hardy

& Smathers, where he remained until 1903, when he entered business in Mill Creek for himself, together with Mr. W. C. Morgan, under the firm name of Bennett & Morgan, and remained in this business until the spring of 1907, when he sold out and entered the race for the Democratic nomination for the office of register of deeds, of Johnston county, which nomination he secured by a good margin over three very worthy and able opponents, and in the general election in the fall was elected over his Republican opponent by the usual majority for that county.

On September 23, 1900, J. C. Bennett was married to Miss Nolen Jones, of Reagan, Indian Territory, who was born near French Camp, Mississippi, on April 27, 1884, and came to the Indian Territory with her parents in the year 1889, locating at Springer, where her father engaged in the gin business, later moving to Reagan, where he followed farming as an occupation. David D. Jones, the father of Nolen (Jones) Bennett, was born in Mississippi, on April 9, 1857, and now resides on a farm near Reagan, Oklahoma. He was married to Mary I. Phillips in Mississippi. Mary I. (Phillips) Jones was born February 5, 1858, in Mississippi and died at Reagan, November 2, 1899.

There has been born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Claude Bennett, five children, all girls, as follows. Mary Thelma, born at Mill Creek, Oklahoma (then Indian Territory), July 18, 1901; Ruby Vane, born at Mill Creek, March 8, 1903; Merle, born at Mill Creek, November 3, 1905, and died at Tishomingo, December 7, 1908; Sylvia and Sybil (twins) born at Mill Creek, October 12, 1907. Mr. J. C. Bennett has since the age of fourteen years been a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and is at present a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a past grand in that order. He is a member of the Encampment and of the Woodmen of the World, and takes an active interests in the affairs of each.

DR. ALBERT STEPHENSON, who died at Wapanucka, Johnston county, Oklahoma, on the 10th of November, 1908, was one of the younger and progressive members of the medical profession in the state, and had been a leading physician and citizen of that place for about ten years. He came of stock which is cultured and professionally inclined and is truly southern, and personally he was

a good type of the broad kind of man produced by the south and the southwest. A native of Atlanta, Georgia, born on the 10th of October, 1873, the future physician became a resident of Texas when he was about three years of age, at that period of life his parents locating in Grayson county. The father, Dr. Joseph Stephenson, who was a North Carolinian, a man of liberal education and a graduate of the New York Medical College, had successfully practiced his profession in Georgia for many years. Ill health then compelled him to abandon it and seek the more invigorating life of the Texan plains and farms. During the Civil war he had served as a surgeon in the Confederate army, and was highly honored both for his professional skill and his strength of manhood. His labors, however, had so undermined his physical constitution that he died on his newly-occupied farm in Grayson county, in 1877, aged fifty-five years, his wife passing away on the family homestead in 1887. The surviving children of their union were as follows: Lizzie, wife of Charles Chapman, a resident of Denison, Texas, and Albert S., of this sketch.

At the age of fourteen years, by the death of his mother, Dr. Stephenson was left an orphan, and made his home for a number of years with R. J. Evans, his guardian, who resided in the neighborhood of the Stephenson farm. After obtaining a public school education the youth entered Grayson College, at Whitesboro, from which institution he graduated with the degree of B. S. But the ambition implanted by his good and able father was eventually realized, the first step in which was his graduation from the Louisville (Kentucky) Medical College and the commencement of practice at Kemp, Oklahoma. His preliminary preparation in a two years' course in pharmacy at Jackson, Texas, with a medical course in the institution named, laid a substantial foundation for successful professional work; but in 1895 he took his second course of lectures in the Memphis (Tennessee) Hospital Medical College, and afterward, until his untimely death, practiced within the limits of Oklahoma. His three professional fields centered successively at Kemp, Hunton and Wapanucka, and in the town of his last residence he was an acknowledged leader in the advancement of his profession. At his decease he owned a home, besides other real estate in the county, and was an active

member of the State and Johnston County Medical societies. In politics he was a Democrat, and took an active and decided part in the campaign which resulted in the admission of Oklahoma into the Union.

On September 6, 1896, Dr. Stephenson married at Kemp, Oklahoma, Miss Anna Wells, daughter of Jutes G. and Mary E. Wells, the former a native of Kentucky, who died in 1876, at Rock Wall, Texas, and the latter formerly a resident of Pennsylvania. Dr. and Mrs. Stephenson became the parents of Cecil, C. A., Luman and Luddie Stephenson. The widow and children survive the lamented deceased.

JOSEPH E. LAWHEAD, district clerk of Seminole county, Oklahoma, and prominently identified with the business and social interests of Wewoka, was born in Ft. Scott, Kansas, February 28, 1872. He was reared in that city, where he obtained a good education, both at the common and high school, and also attended college at Kingfisher. He then commenced teaching school, in which vocation he continued five years in Oklahoma.

He is the son of Joseph H. and Mary L. (Jones) Lawhead. The father was born in Pennsylvania and the mother in Ohio. Joseph H. was the son of Benjamin Lawhead, of Pennsylvania, where this branch of the family settled. Born in Ireland, four brothers came to this country in Colonial days and soon thereafter separated, finding homes in different states, one locating in Pennsylvania, one in Maryland, one in Louisiana and one in Mississippi. The subject's great-grandfather served through the Revolutionary war and received a wound in his knee at the battle of Brandywine. He settled in Pennsylvania and there reared a family and died. His son, Benjamin, was there reared and died, having a family of five sons and one daughter.

Joseph H., the father of the subject of this narrative, was also born and reared in Pennsylvania, and in his young manhood went to Ohio, where he later married and settled. At the opening of the Civil war in this country he enlisted in the Union army, being a member of the Ninth West Virginia Regiment. He was made first lieutenant of his company and later, for meritorious services, was promoted to higher rank until at the close of the war he was a general. He was fortunate in never receiving a

wound or being captured. Before and after the war he followed school teaching. When he returned from the army he went to his home in Meigs county, Ohio, in which county he was subsequently elected register of deeds, remaining in office until 1871, when he removed to Ft. Scott, Kansas, and there resumed teaching. He was there elected county school superintendent, serving two terms, and in 1881 was elected to a seat in the legislature, serving two terms, after which he was again elected school superintendent. He proved himself a true friend of education and was rewarded by an election to the important office of State Superintendent, serving four years. He was in possession of a liberal education, and was an author of some note. He was also a lawyer, and most of his books related to laws concerning the Kansas school system. In 1889 he went to Oklahoma and located lands near Kingfisher, where he had a farm improved. Later he was appointed by the Republican administration as superintendent of the schools of the Territory, in which capacity he served four years. He was also the author of Oklahoma school laws. During the greater part of his life he was in public office and teaching, and the most of his acts as a public man yielded good fruit. In church faith he adhered to the Presbyterian creed. He was a Mason, in which he was an advanced member. He died August 12, 1893, widely known and universally respected. His faithful wife still survives and enjoys life in traveling and spending much of her time in the sunny clime of California. Six children blessed this marriage union: Hadden, an Oklahoma farmer; Richard B., a business man of Ohio; Daniel B., editor of the *Democrat* at Wewoka; Mary E., Mrs. Thomas Finley, of California; Joseph E., the subject of this memoir; and Clyde, a professional teacher.

Joseph E. Lawhead was born in Kansas, and went to Oklahoma with his parents in 1889. He remained at home under the parental roof until 1898, when he enlisted in the famous old Sixth Infantry of the U. S. regular army, for services in the Spanish-American war, and was consigned to the Philippines, where he served three years and was in many hard campaigns and some hotly contested battles. He received a bullet wound through the right lung, from which he recovered after two years' treatment. He saw much hard military service

and army exposure, which service was recognized by the United States government in the granting of a pension. He received an honorable discharge and after two years' recuperation engaged in school work again, going to Seminole county in August, 1906, where he was engaged in teaching the government schools, teaching in all classes and all colors and races. He continued until the first election of Statehood, in November, 1907, when he was elected district clerk. He at once qualified and assisted in the organization of the county government. Up to this writing he has held two terms of district court under Judge A. T. West. He found about twenty-five hundred cases on the docket, which were speedily disposed of. He had some noted murder cases, but all escaped the hangman's knot, but received long prison sentences.

Entering the Kingfisher high schools, Mr. Lawhead took from its corps of able teachers Miss Helen Bidwell and made her his life companion. She was born in Nebraska in 1878, and is indeed a lady of refinement and true worth. She is the daughter of Frank and Maria (Sharp) Bidwell, the former of New York and the latter of Pennsylvania. They were married in Wisconsin and later moved to Nebraska, and in 1894 went to Oklahoma. In Nebraska the father was a farmer and stock-raiser, but later engaged in the implement business at York, Nebraska. Upon immigrating to Oklahoma he took a claim and improved the same and engaged in stock business. Later he moved to Kingfisher City, where he subsequently died. Politically, he was a Republican. He never cared to hold public office, but preferred to be a tiller of the soil and raise stock. His widow lives at Kingfisher and still holds the homestead property. They were both exemplary members of the Presbyterian church. The children born of this union were: Helen, Mrs. Lawhead; Charles, an Oklahoma farmer; Minnie, a popular teacher, of Kingfisher, unmarried; and one, the first born, who was killed by a cyclone in Oklahoma when a young man.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawhead have no children. Mrs. Lawhead is a Presbyterian in her church connections, and her husband belongs to the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities.

THOMAS F. HARRISON, M. D., a surgeon and physician of the new and enterprising

town of Wewoka, is a native of Alabama, born August 14, 1876. He was surrounded by rural scenes in his childhood days, attending the common district schools, and he is a son of James W. and Harriet (Barnes) Harrison, natives of Alabama, where they were united in marriage and located on a farm. The father was not old enough to serve in the army at the time of the Civil war, but his sympathies ran in the direction of the Confederacy. After his marriage he commenced farming, and was a very successful agriculturist until 1906, when he removed to Indian Territory, locating in the famous Seminole country, where he leased lands and again resumed farming, in which he has been materially prospered. While in Alabama he served for several terms as a justice of the peace, to which office he was also elected in Seminole county, and is still serving in that capacity. Politically, he is a defender of true Democracy. In church affiliations he has been for many many years a member of the Missionary Baptist church. At this date both he and his excellent wife are members of the Holiness Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and stands for all that is true, loyal and upright in each community in which his lot is cast. The children born to this worthy couple are: Thomas F., of this sketch; Bell, Mrs. Oakes; Viola, Mrs. Barnes; Luther, a farmer; Lethia, Mrs. York; John, a farmer; Eugene, a farmer; Pearl, a farmer; Lona, who died aged seven years; and two attending school.

Dr. Harrison entered Bell Academy, at Bell, Alabama, from which educational institution he was graduated in 1898. He had studied the science of medicine with Dr. Woods as a preceptor, and after his graduation from the Academy he entered the Memphis (Tennessee) Hospital Medical College and there availed himself of two full courses. In 1900 he went to Eastman, Indian Territory, and began his practice, continuing successfully there until 1902, when he attended the medical department of Grant University at Chattanooga, Tennessee, taking a full course and graduating with the class of 1903. He then returned to his home in Eastman, where he resumed practice and remained until 1906, when he went to Wewoka, where he found about the same class of diseases as he had handled successfully in Eastman, which included chills and fever,

some catarrh and pneumonia, mostly in light forms, however; la grippe was quite prevalent, but few fatal cases; scarlet fever prevailed; and a run of the smallpox epidemic, in which some cases proved fatal. All in all, he thinks the climate favorable to good health.

The Doctor possesses a fine medical library of modern and more ancient medical works, and he is a daily student, keeping up with the current medical literature. His office is well equipped in all that is known useful in the modern science of medicine and surgery. He has merited and won the confidence of the community in which he practices, and when the prostrate sick need the faithful watch-care of a reliable physician he is thought of and sent for to administer such specifics as will best relieve their pain and restore them to health. His practice is large and extends out in the surrounding country for many miles. He is truly a self-made man, and has gained his present standing in the medical fraternity by hard and unceasing toil. He is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Odd Fellows order and Modern Woodmen of the World, as well as the Woodmen of America. In politics he is a defender of true Democratic principles, and is well posted regarding the condition of matters pertaining to both state and nation.

Of his domestic affairs it may be stated that he was happily married at Eastman in 1901, to Miss Mary A. Givens, a native of Texas and a daughter of L. R. Giveins and wife, of Tennessee, early settlers in Texas and prominent in farm and mercantile circles. He removed to Indian Territory in the early months of 1890, and there embarked in mercantile pursuits and also stock business. He laid down life's burden in 1907. He served his country in the Federal army in the Civil war, where he was wounded and saw his full share of army privation and hardship. Politically he was an ardent Republican, but cared not for public office himself. The children born to Mrs. Harrison's parents were as follows: Bart. I., engaged in insurance business; Mettie, Mrs. Backus, who died leaving five children; Lizzie, who is married; Larene, a stockman; Jesse, a farmer; Frank, a farmer; Mary A., wife of Dr. Harrison; and George, a student. The wife and mother is of the Baptist faith and now resides in Marietta, Oklahoma.



W. F. Cooper,

PROFESSOR WILLIAM F. COOPER. Seminole county, Oklahoma, is fortunate in having as its first superintendent of schools Professor William F. Cooper, a gentleman not only of long experience in all the practical details of teaching, but an educator of thorough normal training and of pronounced executive ability. He also has an intimate acquaintance with the people and conditions in the south and southwest, and is therefore finely equipped to carry on the work of organization and development in which he has already made such signal progress. Born in Mississippi, on the 13th of June, 1869, he is in the very prime of life and is apparently assured of many years of useful work, beneficial to the public system of education and promotive of his own advancement as an educator. He was reared in the rural districts of his native state; received his early education in the common schools of his home neighborhood, and enjoyed his preliminary training in the field of pedagogy at the Alabama State Normal School. Professor Cooper commenced practical work in 1893, and made a most enviable reputation as an educator in both Alabama and Mississippi. In the midst of these active labors he pursued various special and higher courses in the Southern Normal University at Huntingdon, Tennessee, from which institution he graduated in 1900.

Professor Cooper became a resident of Oklahoma in 1905, when he was called to Konawa, Seminole county, as principal of its graded schools. His record in that position marked him as worthy of greater honors and fully able to bear greater responsibilities, and in the election of November, 1907, both came to him as the choice of the voters of the county for their first county superintendent of schools under state government. No officer of Seminole county had a more difficult task to perform than he. He found already established twenty-five government schools, which he placed, as soon as possible, on a common-school basis, at the same time adding new institutions. Within the first year he had organized the county into forty-two districts, with sixty schools (twenty for colored scholars) and five thousand five hundred pupils enrolled. The latter number included Indians, who attend the schools in common with the whites. In addition, Professor Cooper has placed on a good working basis some thirty

summer schools. There is also in course of erection more than thirty school buildings at a total cost of more than one hundred thousand dollars. As the county system is supported by state appropriations, the work of development under the energetic and popular superintendent is not embarrassed, although the marked increase of population and influx of new schools have tended to overcrowd some of the schools.

County Superintendent Cooper is a son of Cornelius T. and Margaret (Pippin) Cooper, both natives of Mississippi. The family is of English origin. Three brothers planted the family in this country, its members scattering both into the southern and the northern states. William Cooper, the paternal grandfather of William F., located in Alabama, being both of English and Irish blood. His son, Cornelius, removed to Mississippi, and has long resided at Meridian, as a blacksmith, a mill and gin operator, and a general mechanic of remarkable ability. The elder Mr. Cooper is an earnest adherent of the Missionary Baptist faith. He has been for some years a deacon of this church, and is highly honored for his pronounced virtues of industry, integrity and unaffected piety. His wife, who also survives as his solace and useful helpmate, is a daughter of Ferdinand Pippin, also a farmer, planter and skilled mechanic, who, with his wife, is still living at the advanced age of about ninety years. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius T. Cooper were as follows: William F., of this sketch; Adeline, Frances, Joseph, David W., Bessie, Curtis L., Thames, Maud and Ulysses E. Cooper. Professor Cooper's wife, whom he wedded in Alabama, was Miss Lucy O. Hendrix, who was born in that state in 1880, being a daughter of Henry A. and Virginia (Williamson) Hendrix. Her father was a planter, merchant, mill man, and a highly respected member of the community, being a good citizen and long a leader in the Methodist church. He was accidentally killed in 1907, and the widow still is residing on the old Alabama homestead. The children of the Hendrix family were: Joseph A., a leading merchant; John H., a physician; Lucy O., Mrs. Cooper; Lena, Mrs. H. M. McCoy; Charles I., also engaged in mercantile pursuits; Minnie, Mrs. L. Johnson; Nellie, unmarried; Daniel, a salesman; and Thomas, deceased. The profes-

sor and his wife have become the parents of Lois, born in 1905; Mildred, born in 1907; and Ruth, born in 1908. Mrs. Cooper is a Methodist, while her husband is a Baptist. Professor Cooper has also a wide and an active connection with the fraternities, being a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, an Odd Fellow and a Modern Woodman.

J. N. HARBER, M. D. Pottawatomie county has its full quota of skilled physicians and surgeons, and among them may be noted the subject of this review, Dr. J. N. Harber, who has practiced at Seminole since the opening of the town in 1906. He is a graduate of the Barnes Medical Institute, of St. Louis, Missouri, a member of its class of 1905.

The Doctor was born in Arkansas, in the county of Izard (named in honor of Governor Izard), in 1879, a son of Richard Harber, of a prominent old family of that state and of German descent. The mother was a member of the Tennessee family of DeRhozo, and they had ten children, seven sons and three daughters, and one of the daughters is now living in Oklahoma. Dr. Harber received a high school and academic education, attending the academy at Melbourne, Arkansas, and for four years he was successfully engaged in teaching. During this time he also began the study of medicine, and was in practice two years before graduating from a medical college, this proving a valuable experience in his later study and practice. He has kept himself well informed in all matters pertaining to his profession, and Seminole may well be proud to number him among her physicians and surgeons. He is prominent as well in the public life of the community, public-spirited and progressive, and actively interested in all matters for the upbuilding of the town and county.

Dr. Harber married, in July, 1906, at Shawnee, a native daughter of the Old Dominion state of Virginia, Helen, a daughter of J. A. Hunter, also of that state. She is a member of the Christian church. Dr. Harber is a Democrat politically, and he has fraternal relations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JESE B. HAMMONS, who is at the head of the ginning firm of Hammons & Co., of Konawa, Oklahoma, and one of the pioneer settlers, has been active in the rapid development of the town and surrounding coun-

try. He was born in White county, Arkansas, August 31, 1866, and reared on a farm. He is the son of Jacob A. and Jennie (Goodman) Hammons. Both parents were born in Alabama, in which state they were united in marriage in 1850, and removed to Arkansas, where they improved a farm. The father died in 1897. He served in the Confederate army during the Civil war, being assigned to the Trans-Mississippi Department, under General Price, and was in Arkansas and Missouri. His experience was one fraught with many a tiresome and dangerous march and weary campaign. He was in many a hotly contested battle and was taken prisoner of war, but subsequently exchanged and joined his command again, serving until the war had ended. After the war ended he resumed farming and continued at this calling with success the balance of his active life. Politically, he was an uncompromising Democrat, but never sought office or public favor. He was a plain, honest farmer, in whom all had the utmost confidence. He was a steward in the Methodist Episcopal church and a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity. His wife died in 1896. She, too, was an exemplary Christian and belonged to the Methodist church. The children born to Jacob A. and Jennie (Goodman) Hammons were as follows: Mattie, Mrs. Morris; John W., a life insurance agent, of Arkansas; Menerva, Mrs. Penitt; Hannah, died unmarried; Jesse B., of this memoir; Nannie S., Mrs. S. Pennington; Ella, Mrs. Jeff Pennington; Daniel W., a Methodist Episcopal minister.

Jesse B. Hammons received a good education, having attended high school. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, when he went to Texas, remained two years and then returned to Arkansas and engaged in mercantile business, which he followed with success for ten years. After the death of his parents he went west again. This was in 1901, and he located in Washita county, where he purchased a claim from a squatter. This land he improved and continued to cultivate, remaining thereon until 1903, when he sold and went to the Seminole country, stopping at Winwood for four months and, July 1, 1904, came to Konawa, the railroad having just been completed to that point and the place platted. There he

erected the first business house and with a partner engaged in merchandising under the firm name of Hammons & Crabtree. They carried a general stock of merchandise, which from the first opening found a ready and profitable sale. During the same year he also erected the first cotton gin of the place, in company with a partner—the firm being Hammons & Akin. After two years of successful mercantile operations the store was sold. The gin had four stands and all were equipped with modern machinery, having a daily capacity of eighty bales. The first season the output was seventeen hundred bales of cotton. In 1905 a second gin was provided in the town and after one season this firm bought it and controlled the ginning business of the place. The business greatly increased and the output was thirty-five hundred bales. A third gin was constructed, but was burned the same season. The total output of bales of ginned cotton that year was four thousand five hundred bales. The number baled in the season of 1907-08 was five thousand bales. The country round about Konawa is within the heart of the best cotton belt in the famous southwest and Konawa has never had a boom, but a steady growth, and Mr. Hammons has always been foremost in all that tends to the upbuilding of the town and county in which he is a resident. He has erected a handsome cottage residence in a fashionable portion of the town and is a stockholder and director in the First National Bank. Both he and his estimable wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Coming to the domestic side of Mr. Hammons' life, it should be recorded that he was united in marriage in Arkansas, in 1892, to Miss Maggie N. Morris, a native of Arkansas, born in 1873. Her parents were Charles and Catherine (Burris) Morris, both of Alabama, in which state they were united in marriage, and moved to Arkansas. The father was a school teacher of considerable experience and much note as an instructor. He entered the Confederate army and was accidentally wounded by a kick from a cavalry horse, which gave him a severe blow on the head. He was taken to hospital, but later recovered. After his homecoming he still suffered from the effects of this wound and other army exposure. He resumed teaching and followed it through the remainder

of his active years. In church affiliations, he was of the Presbyterian faith and was also a bright light within Masonic circles. His good wife died in Arkansas in 1883, she being of the same church faith as her husband. Their children were: Etta, Mrs. R. Sebotka; Maggie, wife of Mr. Hammons; Dana, Mrs. Trobaugh; Lulu, Mrs. Gray; Lyman, died aged twenty-eight years, left a wife and son; John, a merchant; Lucy, who married Rev. J. A. Reynolds, of Barling, Arkansas, January 12, 1909.

Mr. and Mrs. Hammons are the parents of the following children: Rena, died aged ten years; Jewel, born, 1897; Kate, born October, 1901. Mrs. Hammons is a lady of culture and refinement.

DENTON SPENCER, the proprietor of the Seminole Gin Mill, is the pioneer of the gin milling business in Oklahoma. He came to Oklahoma at the opening of the territory to settlement in 1892, and although he was not successful in obtaining a homestead he later on bought government land and was also for a number of years engaged in the milling business in Tidmore. From there he came to Seminole in 1905 and purchased the gin of Frank Watson. The mill at the present time is equipped with all modern machinery, including the circulating system and many other improvements over the old way of ginning cotton, and during the past season the mill turned out eight hundred and forty bales.

Mr. Spencer is a native Ohioan, born in Holmes county, near Millersburg, thirty-eight years ago, a son of Elias and Jasinda (Lockey) Spencer. The mother was of French parentage, and died in 1906, leaving six children, five sons and one daughter, and three of the sons are living in Payne county, Oklahoma, and the daughter, Lucinda, is also in the state. Mr. Spencer, the father, was born in Pennsylvania, and was a soldier in the Civil war, a member of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry. Coming to Payne county, Oklahoma, he died here at the age of fifty-six years. He became very prominent in the public life of his adopted home, and served as a member of the Oklahoma legislature when Pitcher was its president. He was an agriculturist and a Quaker in religion.

In 1902, during his residence in Payne county, Oklahoma, Denton Spencer married. Mrs. Spencer was born at Sterling,

Whiteside county, Illinois, a daughter of a Civil war soldier, and she has the honor of being one of the pioneer teachers in Payne county, having taught several years before her marriage. Mr. Spencer supports and upholds the principles of the Democratic party.

RUFUS W. ALLEN, owner of the plant of the Ada Milling Company, was born near Gainsboro, Jackson county, Tennessee, October 6, 1863. In Jackson county he was educated and took his first lessons in farming and milling, for his father operated large farming interests and became known throughout Jackson county, as well as in White, the adjoining county, as a mill man. The father, Mr. Allen, Sr., was born in the year of 1827, and occupies his farm on the Cumberland river, six miles north of Gainsboro, Tennessee. He was identified with the early milling interests of Jackson county, and built and operated two burr mills, one four miles and the other ten miles east of Gainsboro, and when he disposed of those he built the first mill of the roller process type in White county, at Sparta. When he sold the plant he went out of the milling business actively, but still having capital invested in a plant at Salina, Tennessee. Mr. Allen married Sallie Loftus, who was of an old Tennessee family. She died in 1875, and Mr. Allen then married Sallie Denton. By his first marriage there were, Almeda, who married Cook Terry, of Gainsboro, Tennessee; Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Langford; and Sarah, wife of Samuel Hawkins, of Jackson county; Rufus W., of this memoir; and Monroe, of Overton county, Tennessee. By Mr. Allen's second marriage the issue was: R. D., of Salina, Tennessee; Susie, wife of Leo Purcell, of Gainsboro; and A. Dallas, of Salina, Tennessee.

The author of this branch of the Allen family was Duke Allen, who married a Miss Langford and reared a large family in Tennessee. Duke Allen was born in 1782, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and lived to the ripe old age of ninety-six years, while his wife, who died the same year as her husband, was aged ninety years.

After Rufus W. Allen had finished his school days in the common schools of his state, he was engaged in milling with his father until past his majority, when he built a mill at Cookeville, Tennessee, and was its proprie-

tor seven years, when he disposed of it and came to Oklahoma. Coming into a new country he cast about for a location offering the best inducements and at the same time promising the most for his enterprise for the future. He finally selected Ada, and in 1901 erected a one hundred and fifty barrel mill, ample to supply the local trade tributary to this point. He has further manifested a permanent interest in his faith in Ada by the erection of a splendid home on Sixteenth street, where his eleven-room cottage is recognized as one of the best residences in the sprightly little city. While he is out of harmony with the politics which dominated Oklahoma's first State administration, he is in accord with the policies which under Rooseveltism have forged for advancement to the front rank in the galaxy of states in this nation and maintained an era of prosperity for ten years never before experienced by the most favored nations of the earth.

In the month of February, 1884, Mr. Allen married Leon Morgan, a daughter of Austin Morgan, a Presbyterian minister and a business man of Jackson county, as well as a representative of an early family of that state. Rev. Morgan married, first, a Miss Johnson, and secondly, Amanda Maxwell, who became Mrs. Allen's mother. The issue of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Allen is: Clio, wife of James Shaw, of Asher, Oklahoma; Lola, Edgar, Dewey and Harold.

WILEY P. CASEY, who has been identified with varied interests in the new and thriving town of Roff during the eight years he has lived in Pontotoc county, was reared in Palo Pinto county, Texas and in Wynnewood, Oklahoma, and acquired such education as could be obtained from the schools common to those places. With this equipment he started his business career, and the impetus and aid which actual business experience has given him in various avenues of the commercial world has won him a place among the successful business men of his vicinity. He was born in Jackson county, Georgia, May 25, 1873, a son of Wiley D. Casey, born in the same county and state in 1852. His mother was Elizabeth Ewing, a daughter of Thomas Ewing, a Georgia farmer. Mrs. Casey's first husband was a Mr. Pirkle, and Mrs. Lula V. Sell, of Wynnewood, Oklahoma, and C. T. Pirkle, of Roff, are her first children.

It was in 1876 that the Caseys left Georgia and settled in Palo Pinto county, Texas, and in 1887 the parents brought their family to Wynnewood, Oklahoma. At that date Wynnewood was not found on the map and comprised only a couple of stores. Wiley P. Casey left the student's rank at the age of sixteen years and began clerking in Wynnewood. After a few years he studied dentistry with a competent dentist there, and when ready for practice himself bought out the doctor and carried on the profession four years. On severing his connection with Wynnewood he located in Roff after about one year's prospecting, and followed the profession a year longer. He then sold out and took up the real estate business. Later he joined A. L. and Ed Nims and C. S. Hudson, of Roff, and organized the American Trust Company, with E. D. Nims as president and W. P. Casey as vice-president, and they capitalized at fifty thousand dollars. The business of the company was to deal in and handle real estate, and Mr. Casey was connected with it two years, and on selling out resumed the real estate business. In 1908 he engaged in the house furnishing business with J. A. Corbitt, but was interested only a few months, when he disposed of his investment and for the third time engaged in the real estate business. In addition to his property interests in Roff, he has embarked in the growing of fruit at Roff, having one hundred and eighty-two acres devoted to several kinds of fruit, including one hundred acres of Elberta peaches, ten acres of pears, thirty acres of apples and twelve acres of miscellaneous fruits of the berry family.

In fraternal society relations Mr. Casey is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically, he is a supporter of the Democratic party. As a citizen he is always reliable, never shirking a public duty and has ever followed the trend of his convictions whether executing his own will or the same thing in behalf of the people. For some time he was identified with the school board of Roff, both under the old regime and under the new law, and as clerk of the new board he declined to sign a bond issue for school purposes which he believed was illegally voted. His declination and refusal resulted in his removal from the board, and the question, in the shape of an injunction

against the issue and sale of the new board bonds, is now before the courts for final determination.

On October 5, 1895, he was united in marriage at Thackersville, Oklahoma, to Julia A. Walker, a daughter of George Walker and wife, Florence (Robinson) Walker. Mr. Walker was a Choctaw Indian, a native of Oklahoma and a coal inspector for the Indian Nation. Mrs. Casey was the only issue of the parents' union. Mr. and Mrs. Casey have children: Pushmatha, Juanita, Jack C. (deceased), Gertrude Faber and Lahoma Oteka.

ISAAC HUGH STRICKLAND vice-president of the First National Bank of Stonewall and proprietor of the Stonewall Telephone Company, was born in Hunt county, Texas, September 3, 1874. The public schools of his county furnished him with a fair education, and the experience of business during a career of many years has strengthened and added to his knowledge of the world. The first known ancestor of the Strickland family was Isaac, the father of three sons: Simeon, Winship and William, who migrated from his native state of Tennessee and settled in Benton county, Arkansas. In this locality, William, the youngest son, passed the last years of his life, having served in the Union army during the war of the rebellion. Winship Strickland lost his life during that conflict in which Simeon also participated.

Simeon Strickland, the father of Isaac H., was born in Tennessee about 1826, and like the paternal grandfather was a farmer throughout his entire life. During the period of the Civil war he was a resident of Missouri and joined the Union service from that state. He was married to Miss Callie Smith and afterward migrated southward into Texas, locating in Hunt county. Here were born the following children: Isaac H., of this sketch; Walter, now a resident of Stonewall, Oklahoma; Exie, wife of Rufus Jones, of Hunt county Texas; and Rudolph, who died when young. After some years passed in Texas Mr. Strickland returned to the vicinity of his early home in Benton county, Arkansas, and there he died in 1881. Several years afterward the widow married Stephen Prewitt, and her children by this marriage were: Elbert, now a resident of New Mexico; Otho, of Atoka, Oklahoma; Effie, who died unmarried; and Annie of

Stonewall. The mother still resides at this place.

In Hunt county, Texas, where he passed his childhood, Isaac H. Strickland learned his trade as a blacksmith from Robert Greenhouse, a well known master of that craft. At the completion of his apprenticeship Mr. Strickland opened a shop in White Rock, his native county, and conducted it successfully for several years. In 1901 he came to Oklahoma, establishing himself at Stonewall, where he continued his trade until 1905. In that year he purchased the telephone plant of the new town and centered all his energies upon the development of the new enterprise. Afterward he became interested in the First National Bank of Stonewall, of which he is now a director and vice-president. He is also a considerable property owner, and is ranked among the substantial citizens of the place.

On December 25, 1895, in Hunt county, Texas, Mr. Strickland married Miss Viola Voyles, a daughter of Jonathan and Floydia (Hambrick) Voyles. His wife, who was also a native of Hunt county, Texas, was born February 22, 1877, and died in Stonewall, March 27, 1906. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Strickland are: Ayton, Connor, Marion, Olin and Viola.

HANS ADOLPH KROEGER, lawyer and business man of Francis, is a native of Benton county, Iowa, born February 4, 1872. His parents are Mars and Amalie (Emke) Kroeger, both natives of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, and his ancestry so far as known has always been of pure German blood. The father was about sixteen years of age when he emigrated from the fatherland and established himself at Davenport, Iowa, but soon moved further west, locating in Benton county of the same state. There he was married, and at once established his homestead on a farm in the county named. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1878, when he purchased a hotel at Traer, where he still lives and thrives. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Mars Kroeger are: Rala, wife of John Ladd, of Marion, Iowa; Hans A., of this sketch; Dora, now Mrs. T. H. Greelis, of Traer; G. E., of Los Angeles, California; and May, unmarried and living at Traer.

When Hans A. Kroeger was six years of age his father, as stated, abandoned the farm and established himself as a hotel proprietor

in the little city of Traer. Here the son attended high school and at the age of sixteen commenced clerking in a local dry goods store. After four years in this employ he entered the Davenport Business College in order to obtain a broader business training. Subsequently he became a bookkeeper in the bank of Brooks and Moore at Traer but when the Cherokee Strip of Oklahoma was opened for settlement he resigned his position in order to obtain a claim in the new country. He entered the territory from Caldwell, Kansas, by way of the Rock Island railway and saw Enid start as a town of tents when "water sold for five cents a glass," and after making an unsuccessful effort to locate a claim he returned to Traer, entering the employ of H. L. Daniel & Company as a clerk and bookkeeper. He continued in their employ until the winter of 1894, when he entered upon the study of law and entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he remained until his graduation in June, 1896. He then returned home and after passing the examination before the state supreme court of Iowa, opened his first law office at Rockford, Iowa. He there spent two years in practice, and then removed to Des Moines, where he continued his professional work until 1901, when he came to Oklahoma, and after examining various localities he finally decided upon Francis as his future home. One of the matters which claimed his attention early in his residence in this city was the organization of the State Bank of Francis, in the founding of which he was an active practitioner. He served as its cashier for about four years and a half and then returned to the active practice of law. In the meantime he had commenced active dealings in real estate and upon severing his connection with the bank he devoted himself largely to the development of these interests in connection with the practice of the law. He platted and put on sale the Frisco addition, containing one hundred and seventy-five lots situated on an elevation which has made it a popular residence district. Mr. Kroeger is also interested in farm lands, and has both lands which are under improvement and those which he cultivates in connection with others. While identified with banking he was partially interested in the erection of three of the most substantial stone business houses in Francis. Mr.

Kroeger has been an active and leading Republican, both in the affairs of the county and state. He was mayor of Francis one term, and his administration was marked by energetic prosecution of the law. When the Republicans nominated him for county judge in 1907 he conducted a vigorous and spirited campaign, but was defeated by an overwhelming Democratic majority. He attended the first Republican state convention of Oklahoma as a delegate, being appointed a member of the committee on resolutions, and during the progress of the statehood movement he attended conventions at Ardmore, Oklahoma City and other places. In Masonry, Mr. Kroeger is a member of the blue lodge.

On August 20, 1901, Mr. Kroeger was married in Rockford, Iowa, to Marion S. Teape, a daughter of T. S. Teape. Her family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry and her parents were early residents of Iowa but now reside in Oklahoma City. Mr. and Mrs. Kroeger are the parents of one child: Carl, born September 5, 1905.

WILLIAM CLARENCE HUNTLEY, an instructor and assistant manager of the Muskogee branch of Draughon's Practical Business College, is a progressive young educator, born at Algonquin, McHenry county, Illinois, October 19, 1880. His parents are William S. and Lucy (Fitts) Huntley, his father being a farmer, carpenter and builder, who was born in Illinois of an old New York family. His mother's ancestors are of English stock, the American forefather being traced back to the year 1640.

Mr. Huntley received a common school education in various institutions of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, after which he commenced to teach in Phelps county, Missouri. His first employment in this capacity was in the district schools near the town of Lacona, and he was thus engaged from 1892 to 1894. In the latter year he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he mastered complete commercial courses at the Draughon's Practical Business College, graduating therefrom in 1907. While a student in that institution he was also a teacher in the book-keeping department, and his reputation was such that when the parent college established a branch at Muskogee he was transferred to that place, where he has since served both as an instructor and assistant manager of this business institution. In 1904 Mr.

Huntley was married to Miss Myrtle Allison, of Lacombe, Missouri.

RICHARD O. C. GARDNER, secretary of the Union Life and Trust Company of Oklahoma, of which he is one of the organizers, is a leading resident of Muskogee and widely known throughout the state as an able and progressive insurance man. He is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, where he was born on the 30th of August, 1867, being a son of George Gardner, Jr., and his wife, Annie Elizabeth Knox. The paternal branch of the family, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, settled in Virginia in the early period of its colonial history, certain members afterward migrating to Maryland, where they became especially prominent in the public and financial affairs of Baltimore. It was in that city that the father was long and successfully engaged in banking. Mrs. George Gardner is a daughter of William Prentiss Knox, of Charleston, South Carolina, is of Scotch-English ancestry and is a representative of both the Prentiss and Knox families so prominent in the legal and the public annals of southern history.

Mr. Gardner obtained his early education in the public schools of Baltimore and at the Baltimore City College. He entered the commercial field as an employe of the J. Seth Hopkins and Company house furnishing store of that city, and was connected with that firm in a minor position until 1890, when he joined the local service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In 1894 he left railway work for the insurance field, and for the succeeding nine years was cashier for the New York Life Insurance Company in various cities. In 1903 he became auditor of the ordinary life department of the Life Insurance Company of Virginia, with offices at Richmond, and remained thus engaged until May 1, 1908, upon which date he came to Muskogee and assisted in the organization of Union Life and Trust Company of Oklahoma, as before mentioned.

ANDREW S. HAMILTON, sheriff of Bryan county, is a native of Pike county, Missouri, born March 18, 1865. His father was Andrew Hamilton, a farmer, born in Marion county, Indiana, who as a child accompanied his parents to that section, where he was reared, married and entered the service of the Confederate army. The paternal grandfather was James Hamilton, who became the father of twelve children, of whom the fol-

lowing reared families: Andrew; John, who died in the Cherokee Nation; Angie, who married John Shaw and reside in Ralls county, Missouri; Sarah, who married John Davis and died in Pike county, Missouri, leaving a daughter who is now a resident of Rush Springs, Oklahoma; Eunice, who married N. H. Sherwood, of Kansas City, Missouri; Letha, who became the wife of Charles McDaniel, of Hannibal, Missouri; and James, who died in New Mexico, his family now residing near Kansas City. Andrew, the father of Sheriff Hamilton, married Nancy Bridgeford. The parents are both deceased, the father passing away in 1873, and their children were John and William B. Hamilton, farmers of Wade, Oklahoma; and Andrew S. Hamilton.

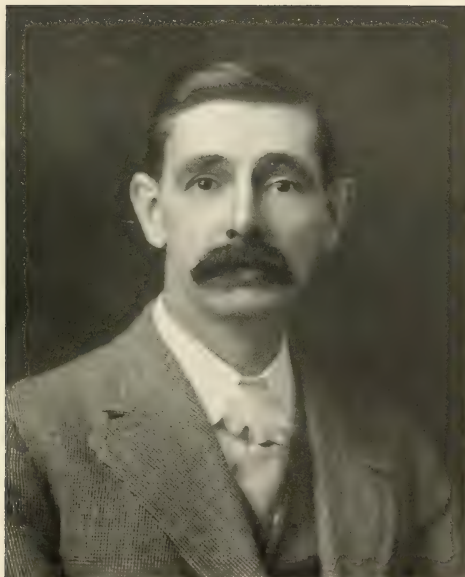
Andrew S. Hamilton was left an orphan by the death of his parents in Alton, Illinois, where they had removed from Missouri and resided for a short time. Soon afterward, in 1874, his three elder brothers and an uncle started for the Choctaw Nation. Gathering the few articles of personal property which the joint family possessed, sufficient funds were raised to bring them to their destination—a locality then in Blue county, now in Bryan county, Oklahoma. They afterward moved to Fannin county, Texas, where the brothers kept "bachelor's hall," and all worked hard upon a raw southwestern farm. Mr. Hamilton thus first saw Bryan county when he was nine years of age, receiving his education in Texas, chiefly, as he expresses it, by "friction." This is such an education as one never forgets. He early became interested in politics, became an active Democrat and served in Fannin county for five years as deputy sheriff and jailor. In 1889 Mr. Hamilton retired from the sheriff's office and continued farming until 1891, when he returned to Blue county, Indian Territory, located near Durant and continued stock farming for some six years. In 1897-99 he operated a cotton yard at Durant, and then entered the employ of John King and Company, cotton dealers of that place, who also owned the Durant Hardware and Implement Company. After a time he purchased an interest in a mercantile establishment and was placed in charge of the business. He remained in that capacity for two years, when he disposed of his interest and engaged in the hardware business himself. In 1907 he received Mr. Stone into

partnership, and the firm of Hamilton and Stone is still in the field. Although an active and influential Democrat for years in Texas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma, Mr. Hamilton was never a candidate for office until he entered the race for the shrievalty of Bryan county, with the coming of the state. He had five competitors in the primaries, and in the election which followed his nomination he was the popular choice by a vote of five to one. He is an efficient and busy executive, serving, as he does, all processes issued by the two courts in Bryan county.

On November 20, 1889, Sheriff Hamilton married Minnie, daughter of W. J. and Lena (Ford) Duckworth. Her father was a native of Illinois, was brought to Texas by his parents when a child and there became a farmer and a Confederate soldier. Besides Mrs. Hamilton, the children of the family were: Laura, who died single; Lucy, who married Alexander Bloodworth, of Sterrett, Oklahoma; Lawrence and Wallace, of Durant, Oklahoma; Noda, wife of James Kidd, of Durant; and Henry and Mattie, still residents of Fannin county, Texas. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew S. Hamilton are: Mildred, William, Tommy, Andrew, Vera and Dorris. The Sheriff is an Odd Fellow, a Woodman of the World and an Eagle. He owns his residence at Eighth and Elm streets, and has rendered himself popular and honored by simply doing his whole duty as a citizen.

BENJAMIN CUNLIFF, a leading architect of Muskogee, also prominently identified with its commercial interests, is an Englishman, born in Ardwick on the 17th of January, 1863. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (Redfern) Cunliff, his father being for many years a leading tanner and leather merchant. The son received his early education in the public schools of Ardwick, and after being graduated from its high school entered his professional work as an employee of the Donovan Construction Company. He soon entered the drafting room and became remarkably proficient in that branch of the business, and concluded his service with that company as supervising architect of its entire business.

In 1889 Mr. Cunliff left England with his widowed mother and sister and locating in St. Louis formed the Cunliff Architectural and Construction Company, with himself as



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president and offices in the Lincoln Trust building. During his residence in St. Louis he planned many of its prominent buildings, such as the Cabanne Arcade and the Lorraine Hotel, located on Lindel boulevard, and also erected the mechanical and metallurgical buildings for the Missouri State School of Mines at Rolla.

Mr. Cunliff became a resident of Muskogee in 1905, and there he has since continued his professional work with signal success, both in a financial sense and in regard to the increase of his reputation. As evidences of his tasteful and substantial work in this city are the Convention Hall, Sayers block and the Pace, Corbut, National Trust and Hamlin Garland business buildings. He is also the architect of the Haskell and Oktaha churches, the Oktaha, Taft and Chase high schools and the Denton and Greenwood business block at Nowata, besides numerous residences both in the city and county of Muskogee. Besides conducting his large and growing business Mr. Cunliff takes an active part in many enterprises connected with the commercial development of the city and vicinity, being prominently identified with the Commercial Club of Muskogee and secretary of the Oklahoma Steam Packet Company. His fraternal relations are with the Elks and Masons. Mr. Cunliff is a man of domestic tastes, and his wife was formerly Miss Eve Thurman, daughter of Dr. E. J. Thurman, and he has one child, Donald Cunliff.

EBENEZER HOTCHKIN, president of the Presbyterian College of Durant, is a native of Oklahoma, and, although a man only approaching middle life, has spent a generation in educational work among the Indians. His is a continuation and enlargement of the work begun by his devoted mother more than half a century ago, and has slowly developed into an institution of learning, which, while founded by the church, has been nurtured by her and her family, with Mr. Hotchkin at its head, until its influence is felt far beyond the people for whose benefit it was originally intended. The school, of which the Presbyterian College of Durant was the outgrowth, was first established in 1885 by Rev. A. J. Reed of the Missionary committee of the Presbyterian church at Atlanta, Georgia, and during the first three years of its existence it acquired little standing. Some thirty pupils were enrolled when

Mr. Hotchkin was appointed principal of the school in 1888, and a frame building (now a part of the dormitory) constituted the first college building. At this time he was doing efficient work among the Indians along the Red river in the vicinity of Hugo, Oklahoma, and he was accompanied to Durant by his mother and sisters, the family constituting the faculty for some years thereafter. As interest in education spread among the Indians, the attendance increased and the accommodations of the college were broadened. In 1901 a new college building was completed at a cost of \$20,000, and the old structure with its additions was converted into dormitories. The new building is an attractive brick structure, convenient in arrangement, and the campus occupies a block of ground. The present attendance of two hundred and fifty has already outgrown the enlarged accommodations. The faculty now comprises ten teachers, and the curriculum provides for a four years' course, with the conferring of the A. B. and B. S. degrees upon graduation. The year 1909 will witness the graduation of the first class in the full course, all previous graduations having been for the completion of the work of the eighth grade. While the college is sectarian, pupils are enrolled from families which profess a variety of religious beliefs, or none whatever. Under the spiritual instruction of the management and through the agency of revivals many of the students are converted and a large percentage unite with the Presbyterian church. The college is maintained by an endowment fund of \$10,000, from aid extended by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and from regular tuition fees. Its graduates enter the various walks of life, business and the professions predominating, where they are recognized as well educated, well disposed and representative citizens.

Ebenezer Hotchkin was born on his father's Red river farm, July 5, 1869. The family was founded in the Choctaw Nation by the noted Rev. Ebenezer Hotchkin, who was a missionary to the tribe in Mississippi and who accompanied them to their new home in what is now Oklahoma upon their removal thither in 1832. He had previously translated the Bible into Choctaw, and he continued to preach, teach and labor among them with his wonted zeal in the western country. Under the treaty of 1866, the

Choctaws provided for missionaries of his class by enrolling them as farmers but not as citizens of the nation, and Rev. Ebenezer Hotchkin chose his home in the valley of the Red river where he is buried. He was the father of several children, among them being Maria, who married Cyrus Kingsbury, engaged in religious work among the Choctaws; Henry, the father of the living Ebenezer; and Rev. Charles Hotchkin, who became an influential preacher and citizen among the tribe and died in 1905. Henry Hotchkin was born in 1834 at the paternal homestead in the Indian Territory and with the exception of his service in the Commissary department of the Confederate army devoted his life to the work of the farm, dying in this employment in 1887. He married Miss Mary Semple, a teacher and missionary among the Choctaws.

Mrs. Henry Hotchkin was born at Steubenville, Ohio, and in 1857, then a young woman, accepted the call of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions to labor among the Indians along Boggy Creek, where the Hotchkin family were engaged in such loyal work. Although she afterward married and reared a numerous family, she was engaged in educational work among the natives for forty years. Her first school contained full blood Indian children, who knew not a word of English, but she has lived to see the day when there is scarcely an Indian who does not know the English as well as his mother tongue. To assist her in her educational and spiritual work she herself became familiar with Choctaw, passing the later years of her active teaching career as a promoter of the welfare of the Presbyterian College of Durant. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hotchkin became the parents of the following: Lena, who married William Walner and left at her death five sons living in Durant; Alexander, who spent several years as an Indian teacher in the territory and is now in the government service at Mare Island, San Francisco; Henry, a resident of the Green Mountain Falls, Colorado; Ebenezer, of this sketch; Fannie, now Mrs. Delzell, who is a teacher in the Presbyterian College; Lucy, wife of Smedley Forest, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, who was formerly a teacher among the Choctaws; and Helen, a missionary in Utah, and wife of Rev. McIntyre of the Presbyterian church of Salt Lake.

Ebenezer Hotchkin was early designed by his mother to continue the missionary work of her life, and his preparation was thorough and liberal. After enjoying years of ennobling home influences, he spent two years in Park College, near Kansas City, and later pursued special courses at Fort Worth University. In 1892 he began teaching, and with the exception of one year has since kept closely to his calling. His connection with educational affairs throughout the Choctaw country has been active and productive of great good. Besides holding the presidency of the Presbyterian College, he is one of the board of examiners of Bryan county, by appointment of the superintendent of schools. On July 13, 1895, Mr. Hotchkin was united in marriage with Miss Maria Moore, daughter of A. L. Moore and Eliza (Lytton) Moore, farmers and originally from Missouri. The children of this union are Earl, Thomas, Christine and Mary.

DR. ASA B. CALLAWAY, who has been a resident of Stigler since 1903, has been a leader in the medical profession of Haskell county for the past fifteen years, and this although he is still in his early forties. He is of a prominent Arkansas family which has been long settled in that state near Arkadelphia, Clark county, his father, Dr. James L. Callaway, having practiced medicine in that locality all his life. The paternal grandfather, Jonathan Callaway, was a Mississippian, who in his early manhood migrated to the Arkansas county named above and became one of its largest and wealthiest plantation owners. Although a quiet and unostentatious man, he was possessed of great foresight and force of character and in the years of his residence in Clark county not only made a large fortune but established a most enviable reputation. His family consisted of six children as follows. William, who died in Arkadelphia; Samuel, who was officially connected with the county government for many years; Jonathan, who was long clerk in the court of chancery at Little Rock, Arkansas, and died in that city; Mary, who died in Clark county as the wife of Madden Wilson; Emily, who became the wife of a Mr. Brown and died at Arkadelphia; and Dr. James L. Callaway, who died in 1883, aged about fifty-four years.

The elder Dr. Callaway received his preliminary education in the local schools of Arkadelphia and studied medicine at Tu-



Cyrenus S. Stocker

lane University, New Orleans, where he graduated in his young manhood. Soon afterward he married Miss Florence Bell, a daughter of Asa Bell, of a family of old and substantial standing in Arkadelphia and firmly established in Alabama. His wife died in 1870, the mother of the following: Hattie, who married Jefferson Call and died at Hollywood, Arkansas; Dr. Asa B., of this review; and Eugene, of Amity, Arkansas.

Dr. Asa B. Callaway reached manhood as a resident of Arkadelphia, where he received his early education and became thoroughly familiar with farm work, there also gaining a knowledge of business through occasional clerkships in home institutions. He was thus employed in a drug store when he decided to study medicine and commenced his career as a pupil of his father. He also read with Dr. R. H. L. Rutherford, of Hollywood, taking his first regular course of lectures in Little Rock and later becoming a student at the Barnes Medical College, St. Louis, Missouri. He was graduated from the latter institution in 1905, some years after he had entered active practice at Whitefield, Haskell county. He first located at that point in the early nineties, the town then being the popular center of trade for old Sans Bois county before the construction of the Midland Valley Railroad. He remained in practice at the old town of Whitefield for nearly ten years, removing then to Stigler and afterward, as stated, pursued his advance medical course at the Barnes Medical College.

The Doctor has developed a practice both large and select, and for years his professional territory has covered the country tributary to Whitefield and Stigler for a distance of fifteen miles, and the effectiveness of his work and the kindness of his personality have made his name a household word. Doctor Callaway is also interested in various business and financial interests of the place and has personally contributed to its material growth. He is a considerable stockholder in the First State Bank and has promoted other important enterprises of the place. Professionally he is an active member of the Haskell County Medical Society and in his religious faith he is an active Methodist, although his forefathers for many generations seem to have been adherents of the Christian denomination.

In September, 1895, Dr. Callaway was married at Whitefield, Oklahoma, to Miss Ada Atkins, daughter of Pinkney C. Atkins, a resident of Eufaula, Oklahoma. Her mother was a native of Tennessee. Four children have been born to this union: Pauline, who died at the age of seven years; Sybil, Marjorie and Irene. Dr. Callaway is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

C. S. STOCKER. Thoroughly trained as an agriculturist, a railroad builder, a real estate dealer and a financier, C. S. Stocker, president of the American National Bank of Stigler, is admirably qualified to be a founder of western towns. He is acknowledged to be one of the strongest forces connected with the substantial growth of his residence place, in whose establishment he also took a leading part. A native of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, born on the 6th of April, 1842, he is a representative of a prominent Pennsylvania family of German ancestry, members of which migrated at an early age in the history of the Buckeye state to the site of old Gnadenhutten, a spot made historic by the massacre of the Christian Indians at that point just after the Revolutionary war. The grandfather of C. S. Stocker was one of these Pennsylvania emigrants, and his father, Absalom, was also born in Tuscarawas county, in the locality mentioned, and was engaged in farming for many years in the bottom lands of the Tuscarawas valley. He married Miss Sarah Stecher, also of German stock, who died in 1844, and the issue of their union was as follows: Delilah, who died at St. Elmo, Illinois, as Mrs. John Wright; Alcinda, who married Benjamin Knouse and resides at the same place; Elizabeth, who became Mrs. Louis Engler and died at St. Elmo; Solomon, who resides on the old Ohio homestead; Leander, a business man of St. Elmo; and C. S., of this sketch. For his second wife, Absalom Stocker married Miss Rebecca Demoth, who bore him the following: Ellen, now Mrs. Peters, a widow; Josephine, Mrs. Henry White, of Columbus, Ohio; Maria, who became Mrs. Harvey Flickinger and resides in Ohio; and George, who also lives at Gnadenhutten, the old family home.

Before C. S. Stocker had completed his education the Civil war broke upon the country, and the youth enlisted in an Ohio regiment which was a part of the Army of

the Cumberland under General Rosecrans. Among the other engagements in which he participated was the battle of Stone River. Upon his discharge from the service in May, 1864, he resumed life on the home farm, but before the end of the war removed to Christian county, Illinois. He continued agricultural pursuits there for several years, and then engaged in railroad work, his first contract being the grading of a section of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He completed similar contracts on the Vandalia, the Jacksonville and Southeastern, and the Grand Trunk lines, leading to Chicago, and also on the Wabash System; after which he assumed the work which took him to the southwest and to Oklahoma. His contracts in the Indian country covered three branches of the Frisco in Oklahoma, and two branches of the Choctaw Railroad, now a portion of the Rock Island System, and his last work of this character was the grading of the fifty-two miles of the Midland Valley road which was built through Haskell county and on which was platted the town of Stigler. Thoroughly convinced of the fine future of the place he abandoned railroad contracting, and was one of the first to locate on the townsite.

In November, 1908, he added the Coleman addition to Stigler, a tract of forty acres, and graded the streets and put down cement walks before a lot was sold, and also set out shade trees on part of the streets. The lots are now about all sold and this is now the resident district of the town. He laid out one of the most popular residence additions of Stigler; organized the American National Bank, of which he was elected president; erected a substantial brick building, the Stocker block, for the accommodation of its business; and is the author of other handsome structures, both business houses and residences, which have materially added to the metropolitan appearance of the place and stand as conclusive evidences of his faith in its continued progress. He has property interests at other points in Oklahoma, and all his substantial performances and connections mark him as one of the safe and reliable men of the county and state. Both father and sons are splendid citizens and rooted firm in Republicanism. The elder man has never sought office, although in his early manhood, while a resident of Pana, Illinois, he

had the assessorship thrust upon him, and, seeing that there was no way out of the difficulty except to fight, he struck out hard and "downed" his opponent, who was believed to be defeat-proof. But, notwithstanding this decisive victory, it was Mr. Stocker's first and last experience at office-getting and office-holding.

In June, 1872, Mr. Stocker was married at Bloomington, Illinois, to Miss Mary A. Sheean, daughter of John Sheean, an Irishman by birth, and the children of this union are as follows: William L., cashier of the American National Bank of Stigler, who was long associated with his father in railroad work and married Miss Louisa Richey; George A., a druggist of that place; Annie, wife of C. D. Ebey, of Tulsa, Oklahoma; Frank, deceased; and Nellie and Orville, both living at home.

JOHN E. McBRAYER, treasurer of Haskell county, is one of the largest property owners in the Arkansas valley, near Tamaha, where he cultivates a large tract of rich bottom land and occupies, as a family residence, one of the handsomest and most commodious houses in this section of the state. He has enjoyed a long and successful experience as a merchant and live-stock dealer and raiser, being especially enthusiastic and prominent as a breeder of good horses. A resident of the territory, including the Haskell county of to-day, for a period of some thirty-two years, the activities of his entire career have qualified him to handle with discretion and broad judgment such large interests as is indicated by the treasuryship of Haskell county.

Mr. McBrayer is a native of Lee county, Mississippi, born on the 28th of December, 1857, but was reared in Benton county, Mississippi, and is the son of John and Susan (Barker) McBrayer, the former being a South Carolinian, who became a prosperous planter of Mississippi and was killed at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, while serving the Confederacy in the early part of the Civil war. The mother, who was the daughter of John D. Barker, a South Carolina planter, died in Benton county, Mississippi, in 1884, the following children having been born to her union with John McBrayer: Mrs. George Witt, a resident of Sherman, Mississippi, and John E., of this sketch. Mrs. McBrayers' second marriage was to W. G.

McDonald, by whom she became the mother of two daughters, Eula and Lottie, who were both reared in Georgia and married there.

John E. McBrayer received a fair education in the country schools of his native Mississippi state, and at the age of seventeen became a farm employe, working by the month. An experience of three years in this locality convinced him that anything like satisfactory advancement in the world was more probable on the western side of the Mississippi. In 1877, therefore, when twenty years of age, he settled at Pacola, six miles south of Fort Smith, Arkansas, and after again following the plow for three years he located at Tamaha, on the Arkansas river, some miles above Fort Smith, and there opened a small store. The enterprise was a success from the first, and as Mr. McBrayer was also appointed postmaster of the place his store eventually became the chief business and social center of Tamaha. Tiring of mercantile pursuits and becoming a Choctaw citizen by marriage, in 1886, Mr. McBrayer engaged in farming and stock-raising in the Arkansas valley, not far from town, and it was not long before his herds covered much of the grazing lands for miles on the south side of the river. He followed the range with horses as well as with cattle until 1906, when he disposed of his range interests and engaged in the banking business at Tamaha. The Bank of Tamaha had been established in the preceding year, with a capital of ten thousand dollars and the following officers: John E. McBrayer, president; W. W. Fisher, vice-president; and J. C. Terrell, cashier. Of this substantial and growing institution, Mr. McBrayer has been from the outset the main support and promoting force.

Being a citizen of the Choctaw Nation by marriage and demonstrating unusual business ability as well as general and honorable popularity Mr. McBrayer was naturally drawn into Indian politics. He first rendered most creditable service as circuit clerk of the Mashulatubbee district, was then the able clerk of the Sans Bois county, and, upon the death of the regular nominee of the Democracy for county treasurer of Haskell county, was elected to his present position by a majority of five hundred votes. In September, 1886, Mr. McBrayer married Miss Virginia Harrison, daughter of Judge

Harrison, a widely known Choctaw citizen. She died in July, 1900, leaving a son, Eddie, three years of age. In June, 1903, Mr. McBrayer married, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, Miss Sallie Mayes, daughter of Joel Mayes, a pioneer and prosperous farmer of Fayetteville, Arkansas. Mr. McBrayer is a member of the Masonic order and of the Knights of Pythias.

JOHN C. FOSTER, vice-president of the First National Bank of Stigler and for many years identified with commercial pursuits in what is now Haskell county, came to Oklahoma in the year 1891 and is, consequently, fast approaching a score of years as a resident of the new state. As above indicated, the years have been those of almost constant activity, beginning at Whitefield, then in the territory of the Choctaw Nation, and continuing at Kinta and Stigler, where his business relations were concluded.

Mr. Foster was reared and began his active and independent career in Crawford county, Arkansas, where his birth occurred January 11, 1851. His father, Riley Foster, was a soldier of the Mexican war under General Taylor, and died when a young man, two years after the son's birth. The father was born in the state of Missouri, and accompanied the grandfather, Josiah Foster, into Arkansas as one of the pioneer settlers of that state. The latter settled in Crawford county and became one of its wealthiest citizens, his slaves numbering more than a hundred and the area that he owned and tilled being a small principality. A mill and blacksmith and carpenter shops were necessary adjuncts to his varied interests, and while the Rebellion swept away the bulk of his property and left him in poverty, his powers of recuperation enabled him to rebuild a modest fortune under the new conditions and to lay down his life burden in 1868 as one of the most far-seeing and successful business men of Crawford county.

Josiah Foster, the grandfather mentioned, was born in 1796, and had the following children: George, who passed away at Flagstaff, Arizona, having served as a captain in the Mexican war and a California pioneer of 1847; Riley, father of John C.; Joel, Walker, Sanford, Jack, Cyrus, Early, Susan, wife of James Vincent; and Belle, who died unmarried. By a second marriage, Josiah Foster became the father of the following: Charles; Tishie, wife of a Mr. Good-

in; Emma, now Mrs. Henry Crowell, a resident of California; Harry; Earl; Lizzie, who married John Irwin; Rosa, wife of Jo Byers; and Price Foster. Riley Foster, the second child in this family, married Louemma Snyder, a daughter of Cornelius Snyder. Mr. Foster died in 1853, as a young man, while his widow, who survived him until 1889, saw her children grow to maturity and usefulness. Of the three children born of their union Josiah resides in Fort Smith, Arkansas; John C. is one of the representative men of Stigler, Oklahoma; and Riley is deceased, dying at about eight years of age.

John C. Foster, of this sketch, was reared under the care and influence of his widowed mother and amidst agricultural surroundings. His education was not at all complete, as its early phases were in the unsettled period of the Civil war. He followed the calling of his fathers when he assumed his station as a man, became a farmer and was married in his native county in July, 1875, to Miss Maria Sims, daughter of George Sims, a Missouri farmer. In 1884 Mr. Foster left Arkansas and passed four years in Pratt county, Kansas, but conditions there then were not propitious, and he returned to Arkansas and spent two years in White county, then returning to Crawford, his old home. On coming to the Choctaw country, some years later, he engaged in merchandising and successfully pursued it at Whitefield, Kinta and Stigler. Upon the groundwork of his material success he has erected many of the permanent structures of Stigler, his brick store and many residences marking his effort in this regard. He became interested in banking when the First National Bank of Stigler was organized, was elected its vice president and has served in this office since. He is well known as a Democrat of strong local influence, having served upon several occasions as a delegate to party conventions.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Foster are as follows: Daisy, wife of W. B. Fears, who is a member of the prominent mercantile firm of Fears, Sims & Henderson, of Stigler; Ella, who married J. A. Henderson, of the same firm; Maud, who passed away as the wife of Fred H. Fannin, of that place; Joseph W., county attorney of Haskell county, Oklahoma; and Ina, now Mrs. Ed. O. Clark.

HARRY S. FERBRACHE, the manager and one of the promoters of the Stigler Hardware Company, the leading concern of the kind in that place and one of the largest in Oklahoma, has been a resident of the territory and state since 1899, when he first became acquainted with its advantages as a traveling salesman for the Wyeth Hardware and Manufacturing Company, of St. Joseph, Missouri. He retained Oklahoma as his commercial territory until Nov. 22, 1903, when he left the road and established a hardware store in the old town of Stigler. This was before the building of the Midland Valley Railroad, and in June of the following year, with the assurance that the town was to have permanent railroad facilities, he began the erection of a large brick building in the new town, which was the third business house of Stigler. On September 30, 1904, the business which he had founded was incorporated as the Stigler Hardware Company, with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars, and the following officers. Mark H. Pace, of Poteau, president; D. J. Sowers, of Bedford, Iowa, vice president; and Harry S. Ferbrache, secretary and treasurer. The incorporation succeeded a partnership business conducted under the same name, and its official management from the first has been composed of men of wide business experience, its active manager having an especially thorough knowledge of all the conditions of the hardware trade. The stock carried by the company represents the largest investment of the kind in Haskell county, and the substantial and prosperous nature of the business is indicated by their fine store, which is fifty by one hundred feet in dimensions and covers an area of ninety-three thousand eight hundred square feet.

Mr. Ferbrache, the manager of this extensive business, is a native of Bloomfield, Iowa, born October 31, 1868, and comes of an old and prominent family which originated on the Isle of Guernsey, one of the famous channel groups between England and France. Its American members emigrated from that locality to the state of Ohio and settled in the locality now embraced by Guernsey county, which derived its name from the old home of this family. The founder of the family in this country, Daniel, the great-grandfather of Harry S., came to this section of the Buckeye state about

1806. Jacob N., the grandfather, passed his life in this section as a farmer, and by his two marriages became the father of seventeen children. His first wife was Betsy Underhill, who bore him the following: Thomas, who died without issue; Gilbert, who passed away in Ohio, leaving a family; Daniel, who left a family in Springfield, Missouri; John, of Coles county, Illinois; and James D., the father of Harry S.. The second wife of Jacob N. Ferbrache was Miss Nancy Estep, and the children by this marriage were: Sarah; George W.; Amanda; Ed; Nancy, who married a Mr. Robinson; Martha, who became the wife of Daniel Stout; William G., of west Texas; Daniel, of Wildhorse, Oklahoma; Elizabeth, who died at St. Joseph, Missouri, as the wife of W. M. Kirkpatrick; Jane, widow of George Hutchinson, of Charleston, Illinois; and Sarah, who died young.

James D. Ferbrache, the father, who is now living with Harry S., is a native of Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio, and passed his active life in that neighborhood as a farmer, having been a resident of Oklahoma since its advent to statehood. He is an old soldier of the Civil war, enlisting as a young man during the first year of the rebellion and joining the Sixty-second Ohio Infantry under the command of Colonel Pond. The regiment was attached for a time to the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, its first engagements being at Kerntown, Virginia, and at Fort Wagner, and the activities embraced in what is known as the Petersburg campaign. During 1863 and 1864 his regiment was a part of Grant's grand army, and participated in the closing incidents of the war leading up to the surrender of Lee. During the early part of the war Mr. Ferbrache was captured in the Shenandoah valley and was a prisoner of war for several months at Lynchburg and Belle Isle, but he rejoined his command in time to witness the downfall of the Confederacy and participate in some of the final activities. For his first wife the elder Mr. Ferbrache married Miss Rebecca A. Patterson, who died in 1871, at Bloomfield, Iowa, leaving a son, Harry S. In 1879 he married Caroline McMurray, one of his old time acquaintances in the neighborhood of his Ohio home. The children of this marriage are: Mabel, Mamie, Carl and Fern Ferbrache.

Harry S. Ferbrache spent his youth and the early years of his manhood as a resident of St. Joseph, Missouri, and his first connection was with the great hardware house known as the Wyeth Hardware and Manufacturing Company. During the fourteen years that he remained with this concern he thoroughly mastered the business in all its details, from the handling of the goods in the warehouse and on the shelves to its sale upon the road. The success of the business which he established in Stigler was, therefore, assured from the very first. Although Mr. Ferbrache has concentrated his energies upon the development of this business project, he is widely known socially and in the fraternal circles, being an active Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is a married man, having been united, November 20, 1889, to Miss Marie L. McDonald, daughter of James M. and Nancy J. (Fallis) McDonald, both parents being of Scotch descent. Mrs. Ferbrache is a native of Brids Mill, Andrew county, Missouri, and the only other child of the McDonald family is Mrs. L. R. Dumball, of St. Joseph. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Ferbrache, Daisy Donald Ferbrache.

FRED H. FANNIN, one of the leading lawyers of Haskell county, residing at Stigler, is a native of Oklahoma, born February 10, 1870, a son of Dr. H. W. and Adaline (Watson) Fannin, and is descended from one of the prominent pioneers of the Choctaw Nation. Dr. H. W. Fannin, his father, is a native of Ottawa, Canada, where he was born in 1834. He obtained his early education near his birthplace and prepared himself for his profession in Bellevue Medical College, Philadelphia. In 1868, when thirty-four years of age, he came to the Choctaw Nation, settling in the vicinity of old Sculleyville, near Spiro, and there laid the foundation of a worthy family and an honorable name. He was a physician, and this vocation, with the rearing and education of a large family, fully occupied the days of his life, his death occurring in 1904. His wife, who passed away two years later, left the following children: Elijah W., who is now engaged in the banking business at Spiro, Oklahoma; John H., a cattle man of the same place; Mrs. T. P. Hackett, also of Spiro; Edward J., an attorney at law and for many years clerk of the United States

court at McAlester; Mrs. J. A. Hall, and Fred H., of this review, twins; and Dr. F. A. Fannin, of Stigler, Oklahoma.

Fred H. Fannin, of this sketch, passed his boyhood years at Spiro, then Sculleyville, and there obtained his early education. He obtained his college education at the University of Missouri, and after his graduation therefrom assumed his law studies, and prior to his admission to the bar at Greenwood, Arkansas, had obtained considerable experience in the lower courts of his community. He was admitted to practice before Judge Bryant, and subsequently admitted to the bar of the federal court at McAlester, before Judge Shackelford, and for some time engaged in the practice of his profession at that place. On leaving McAlester Mr. Fannin located in old Whitefield, Sans Bois county, Choctaw Nation, where he was appointed United States commissioner. He afterward located at Stigler, where he has since engaged in a large and successful practice. He has obtained an especial high standing as a jury advocate, which, however, has not prevented him from securing general recognition as a profound interpreter of the general principles of the law. The combination of these two strong legal traits has brought him a large and increasing clientage, and his office is one of the busiest places at the county seat. Mr. Fannin is independent in politics, with Democratic leanings, and is a member of the Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

He was married at Whitefield, then in Sans Bois county, Choctaw Nation, in July, 1897, to Miss Maud Foster, who died in the following January. In August, 1900, he was united in marriage at Sallisaw, Oklahoma, to Miss Eliza Kerr, daughter of James Kerr, of Heber, Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Fannin are the parents of Maud, Miriam and Frederick Francis.

LEVIN C. WINN, county clerk of Haskell county, residing at Stigler, is a native of Arkansas, born January 19, 1873, a son of Philip S. and Celia (Childress) Winn. His father was born in Mississippi in 1829, and when a young man settled in Arkansas, where he was long engaged as a farmer and trader, and died in 1876. His wife passed away near Huntington, Arkansas, leaving two sons, Philip S., of Sallisaw, Oklahoma, and Levin C., of this sketch. At the time of the death of Mr. Winn's parents, when the

boy was about four years of age, the family was residing upon the farm of A. T. Bonham, who, in the kindness of his heart, adopted the orphan children into his own household and gave them all of the advantages enjoyed by his own children.

Levin C. thus acquired a good common school education and also obtained a year's course at Cane Hill Academy, and spent a like period as a student at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee. To this training he afterward added a thorough commercial course at Central Business College, Sedalia, Missouri, and thus became liberally equipped for any kind of work which should offer itself. After spending a year on the farm of his foster-father he became connected with a wholesale flour and feed store at Fort Smith, Arkansas, and later became head bookkeeper for a merchant at Blaine, in the Choctaw Nation. Still later he became identified with Bonham Brothers, well known merchants of that place, and remained thus employed until February, 1907, when he was nominated for the clerkship of Haskell county. Although he had four competitors he defeated his opponents by four hundred and five votes and assumed the duties of the first clerk of Haskell county on November 16, 1907. Although his training and all his personal sympathies had always been with the Democratic principles, Mr. Winn cast his first presidential vote in 1908, following the admission of Oklahoma into the Union, and many old men who had resided in the western territories for many years also then exercised the elective franchise for the first time. As a fraternalist Mr. Winn is a Mason of high standing, having reached the Scottish Rite degree, and also served as the first noble grand of Keota Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Winn was married near Keota, Oklahoma, February 14, 1900, to Miss Alda Attebury, daughter of Jefferson Attebury, who was one of the early settlers of the Choctaw country. Mrs. Winn was born in the Choctaw Nation, November 11, 1879, and is the mother of Oren Bonham Winn, born July 12, 1901.

JAMES F. LONG, formerly a mining prospector and painter, is now postmaster of Stigler, and is both a popular and efficient incumbent of that position. He was born in San Francisco, California, April 7, 1874

his father, Jeremiah Long, being a native of Cork, Ireland, who came to the United States upon attaining his majority and obtained his first mining experiences in the eastern states. He early joined the rush of the California '49ers and, taking the Cape Horn route, arrived on the California coast among the first of the pioneer miners of that region. Staking his first claim at Smartsville, Yuba county, he opened up one of the first hydraulic mines in California, and in partnership with Henry Sutliff and John D. Tobin also owned and operated the Ophir and Lamaile mines in Eldorado county. Subsequently he located and put in operation the Golden Gate mine, but was finally accidentally killed in the Eldorado mine, January 16, 1888, at the age of fifty-six years. His wife was Mary E. Sullivan, who as a young girl crossed the plains with her foster parents, John Coughlan and wife, and located with them in Yuba county. There Mr. Coughlan engaged in mining, and through these circumstances his adopted daughter met and married Mr. Long. Mrs. Mary E. Long died in Eldorado county, December 25, 1877, eleven years before the demise of her husband, and was the mother of Timothy S., of Stigler, Oklahoma; James F., of this biography; and Mary Lambert, of Pasadena, California.

Postmaster Long obtained his education at the night school conducted by the Jesuits in San Francisco and by a course of persistent private reading. At the death of his father, when the youth was fourteen years of age, he was thrown completely on his own resources, and had the forethought to master the painter's trade. But doubtless inheriting some of his father's roving propensities, he left California in 1898 and went on a prospecting trip to Nome, Alaska. Upon his return to the States he followed his trade at various points in the northwest, and finally drifted down into the Indian country and located at Stigler. For several years his services both as a painter and general mechanic were in active demand while that town was in the early stages of its development, and the wide acquaintance which he thus formed, coupled with his reliable qualities, secured him the appointment of the postmastership of Stigler in 1906. From the first he has been prominently identified with the Republican party, and in his fraternal relations he is a member of

the Masonic order, of the Knights of Pythias, and consul of the Stigler camp of the Woodmen of the World.

LUKE D. ALLEN, sheriff of Haskell county and a resident of Stigler since the advent of statehood, is a native of Marion county, Alabama, but was raised in old Sculleyville and Sans Bois counties, his parents moving into this section of the country when he was a lad of five years. The sheriff was born February 25, 1869, a son of Andrew J. Allen, now of Lindsay, Oklahoma, and of Catherine (Cook) Allen, who died near Cameron, Oklahoma, in 1889. The family came west by rail to Little Rock, Arkansas, and by boat to Fort Smith. The father resumed farming on rented land in the Indian country, and amid rude frontier surroundings the children reached maturity. His family connections and his breeding brought Andrew J. Allen into close sympathy with the slave aristocracy of the south, and to the best of his ability bravely supported it in the ranks of the Confederate army. With the fall of slavery and the Confederacy he entered into a life of agricultural industry and located on his present homestead at a recent date.

The family of Allens from whom Andrew J. and his posterity emanate comes from a long line of honorable ancestry, whose pioneer American home was in the Old Dominion state, from which the Reverend Hardy Allen, the grandfather of Luke D., migrated to Mississippi, and finally to Dallas, Texas, where he died in 1885, at the age of eighty-four. His life was spent in ministerial work for the Methodist church, and he reared a family consisting of the following children: Dee, who was killed in the Civil war as a southern soldier; Andrew J., the father of Luke D.; Bettie, who married a Mr. Pierce; and Elizabeth, now Mrs. Thompson, who resides in Corsicana, Texas. To the marriage of Andrew J. and Catherine Allen were born: Lemuel H., who passed away unmarried; William H., of Stigler, Oklahoma; Helen, wife of J. L. Holmes, of Whitefield, that state; Florence, now Mrs. J. H. Smith, of Cameron, Oklahoma; James Y. Butler, of Stigler, same state; and Alvin, of Kinta, Oklahoma.

As he was reared amid the inferior opportunities of the Choctaw people, Luke D. Allen matured with little education. Following in the footsteps of his father,

he became a farmer and afterward a cattleman. While in the latter business he devoted some of his spare hours to the study of pharmacy and a few years later engaged in the drug business. He opened his first store at Stigler, but after two years sold it and located at Kinta, where he was the first to erect a house on the townsite. With the growth of the new place his business flourished, and he continued to conduct and develop it until elected to his present office as sheriff in November, 1907. His strength as a Democrat and his popularity as a man were evinced by the facts that he was nominated against five competitors, and in the general election defeated his Republican opponent by three hundred and eighty votes. In connection with his official duties Sheriff Allen still maintains his business, which is actively managed by an assistant, and also owns considerable property in Haskell county. Mr. Allen is warmly welcomed in both social and fraternal circles. In the latter he is a charter member of the Masonic lodge of Kinta and is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias lodge also of that place.

On January 1, 1889, Mr. Allen was married in Jenson, Oklahoma, to Miss Annie E. Gamble, a daughter of Henry Gamble, a well known farmer of that place, and their children are Gertie, Ila and Jamie Allen.

ARTHUR L. BECKETT. Although all men are self-made, Judge Arthur L. Beckett, the present county judge of Haskell county, is one of that class who has made his way in the face of poverty and without the benefit of parental guidance from an early period in his youth. At the age of fifteen he left his humble home in the region near Fort Smith, Arkansas, and going to that town commenced his life of progressive struggles as a janitor for a number of law offices. At the time he considered himself very fortunate to secure even such employment, and he soon found that opportunities were thrown in his way for advancement into a much higher grade of work. At the time of this employment there were only three typewriters in Fort Smith, and fortunately the youth obtained the privilege of using one of them and became a proficient operator. With this accomplishment he sought work from various lawyers and officials and was soon earning a fair salary. At the same

time he kept the fact in mind that his education was defective, and with the money which he earned as a typist he was enabled to complete a high school course and commenced the reading of law. His preceptors in the law field were Messrs. Winchester and Bryant, of Ft. Smith, and Rowe & Rowe, of Greenwood.

Being finally admitted to the bar, before Judge E. E. Bryant, he commenced practice at Fort Smith, and after remaining there a few months went to Booneville, Arkansas, and thence to Whitefield, then in the Choctaw Nation, where he formed a partnership with W. B. Jackson. With the dissolution of this connection he associated himself with Fred H. Fannin, and the firm of Beckett & Fannin existed until its junior member was nominated for the county judgeship. Judge Beckett's first case at the bar was one in which he successfully defended a man against a charge of larceny and his practice eventually extended to cases of both a criminal and civil nature, by which he earned a reputation for such high general ability as to insure him the nomination for county judge. In the preliminary race for the office he had but one opponent, and was honored with the largest majority of any candidate on the ticket. Since he became of voting age the judge has been a firm Democrat. During the movement for statehood he favored the union of Indian Territory and Oklahoma into one commonwealth, and had the honor of being selected as a delegate to the first Democratic convention held at McAlester. In his religious faith he is an active Methodist and is now one of the trustees of the Stigler church.

Judge Beckett was born at Spadra, Johnson county, Arkansas, March 14, 1870, and comes of an old English family founded in this country by his great-grandfather, who died in Alabama at the remarkable age of one hundred and four years. His grandfather was Reverend Samuel Beckett, widely known both as a clergyman and a cotton planter, who lived many years in Columbia county, Arkansas, where he died in 1880. He reared a large family, consisting of the following: James, father of Judge Beckett; Samuel C., of Magnolia, Arkansas; Zacharia, who was killed during the Civil war; Lou and Carrie, who are both married, the latter to a Mr. Flint, of Claiborne parish, Louisiana; and Alice, afterward Mrs.

Taylor, of the same parish. James Beckett, the father of Judge Beckett, was born March 18, 1837, and passed his earlier years near Raleigh, North Carolina. There he was married, and before the opening of the Civil war removed with his small family to Columbia county, Arkansas, and at the close of the war he removed to Johnson county, to the town of Spadra, the birthplace of Judge Beckett. Having passed all of his life as a son of the south and becoming familiar with the institution of slavery, at the outbreak of the rebellion he naturally joined the Confederate army, and in General Pat Cleburne's division fought valiantly until the war ceased. He was made a prisoner at Fort Donelson, sent to Fortress Monroe, escaped from that Union stronghold and rejoined his comrades in the field, continuing to support the Confederacy in the ranks of General Lee's army until the final surrender at Appomattox. He then returned to Arkansas, where after conducting various commercial enterprises with indifferent success he returned to the farm. He removed from Johnson to Sebastian county, and remained there until his family interests and ties drew him into the Choctaw country and to the town of Spiro, where he now resides. James Beckett's wife was a native of North Carolina, born in 1842, and the children of their union are: Dr. James B., a practicing physician of Spiro, Oklahoma; Hattie E., wife of Alexander Martin, also of that place; and Judge Arthur L. Beckett, of this notice.

On October 24, 1894, Judge Beckett was married at Booneville, Arkansas, to Miss Ola Sadler, daughter of W. Doak and Lydia (Ayres) Sadler, both old settlers of that country and originally from Missouri. They have become the parents of four children: Lida, Hazel, Jewell and Ola Beckett.

JOSEPH S. STIGLER, the father of the town which bears his name, has also been a constant director of its material and civic progress, and has justly shared in the general prosperity of the place. Since the establishment of the new town he has devoted himself to the improvement of his property and the handling of real estate, as well as in sharing the responsibilities of the local government with other good citizens of Stigler. The Stigler family is of German origin, and among its first members to settle in the United States were those who settled

in Mississippi in its territorial days. When it became a state in 1817 Simeon Stigler, grandfather of Joseph S., was a school boy, and, after passing his entire life within its limits, died during the progress of the Civil war. The children born to him were John, Benjamin, James, George, Edward B. (the father of Joseph S.), Annie and Ella, who never married, and Fannie, who became the wife of Robert Gwinn.

Edward B. Stigler, the father, was born in Holmes county, Mississippi, in the year 1835, and was reared in the comfort and with the superior educational advantages befitting the son of a prosperous planter. Before the outbreak of the Civil war he had himself become a substantial planter and naturally the owner of many slaves. At the outset of hostilities he joined the Twenty-second Mississippi Infantry, and was in Hood's army at the battles of Franklin and Nashville. Had he been a man of less hardy mould the effects of the war would have ruined him, both in estate and ambition, but he early adjusted himself to the changed conditions and died in circumstances of comparative comfort. Mr. Stigler's first marriage was to Emeline Long, widow of a Choctaw Indian and a daughter of William Baker, and by this union he became the father of three daughters and of Joseph S. Stigler. Two of the daughters migrated to the Indian Territory at an early day, one of them marrying a Mr. Byrd and the other, a Mr. Puryear, and, after his death, Captain Welch. The former died in the Poteau bottoms and the latter now resides at Talihina, Oklahoma. The third daughter, Mollie, married W. C. Durham, of Durant, Mississippi. The mother of these children died in 1869, and Edward B. Stigler married as his second wife Miss Martha Rogers, who bore Edward S. Stigler as her only child.

Joseph S. Stigler, the only son by his father's first marriage, was born in Holmes county, Mississippi, on the 31st of October, 1859. In that section of the state he received a fair education and a training both on the farm and in the store. On December 25, 1879, having just entered his twenty-first year, he commenced farming in the Poteau bottoms, near Fort Smith, and, after spending two years in that employment, became a driver for the Muskogee Stage Company, on the line between Fort Smith

and Muskogee. The mail contract was then held by Col. D. M. Wisdom and Colonel Canaday, and there were four stations between Fort Smith and Muskogee—Camp Creek, in what is now Sequoyah county; Childers Station, near Sallisaw; Webber's Falls and Taylor's Stand. The fare over the line was eight dollars. On quitting the stage line Mr. Stigler located at Blaine, on the Arkansas river, in Haskell county, and was there employed in a store and on the Moore ranch until 1887, when he married a one-sixteenth Choctaw woman, Mary A., daughter of Walker Folsom, and established himself as a farmer. Soon afterward he was appointed deputy marshal under Thomas B. Needles, the succeeding four years also including service under Marshal McAlester. At the conclusion of this period he settled on the prairie, on the present site of Stigler. In 1892 he secured the location of the Newman postoffice there (named after Dr. Newman), and after it was re-christened Stigler, in his honor, he was himself appointed postmaster—then so empty an honor that it is said the government business easily passed through a bureau drawer. But the location was on the direct line of travel westward from Fort Smith, and Mr. Stigler occasionally induced a traveler to stop over and even to settle, among his fortunate victims being Messrs. Mays, Jetung and Teavers. One of these opened a small store, another became the prominent gin man of the place, and they were all glad that they took Mr. Stigler's advice. Then a daily mail was established from Vian, and with the building of the Midland Valley Railroad the new town was founded. For several years prior to that event, Mr. Stigler was occupied with his farming and live stock interests, but when the Muskogee Southern Railroad commenced its survey into Haskell county he encouraged the location of a new town as one of its stations. This was finally laid off by the Midland Valley Railroad, which, in association with Mr. Stigler and the capitalists he enlisted in the project, may be called the founder of the new and progressive city of Stigler. The railroad also platted the two hundred and fifty acres along its line which has become such an important portion of the city and in which Mr. Stigler acquired and has retained a leading interest. Since the founding of the Stigler of today he has erect-

ed a number of substantial business houses, and took the initiative in the erection of a twelve thousand dollar school building, which should be worthy of the progressive spirit generally exhibited. In every way possible he has been a loyal supporter of the cause of public education, being one of the most active members of the school board. He is president of the city board of trustees, game warden for Haskell county, and in all his official and business relations a staunch leader and an honorable citizen. In his politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Stigler has been twice married, and by his first wife is the father of Edward B., William Grady, Hettie Lee and Rupert Bernard Stigler. His second wife, whom he married in 1908, was Mrs. Ada Beggs, a sister of the Hon. C. G. Jones, of Oklahoma City.

HON. ROBERT JAMES DIXON, of Weleetka, Okemah county, is a leading Republican of Oklahoma who is serving in the lower house of its legislature, and is widely known throughout this section of the country as a successful lumberman and dealer in farm lands and loans. A native of Kane county, Illinois, he was born June 20, 1866, a son of Andrew P. and Hannah E. (Ingham) Dixon, his father being a substantial farmer of that state and a man of public affairs. Mr. Dixon is of true British blood, the paternal branch of his family tracing its origin to Scotland and Ireland, and the maternal, to England itself. Naturally, therefore, he has inherited marked traits of versatility, elasticity, perseverance and sound judgment, which, with his thorough and broad mental training, have brought him a signal and substantial success in business operations and affairs of state.

Mr. Dixon obtained his elementary education in the public schools of Plano, Illinois, afterward pursuing higher courses at the Augustana College, Beloit, Iowa, from which he graduated in 1888 with the degree of B. S. His first business experience was at Galveston, Texas, where he became identified with the lumber trade, continuing his connection therewith at Winnie, same state, as a retail merchant and member of the Dixon Lumber Company. Then transferring the scene of his activities to Indian Territory, he located at Okmulgee and became associated with the Fullerton-Stewart Lumber

Company, continuing his connection with that corporation at Beggs. At Weleetka his interests were with the Dixon Lumber Company, and after disposing of them to the Spurrier Lumber Company he established the business in farm lands and loans which he has developed to such extensive proportions and such a profitable condition. His strong interest in educational matters has led to much broad and practical work, and that his efforts have been appreciated is evident from the fact that he is now serving as president of the Weleetka Board of Education.

Mr. Dixon's Republicanism has always been of the sturdy and fearless kind, and, although not a bitter partisan, he has been an honest fighter for his rights. At the first state election he received a majority of the votes cast for the representative from his district, this being a plurality of three hundred seventy-six, but as the returning board, on a technicality, refused to canvass the Van Zant precinct (embracing the town of Boley), he, with other Republicans, were deprived of their seats. As stated, however, he was elected to the second legislature and took his seat, having proved to be a practical representative who is fully competent to judge what measures have the broadest usefulness for his constituents. Mr. Dixon is married to the lady who was formerly Miss Cora Martin, of Canton, South Dakota, their union occurring in 1896. His wife is a daughter of George W. Martin, and has borne him one child, Robert Allen Dixon.

RALPH A. DILL, one of the enterprising real estate dealers residing and doing business at Okemah, Oklahoma, will form the subject of this biography. Mr. Dill was born in Champaign county, Illinois, in the vicinity of Dillsburg, named for his father, Sebastian Dill. His father was prominent in the history of Champaign county, Illinois. His mother was Rosa Stricker. Both parents were natives of Germany who came from the famous Rhine river country and from the city of Strasburg. They selected Illinois as their American home, bringing the spirit of fair and correct living with them, and they soon came to be true adopted citizens.

The son, Ralph A. Dill, who was educated in the common schools of Champaign county, Illinois, and also attended the city

schools of Rantoul, Illinois, from which he graduated and then entered Dixon Business College, at Dixon, Illinois. His first business experience was in assisting his father in his mercantile operations at Dillsburg, where he was employed three years. Hearing and reading of the great and rapidly advancing territory country of the southwest, he was attracted to that section. He located at Okemah, Oklahoma, and there embarked in the banking business as assistant cashier of the First National Bank, and later as cashier of the Citizens' State Bank and Trust Company at Okemah. In 1907 he received the nomination of register of deeds for Okfuskee county at the instance of the Republican party and was duly elected to this position. The returning board, however, refused to canvass the Van Zant precinct, and as a consequence he was not declared elected or given an opportunity to qualify. At this writing (August, 1908) the contest is still pending in the courts, so far without results. Mr. Dill is therefore still engaged in the real estate business.

He was married to Miss Daisy Roberts, who became a resident of the territory country in 1902. She is the daughter of H. W. Roberts, a native of Ohio. Mr. Dill devotes much of his time to the improvement of his home premises. His residence is far in advance of any within his community as to points of correctness in architecture and equipment.

GEORGE DREW HARVISON. Through both sides of the family prominently identified with the history and development of the Creek Nation, George D. Harvison, now manager of the J. A. Patterson Mercantile Company at Okemah, Okfuskee county, was born at Fame, McIntosh county, Oklahoma, and is a son of Thomas C. and Suie (McIntosh) Harvison. His father is a native of Alabama and his mother is a daughter of Colonel D. N. McIntosh, a Confederate veteran of the Civil war. William McIntosh, the maternal grandfather, was one of the representatives of the Creek Nation in the early negotiations with the general government for the setting aside of Indian Territory and Oklahoma as a home for the Five Civilized Tribes. He was one of the commissioners in behalf of his people who signed the ordinance for the sale of the valuable Creek lands in Alabama, but owing to dissatisfaction on the part of some of

the Indians over the transaction he was treacherously killed before the tribe started for their western reservation. The blood of the Creek Nation comes directly to Mr. Harvison through his maternal grandfather, who was Red Eagle, a renowned chief of the tribe.

Mr. Harvison attended the national schools of the Creek Nation, where he received his early education and completed his mental training at the Baptist Indian University at Muskogee. His first business experience was as a clerk connected with the J. A. Patterson Mercantile Company, of Muskogee, in whose employ he remained for about eight years. His services proved so valuable to his employer that he then secured an interest in the business and located at Morse, Indian Territory, as manager of one of the branch stores. In 1902 he located at Okemah and assisted in the incorporation of the J. A. Patterson Mercantile Company of that place, of which he was elected a director and its treasurer and secretary. Since that time Mr. Harvison has become a leading business man of the place and also a representative public citizen, having been elected to the mayoralty of Okemah as well as its treasurer. He is still the incumbent of the latter office. Mr. Harvison's wife was formerly Miss Lulu E. Foster, and their children are: Nellie M., Thelma B., and Hazel V. Harvison.

MANFORD BURNS CASTLE, a resident of Oklahoma for ten years, is the founder of the town which bears his name in Okfuskee county, Oklahoma. Although the town of Castle is young it has enjoyed a substantial prosperity, and its founder is now one of the prosperous farmers and merchants of this section of the state. Mr. Castle is a native of Johnson county, northeastern Kentucky, where he was born April 1, 1861, a son of James C. and Catherine (Selsor) Castle. The family is of ancient Scotch-Irish origin, but both parents were natives of Virginia, its American ancestors settling in that section of the country.

Manford B. Castle received his education in the common schools of Kentucky, attending them until fifteen years of age, when he located on a farm near Sedalia, Missouri, and in the midst of his labors thereon found time to continue his schooling. In fact, he became so deeply interested in education matters that for years it seemed doubtful whether

he would continue as an agriculturist or as an educator. In 1885 he became one of the organizers of the business college of Moore and Fraker, now so well known as the C. W. Robbins Business College. For a number of years he was one of the teachers in that institution, and in 1898 removed to Shawnee, Oklahoma, where he had abundant opportunities to put his business theories into active practice. At that point he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, and after disposing of his establishment he removed to the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, and settled upon a tract of land which afterward became the site of the town of Castle. He staked out the original town upon his land and for sometime seemed to monopolize its chief activities, for he was not only a farmer but a general merchant and also acted as postmaster of the place. He is still engaged in agricultural and mercantile pursuits, and with the solid growth of the town has himself become remarkably prosperous. Mr. Castle is married, his wife being known in her maidenhood as Miss Mary A. Divers, daughter of John Divers, who resides near Lamont, Pettis county, Missouri. Their five children are: George Edward, Groll M., John B., Lois C. and Charles L. Castle.

MRS. LUCY TALBOT. The name Talbot is widely associated with the development of various sections of Arkansas and Oklahoma, and Mrs. Lucy Talbot, the present postmistress of Paden, Okfuskee county, is continuing its good and useful work. She herself was born at Bessemer, Alabama, October 17, 1871, and a daughter of Trust and Elizabeth (King) Talbot, her father being long known as one of the prominent citizens of Muldrow, Oklahoma. Both of her parents were descended from old Southern families, and their old-world forefathers came from Scotland and Ireland. Trust Talbot, her father, was a well known planter and slave owner of ante-bellum days, his estate being in the vicinity of Bessemer, Alabama. Some years after the Civil war he came with his family to the far southwestern country, then upon the frontier of the United States, and first located at Clarksville, Arkansas. After remaining there for some time he migrated to Muldrow, Indian Territory, and there continued his career as a farmer and an influential man of local affairs.

Mrs. Talbot received her early education in the public schools of Clarksville, and from

there graduated to the Arkansas Cumberland College, located at the same place. She completed the regular course with credit, and at the age of eighteen graduated from that institution with the class of 1889. In the same year, on the 20th of April, she was united in marriage with Paden Talbot, and the four children born to them were: Mary Eleanor, Paden Talbot, Jr., Tom and L. M. Talbot.

Paden Talbot was long known for his brave and faithful work in connection with the shrievalty of Johnson county and the United States marshalship in the various sections of Arkansas and Indian Territory. The town of Paden, of which his widow has been post-mistress since January, 1906, was also founded by the deceased husband. Mr. Talbot's first experience as an officer of the peace was as deputy sheriff of Johnson county, Arkansas, and later he was attached to the United States marshal's office as deputy at Fort Smith that state, being still later transferred to Muskogee and Vinita, Indian Territory. With the subsequent change of the court districts, at a still later date he changed his residence to Weleetka, Okfuskee county. Finally resigning his position in the marshal's office he accepted a place in the service of the Ft. Smith and Western Railway, acting for some time as claim agent and special officer. His previous experience made him almost invaluable in this latter capacity, as he was not only alert and astute but was very expert in the handling of a repeating rifle. It was while thus engaged that he founded the town of Paden. His death occurred on the 20th of April, 1904, on the fifteenth anniversary of his marriage. It should be added that Mr. Talbot played a very prominent and pioneer part in preparing this part of Oklahoma for the coming of desirable residents. When he first entered the country it was new and infested with thieves and various classes of desperadoes, and as deputy United States Marshal he was largely instrumental in weeding out these undesirable residents and driving from the country bands of marauding ruffians. This kind of work required not only unflinching bravery but cleverness and good judgment, and Mr. Talbot never failed to successfully meet any crisis. Besides accomplishing this work he was one of the chief promoters of the building of telephone lines connecting the settled district of Arkansas with the new

section of Oklahoma. Thus in a double sense he may be called the advance agent of the new Oklahoma.

JOHN JONES is a son of a leading citizen of the former Creek Nation and is himself an expert accountant connected with the Citizens' State Bank of Okemah, Okfuskee county. Mr. Jones was born near Old Arbeka November 8, 1883, son of Napoleon and Lucinda (Cox) Jones. His father was a prosperous merchant, farmer and stock-man, a full-blood Creek Indian and very prominent in the councils of the tribe. He was a man of remarkable intelligence and force of character, and was not only a leader in government affairs of his people but of invaluable assistance to the early mission workers and ministers of the gospel who were obliged to carry their faith to the Creek and other Indians through the medium of interpreters. In this office he became not only widely known but thoroughly beloved. Mr. Jones' mother was a half-blood Creek, daughter of C. Cox, a saddler and merchant long stationed at Fort Gibson. The Cox family is of good Scotch-Irish ancestry.

Mr. Jones received a very thorough education, having mastered the fundamental studies at the Nuyaka mission school which he attended for six years. He then entered the Henry Kendall College at Muskogee, from which he graduated in the academic department with the class of 1903 and with a degree of B. S. After leaving school he engaged in the business of buying, shipping, and raising live stock, his operations covering most of the ranch land which is now within the confines of Okfuskee county. For two years he conducted this business and later became connected with the mercantile establishment of the Creek Trading Company, of Okemah, assuming the position of both salesman and interpreter. Later he was induced to accept a similar position with the Cash Buyers Trading Company, and shortly afterward became identified with the banking business as bookkeeper for the Citizens' Bank and Trust Company of Okemah. He is both an expert accountant of that institution and one of its leading stockholders. On account of his citizenship in the former Creek nation he is the owner of valuable allotments in Okfuskee county, and continues both to engage in the cattle business and to lease various tracts of his land for grazing purposes.

On June 24, 1908, Mr. Jones married Miss

Lillie Laughlin, daughter of Jeremiah Laughlin, a veterinary surgeon and pioneer of the county.

JAMES C. WRIGHT, ex-county attorney of Ellis county, and for some time an active member of the bar at Okemah, Okfuskee county, Oklahoma, is one of the progressive professional figures in this section of the new state. He is a man both of varied and thorough education, as well as of practical abilities, this combination being heartily approved by the intelligent and common-sense people of the commonwealth. Mr. Wright is a native of Garden City, Missouri, born August 23, 1874, and is a son of John D. and Elizabeth (Suitor) Wright. Both parents were natives of Scotland the father being a farmer who lived many years in the vicinity of Garden City. After obtaining a common-school education in his home community, the son completed a course at the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Missouri, and also received a thorough commercial training at Brown's Business College in Kansas City, Missouri. While pursuing his normal course at Warrensburg he had commenced the study of law in the office of James A. Kemper, and was admitted to the Missouri bar in June, 1901, by the Hon. W. L. Jarrot, district judge. During this busy period he also taught school, but soon after his admission to the bar commenced regular practice at Grand, Day county (now Ellis county), Oklahoma. He established himself at that point alone, and in 1902 had so far developed a substantial professional and civic reputation that he was elected county attorney, continuing to acceptably fill that office for the term of two years. He then returned to private practice in partnership with Samuel A. Miller, under the firm style of Wright and Miller. This association continued until 1906, when the senior member dissolved it for the purpose of taking a trip to the gulf coast in the interest of his health, returning to his professional work in the latter part of the year with restored strength and old-time acumen. Mr. Wright's wife, whom he married at Grand, Oklahoma, was formerly Miss Rosa Travis, and they have one child, Ada Elizabeth Wright.

JUDGE THOMAS J. BARNES, of Idabel, whose rulings in the courts over which he has presided in the southwestern country have earned him a wide and favorable reputation with both the legal fraternity and the public, and

firmly established him as an able, just and wise representative of the bench, was born in Sevier county, Arkansas, on the 16th of May, 1874, his father, Thomas Hose Barnes, being a native of Logan county, that state, with year of birth, 1851. Judged from the educational standard of today, he was reared with a very imperfect education, continuing to reside on the farm near his birth-place and reaching his twentieth year with an untrained mind, but a robust body. The paternal grandfather was Thomas Barnes, the son of an Englishman who settled in Alabama on the farm where Thomas was born and reared. He came to Arkansas when the state was yet in its infancy, opened a farm, served in the Confederate army, reared a family of sons and died in 1883, aged sixty-two years. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Barnes were: Thomas J., of this review; Joseph, Laura, Estelle, Etty, Anna; and Dora, who became the wife of W. A. Laster, of Sevier county, Arkansas. Laura married W. L. Axton, of Idabel, Oklahoma; Joseph married Emma, daughter of Dr. Hadley, of Sevier county, Arkansas; Estelle became the wife of James Crinshaw; Etty is now Mrs. Richard Graves; and Anna is now connected with the Idabel School. The mother of this family (nee Loris Flanagan) was born in Sevier County Arkansas, in the year 1857.

As before mentioned, Judge Barnes reached manhood virtually uneducated, and at twenty years of age was penniless. But keenly realizing the need and the advantages of an education, he now resolutely set to work to gain one,—cutting cord wood, cooking his own meals to economize and doing everything possible to earn money in order to gain knowledge. As soon as he was sufficiently advanced in his studies he began to teach school, thus eventually providing himself with funds by which he acquired a college training. He first became a regular student at the Lockesburg (Arkansas) High School, and then pursued a special course in the classics at Wilton High School, that state, as well as in other collegiate branches, and later commenced to teach advanced pupils in the country and graded schools. His last work in the educational field was at the Ozark school, in Polk county, Arkansas. At the commencement of his teaching career he received a salary of twenty-two and a half dollars a month, but

was soon advanced. But progress in finances by no means satisfied his ambition, and his mind was soon bent on the mastery of the law. In 1902, with his young wife, he moved to Goodwater, Indian Territory, pitched his domestic tent in that locality and gave his undivided attention to his professional studies. In the autumn of that year he began the practice of law in the United States commissioner's court at Garvin, and was admitted to the bar by Judge Clayton, at Antlers, Indian Territory. As "the lawyer in the tent," and the only member of the profession in the town, his first case, which came to him soon after he had been made a duly qualified attorney, attracted considerable attention, and he not only won the verdict, but so much popularity that his "office" soon became a favorite resort. In his practice during the succeeding six years the young lawyer defended numerous cases of murder, larceny and every sort of felony, and he has a clear record of success as a jury lawyer. He maintained his residence at Garvin until he was elected county judge by the Democratic party, receiving the largest majority of any candidate on the ticket. This personal honor was largely the result of the energetic and leading part which he took in the campaign for statehood. As a county judge he determined to suppress the commission of crime, and before the passage of a law giving the jury the right to fix the punishment he had nearly put a stop to the illicit traffic of liquor and other misdemeanors by the severity of the sentence which he had administered under existing statutes. As a business man and a financier Judge Barnes is also a community leader. When he located at Garvin he had a pony and a buggy—with his determination, ability and sound common sense; five years later his practice had netted him property in town worth several thousand dollars. He has also improved real estate in Idabel, has for some time been the largest stockholder in the First Bank of that place and was elected president of that institution in 1908.

In reviewing Judge Barnes' career one is more than ever impressed with the fact that wealth, early training and seemingly favorable environments weigh little in the balance with sturdy industry, integrity of purpose, bravery and the practical ability to meet unflinchingly the difficulties of life and fight them with manliness and confidence in ulti-

mate victory. Besides having attained high standing as a lawyer, judge and man of business he has become authority on Masonic history, having advanced to the thirty-second degree of that order. On June 24, 1898, six months after his initiation into the mysteries of the fraternity, he was called upon to deliver an address for a Masonic celebration at Silver Hill, Arkansas. With his characteristic thoroughness he delved deep into the literature of the order, with the result that his paper was pronounced, even by old members of the order, as a remarkable production, and is still retained with pride in the archives of Silver Hill Lodge No. 485, A. F. and A. M. He is also connected with the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, before whom he frequently makes noteworthy addresses. In his religious belief he is a Baptist, and a faithful worker in the local Sunday school. On August 12, 1900, the Judge was married in Sevier county, Arkansas, to Miss Myrtle Luttrell, daughter of William Luttrell, of Gillham, Arkansas, but formerly of Missouri, and their three children are Dorsey L., Kathleen and Myrtle Barnes.

JUDGE GEORGE A. SPAULDING, an attorney-at-law practicing at Garvin and for nine years United States Commissioner of the Choctaw Nation, but since 1896 a resident of Oklahoma, was born near Saratoga Springs, New York, March 14, 1855, and was educated in the country schools, and in Mechanicsville and Troy. His youth was spent about his father's lumber mills at Greenfield, New York.

The Spauldings were of the early Colonial families of Massachusetts. Edward Spaulding, the first, founded the family, near Braintree, between 1630 and 1633. He was from Lincolnshire, England, and the line of direct descent from him down to the subject of this memoir's grandfather includes Andrew the first and second, James the first and second, Jonathan, and then Alva, who was the father of George W. Spaulding, whose son is the subject, George A. Spaulding.

Alva Spaulding was born in Vermont June 11, 1798, and settled at Luzerne, New York, where he acquired a large lumbering interest as a manufacturer. His factory turned out, among other things, pails and staves.

He was found dead near Glens Falls April 9, 1856. He married Lydia Taylor and they became the parents of nine children.

George W. Spaulding was born near Burlington, Vermont, September 12, 1825, and was reared among the lumbering interests of his father and followed the same line himself at Greenfield, New York. He attained much prominence as a citizen and excellent business man, and his interests were varied and very extensive during the zenith of his career. He took little interest in politics. He was a member of the Methodist church and an exemplary Christian. He died at the age of fifty-four years in 1879. His first wife was Sarah Barnes, whom he married May 11, 1854, widow of Joel O. Barnes, and whose son, Joel S., now resides at Timpson, Texas. Mrs. Spaulding was born January 14, 1830, and died November 5, 1858, leaving George A. Spaulding, the subject of the sketch, as her only surviving issue. For his second wife Mr. Spaulding married, November 6, 1859, Mary E. Wood, of Broom, New York, who bore him five children, two of whom survive, Hattie, wife of L. F. Lammers, of Heron Lake, Minnesota, and Elmer N., of the same place.

When George A. Spaulding left his native State—New York—he had no definite plans for his immediate future and his course was governed solely by conditions where he should locate. He had gained much experience in merchandising, as his father had a store in Greenfield Center, and it happened that this first attracted him when he reached the far west. He left home in the month of January, 1878, and established himself in business in Phillipsburg, Kansas, where he operated a store. While thus engaged he was elected clerk of the district court, holding the office from 1881 to 1885. During his incumbency he studied law and was admitted to the bar, engaging actively in the practice of law and continued until 1896 when he went to the Indian Territory and located at Poteau. While a resident there he was appointed postmaster, but after a few months resigned and was succeeded by his wife, who filled the office for four years. After he left the post-office he was appointed United States Commissioner and maintained an office at Poteau until 1898, when he was transferred to Goodwater and took charge of the office there, remaining until the office was removed to Garvin, when he made his final move in

1902 and continued to hold the office until the establishment of the Statehood. During the nine years he was commissioner, no adverse criticism of his work ever came before the department at Washington nor from the judge who appointed him. His district was the dumping ground for all Oklahoma for its fugitives and "bad men" generally, and he with a force of deputy marshals who favored law and order cleaned up the country so that it was fit for civilized inhabitants to dwell in with peace and safety.

Judge Spaulding has been a leading spirit in the growth of Garvin, and was instrumental in securing the location of the extensive interests of the Choctaw Lumber and Veneer Company and its allied interests, one of the largest concerns within the state, and for which he is the attorney and a stockholder. He was one of the organizers of the Bank of Garvin and a director of the First State Bank of Idabel. He owns much property in Garvin and erected the first fine residence within that town. He was brought under the direct influence of the Republican party, born as he was on the eve of the party's birth, and when he reached his majority espoused its cause and has ever been found its faithful supporter. He was a delegate to every Republican state convention from 1880 to 1896, and in 1892 was a delegate to the National convention at Minneapolis. He was nominated for judge of the seventeenth Kansas district in 1893, and was defeated because the district was Democratic at that time.

The Judge was united in marriage, August 19, 1879, in Phillipsburg, Kansas, to Lottie A., daughter of A. L. McLeod, a farmer from Illinois. Mrs. Spaulding was born May 12, 1859. The children born of her union with Judge Spaulding are: Maud G., born August 14, 1880, wife of Mark Kirkpatrick of Ardmore, Oklahoma; George A., born July 28, 1882, of Garvin, married Catherine Hibbard; Alyce L., born May 12, 1885, wife of Francis Taaffe, of Garvin, whose issue is—Clair and George Spaulding; Harrison C., born October 1, 1888; Mildred, born September 11, 1897, who died at Poteau, Dec. 30, 1897; Dwight V., born July 8, 1900; and Margaret, born May 12, 1906.

ROBERT E. STEEL, of Idabel, county attorney of McCurtain county, Oklahoma, was born at Locksburg, Arkansas, December 11, 1873. His father is Judge James S. Steel,

circuit judge of the Ninth judicial district, of Arkansas, and a native of the same state and county as his son. The father was educated at Paraclyfta, and studied law and began practice before the courts of Sevier county, where he rose to prominence as an attorney. He was elected to represent his county in the state legislature, where he acquitted himself with credit, and was later elected prosecuting attorney of the Ninth district and after four years, in 1902, was elected by the Democratic party as judge.

Of the Steel family it may be stated that it was founded in Arkansas by Judge Thomas Tucker Steel, who came from Mississippi in the early fifties. He was born in Ireland in 1806, was educated in the United States, was in the Confederate army as a captain from Arkansas, was later a prominent attorney of Sevier county, and was circuit judge, his district being now the Ninth, over which his able son presides. He married Phebe Turntime and reared a family as follows: William, Edward, James, Custer, Alice and Frankie. Judge James S. Steel married Roberta B. Williamson, daughter of Thomas Williamson, who came from Mississippi and located in Arkansas. Mrs. Steel died in September, 1906, the mother of Robert E., our subject; Lydia, wife of E. E. White; Maggie, wife of J. W. Everett; A. P., of Sevier county; J. K.; Minnie Belle, wife of John W. Gray, of Lockesburg; and Thomas T. and George T., of Sevier county.

Coming to the part of this narrative which speaks more especially of County Attorney Robert E. Steel, it may be said that he was educated largely at home in Lockesburg and when eighteen years of age went to the Choctaw Nation and was employed with Wilson Brothers on their cow ranch. He was a man of the ranch and rope for five years, after which he returned home and took up the study of law under his able father and his uncle, A. C. Steel. In due time he was admitted to the bar and to the Federal courts at Texarkana. He then located at Durant, where he practiced a short time, and came to Idabel in 1903. Here he soon convinced the good citizens that he understood his profession and they placed him in nomination on the Democratic ticket and elected him over the Republican candidate, by a majority of four hundred and thirty-six votes, for the office of county attorney, which position he ably fills at this writing. He is identified with the business world

in the vicinity of Idabel, being a stockholder in the First State Bank and a property owner in the county seat. He is identified with the Masonic order as a member of Idabel Lodge No. 152, and as a Royal Arch Mason with No. 300, Dequeen of Arkansas. He is also an Elk and a member of Camp No. 270 of the Woodmen of the World. He holds certificate No. 19,790 in the Modern Order of Praetorians. In manner and appearance Mr. Steel is a bundle of nerves, tall and wiry and a forcible, entertaining speaker. His success at the bar has won him a high and lucrative practice and among his fellow attorneys he is among the leaders in fraternal and professional affairs at the McCurtain county bar.

Mr. Steel was first united in marriage at Clarksville, Texas, February 20, 1893, to Lula Clark, daughter of James Clark. She passed from the scenes of earth, July 8, 1905, the mother of Bonnie, Eugene, Gordon, Tuck, Hal and Jeanette. For his second wife Mr. Steel married Adele Igo, daughter of Garrett Igo, a prominent citizen of Idabel and one who has been identified with Indian Territory for fifty years and who is widely known throughout the Choctaw Nation. Mr. and Mrs. Steel were married July 22, 1906, and have one child, Earl R. Steel.

W. THOMAS GRAHAM, of Idabel, sheriff of McCurtain county, Oklahoma, and for fourteen years identified with the agricultural interests of the county, settled here in 1894 and took up a residence near Doakesville, in what was then Towson county, Choctaw Nation. He was from the Red River country in Texas, where his youthful years were spent, but he was born in Tippah county, Mississippi, March 6, 1856. His environments were rural, and the labors of the farm held him close there until his election to public office, when his residence was demanded at the county seat—hence his removal.

With no records preserved by his ancestry, Mr. Graham has no knowledge of his early family history. Had such records been made in the long-ago past, it would be an easy matter today to trace and connect with them in genealogical order. In consequence of this neglect on the part of preceding generations, the father of the subject of our narrative must be the commencement. His name was William A. Graham, born in the state of Mississippi and migrated from Tippah county, that state, to Texas, in 1856, settling in Red River county, where he died in 1885, aged fifty-six years.

He was a soldier from Texas in the Confederate army in Civil war days. He was united in marriage in Mississippi to Harriet Millstead, who died in Red River county, Texas, in 1876.

William Thomas Graham, the only child in his parents' family who reached the years of maturity, came up with no opportunities, other than those provided by the country schools and rural environments. He began farming and followed it without change in Texas and Oklahoma. He secured a lease near Doakesville and finally purchased a small tract of land, where his substantial country interests remain. He was one of eight men who wanted the office of sheriff in his county, and he was successful by a majority of four hundred and fifty-six votes at the general election, which testifies as to his popularity as a citizen. He is the chief peace officer of the largest county in the commonwealth of Oklahoma, which has its full share of criminals. The mountains of the north and the swamps of the south, with the timber districts, generally offer a convenient and apparently safe retreat for offenders of the peace and dignity of the new-made state. Mr. Graham holds the views of the Democratic party, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World fraternities.

He was married in Red River county, Texas, July 28, 1877, to Sarah Margaret, daughter of Samuel Graham, formerly from Mississippi, and a representative of the same family, as the sheriff. Samuel Graham married a Miss Dixon, and Mrs. W. T. Graham is the only issue of the marriage union. The children born to the sheriff and his wife are: Minnie, Mrs. Charles Johnson, of Maud, Oklahoma; Hattie, now Mrs. Fletcher Cooper, of McCurtain county; Samuel and Deta.

HON. HOSEA L. FOWLER. Judge Hosea L. Fowler, of Valliant, Oklahoma, the present mayor of the town and a man-of-affairs and also one of the pioneers of this section of the country, was born at Mt. Ida, Arkansas, September 18, 1859. He grew to manhood there, and when twenty years of age accompanied his father, the late Rev. Nathaniel M. Fowler, widely known as a pioneer preacher and teacher in old Towson county, in the vicinity of Wheelock, and the latter established the post-office at Fowlersville. He was also a merchant and postmaster. He died October 9, 1897. Rev. Fowler was born in Cummings, Georgia, January 27, 1835, acquired a good education

and was converted to the Christian religion in early life, becoming a minister in the Baptist denomination. He married in Georgia, Margaret Vandavie and before the Civil war moved to Mt. Ida, Arkansas, where the good wife died in 1874. The issue of this union was: Hosea L. of this biography; George W., who died near Valliant, leaving a family; David and William W., of Valliant; Nathaniel M., of Stewart, Oklahoma; and Margaret C., deceased.

When Rev. Fowler went into the Choctaw Nation it was to engage in teaching among the Indians. He was employed at Lucksole, and for many years was devoted to the cause of education. When he abandoned it he continued to preach and also did carpenter work, later engaging in merchandising, establishing a store at Fowlersville, and he ended his useful as well as eventful career there. The education of his own family was a care which fell largely to himself, and he saw them all reach years of responsibility and assume their stations in active life.

Judge Hosea Fowler became a stock man when first undertaking business on his own account, but was later attracted to merchandising. In 1891 he was appointed Deputy U. S. Marshal, and served under J. J. McAllister and his successor, and was in such service for six years. At that date his father died and he was made postmaster at Fowlersville and also succeeded him in the store. He was first married September 17, 1883 to a daughter of Cornelius Garland, and the granddaughter of Governor Thomas Le Flore. Having acquired citizenship by marriage he was chosen county judge of Towson county, and filled that office four years. When the railroad was built through the country and a station established at Valliant he opened up in business there, for the towns of Wheelock and Fowlersville were not on the railroad line.

In Valliant the Judge purchased much realty and improved some of his holdings there. In the handling of the Indian lands he is associated with P. A. Wilbor, cashier of the Bank of Valliant, and they are prominent dealers in titles to Indian lands. When the office of mayor became vacant in 1907, Judge Fowler was appointed to fill it, and was elected to the same in the spring of 1908. He is giving his people a good and fair minded administration, running matters economically and showing his people that he has with them a common interest in the new and wide-awake town. He has

large landed interests in McCurtain county, where his family allotments have been taken.

Mr. Fowler's first wife died January 27, 1891, leaving sons, John W., a farmer of Waurika, Oklahoma; and David and Moses, of Valliant. For his second wife he married on August 2, 1898, Josephine Victor, daughter of George Williams, and a Choctaw Indian lady. She was the widow of a Mr. Wilson, and left a son, George Wilson, at her death, March 9, 1906, besides Sarah, Rosetta and Lillian, daughters by Mr. Fowler.

Judge Fowler is connected with Odd Fellowship and also belongs to the Woodmen of the World and to the Circle, one of its auxiliaries. Besides these popular fraternities he holds a certificate in the Praetorians. In church relations he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

THOMAS L. LUCAS, one of the early white settlers of the vicinity of Valliant, established himself at the mouth of Buzzard Creek in the month of October, 1887. Hamburg was the postoffice adjacent to the place, and there he rented land and carried on agriculture in a very primitive way. His means consisted of a team and wagon and the few necessities found in the possession of farmers in his condition. His home consisted of one room—a mere shack—in which he kept bachelor's hall, and during his stay there he was cook, cotton-picker and all. The next year he moved to a larger farm nearby, and had the Huckabys living with him, but even this situation was not ideal, and he sought an opportunity to possess a housekeeper and married Mrs. Lavitha Austin, a Choctaw widow, who owned a farm on little River and to it Mr. Lucas and his wife moved and passed the first two years. Going thence to Garland Prairie Mr. Lucas opened up a new farm there, and was actively engaged in its cultivation and improvement until his location on his wife's place, which was an allotment adjoining the town of Valliant recently established by the Frisco Railroad. Here he has since resided and been occupied with the duties of a farmer and stockman, and with the gradual improvement of the farm.

Mr. Lucas was born near Bowling Green, Kentucky, February 20, 1855. His father was Nathaniel Lucas, a farmer, born near the same place and who died there in 1878, aged fifty-three years. He was successful, owned land and left a valuable estate at his death. His father, the grandfather of our subject, was also Nathaniel Lucas, who passed his active

life near Mizpah church and is buried there. He had children: William and Ed, who died in Kentucky; Nathaniel, and Martha, wife of Mr. McClung, of Galveston, Texas.

Nathaniel Lucas, our subject's father, married Ann McClung, who died in Kentucky in 1874. She was a daughter of Charles McClung, of Edmundson county, Kentucky, and had children: John, who died near Valliant, Oklahoma; Amanda, wife of James Hurd, of Bowling Green, Kentucky; Calvin, of Smith Grove, Kentucky; Alexander, who died in that state; Thomas L., of this review; Nathaniel, of Valliant; Annie, who married John Hibbett and resides in Waco, Texas; Maud, who is married and lives in Jonesborough, Texas; and Spencer who is a farmer at Valliant, Oklahoma.

According to his best recollections the tobacco patch furnished Mr. Lucas with his early education. Little time was found for him to lift the covers of the few books he possessed and which he used at the common school. He was counted one of his father's family as long as he remained in old Kentucky, and in 1886 he left the state to seek a location for himself. He spent a year in Arkansas, and in October, 1887, settled among the Choctaws along Red River where he put forth his first efforts, as a bachelor farmer, as heretofore outlined.

He was married to the widow of Henry Austin, and who was also the widow of Isaac Hawkins, and the daughter of Mr. Le Flore, a pioneer from Mississippi and whose family is prominent among the Choctaw tribe. By her first husband Mrs. Lucas was the mother of Isaac Hawkins, of Valliant, and Frances, wife of a Mr. Hanson, of the Chickasaw country. By Mr. Austin, Mrs. Lucas was the mother of Phebe, wife of Spencer W. Lucas, of Valliant; Ida, who married John Whitfield, of Valliant; and Samuel, who makes his home in the same place. Mr. and Mrs. Lucas had no children, and she died October 20, 1906.

Mr. Lucas is a Master Mason and also belongs to the Odd Fellows order. Politically he is a Republican. He owns considerable property in Valliant, improved and unimproved; has extensive farming interests in McCurtain county and he is classed among the leading citizens of his town and county.

JUD MOORE, of the firm of Moore Brothers, general dealers of Valliant, was born in Blossom, Texas, April 24, 1877, a son of Henry Moore, who settled in the Lone Star state in 1845, when a mere boy, accompanying his

father, Fulsom Moore. The latter settled in Lamar county, near Paris, where he died as a thorough going farmer of his time. He was born in Florida, from which southern state he brought his family to Texas.

Henry Moore married Maggie Birmingham, daughter of Dr. Birmingham, of Dublin, Ireland, where he grew to manhood and obtained his education. He was a pioneer settler in Lamar county, and practiced medicine in Paris, in which city he passed away. The issue of Henry and Maggie Moore was: Edith, of Blossom, Texas, wife of J. H. Norwood; Bertha, of Abilene, Texas, wife of G. M. Moody; Mate, who married J. M. Whitlow, of Rogers, Texas; Pat., of Portland, Oregon; James E., of Valliant, Oklahoma; and Jud and John, proprietors of Moore Brothers business at Valliant.

Concerning the personnel of Jud Moore let it be said that he received a good common-school education in the elementary branches. This much was obtained in his childhood while toward manhood he attended rural schools and spent six months in a business college at San Antonio, Texas. His first position was with Sam Steinle at Clarksville, Texas, who was a merchant, and with whom he mastered many useful points concerning the mercantile business. He then purchased cotton for a time, after which he embarked in the grocery trade. Being without capital himself, but having a friend with means and plenty of confidence in him Mr. Moore joined a young friend in the grocery business. Dr. Hooker advanced the means necessary, as well as much of the credit, to start the new firm at Clarksville, Texas, where they were highly successful, made money, and when he sold out to his partner, Charles E. Tue, Mr. Moore came to Valliant and there engaged in general merchandising in company with his brother. As they prospered in business they added other departments of stock until within their brick building can now be found a typical modern department store. Other business interests form a part of Mr. Moore's holdings, both farming and lumbering being among such additional interests. His life having for a dozen or more years been absorbed in his own business affairs he has paid but little attention to politics, for he has been mindful of the fact that too many men in trade are apt to lose their bearings in a community by dabbling in local politics. He has not even established himself with a home and family of his own, as yet. He is

a member of the Masonic order, being a Master Mason and has taken the Chapter degree of this most excellent and ancient order.

Mr. Moore is one of a class of young business factors who have come to the new state from older sections of this Union and brought tact and business experience along with them. He has built up a business which has helped his town and county as well as enriching himself. The community appreciates just this type of business men, who are free from low trickery in trade.

WILLIAM W. SWINK, of Valliant, Oklahoma, was one of the first merchants of the town to open a store, but of recent years has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He came into the Choctaw Nation in 1887 from Henderson, Tennessee, where he was born December 9, 1867. Wilborn Swink, his father, was born near Meadon in the same county, in 1815, a son of a large slave owner, proprietor of a stage stand in his county in the frontier days of Tennessee and a settler from North Carolina. Wilborn Swink married Mary Robinson, who died in 1888, the mother of: Kate who married T. J. Butler and died in Tennessee in 1905; Sophia, wife of Thomas Nesbit, of Center Point, Arkansas; David, of Swink, Oklahoma, after whom the station was named; Susan, wife of David Harris, of Luray, Tennessee; Sallie, now Mrs. Hubert Mays, of Penson, Tennessee; Gertrude, wife of a Mr. Stone; John; Ella, the widow of James Paccaud, of Tennessee; Florence, who died unmarried; Albert, on the old homestead; and William W., of this biography.

William W. Swink was reared surrounded by the scenes incident to real farm life and labor. He attended such schools as his near-by neighborhood afforded, the log school building with its slab bench being still in vogue when he was a pupil and none of the more convenient and modern appliances had come to obtain when he attended school. He continued to reside at home with his parents until he went to Dallas, Texas, arriving in that goodly southwestern city with the sum of *fifteen cents* as his only capital. He went there from Corinth, Mississippi. His brother David had preceded him into the Indian country, and he followed up and located at old Doakesville, where he began his Territorial career as renter on a farm. After a few years he was appointed deputy United States marshal, and during his service of eight years he served

under Marshals Needles, McAllister, Grady and Hackett, closing his service while at Antlers, where he married and built his first home.

Having decided to engage in business he was employed a short time at Antlers, and then disposed of his property and went to Doakesville, (Shawneetown), where the merchant, R. M. Love, employed him and where he remained two years as a clerk. He established himself in business next at Bonton, one of the country towns nearby, and was there four years, when the building of the Frisco railroad through the Choctaw country opened up the station at Valliant, and he moved his stock of goods to that point, and built one of the first business houses of the town. He continued in trade two years and then sold out to Bushnell and Knight, since which time he has devoted his time to farming. Having acquired citizenship in the Nation by marriage he allotted much of his family lands in McCurtain county, where on Red River lies a body of nine hundred acres, some three hundred acres of which is being cultivated by tenants, and there the staples of cotton, corn and alfalfa are successfully produced in profusion.

In the month of November, 1894, Mr. Swink was married to Nannie Edwards, a daughter of H. C. and Lydia (Carrollton) Edwards, citizens of the Choctaw Nation. Mrs. Swink was born in Oklahoma. The issue of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Swink is: William E., Inez, Ida May, Randall Henry and Irene K.

As a citizen of the new state of Oklahoma Mr. Swink has identified himself with civil movements looking toward statehood from first to last, and was sent as a delegate to Oklahoma City, to the single statehood convention, which movement he supported. He has helped to build up the town of Valliant by the erection of dwellings, besides his own residence, and was one of the promoters of the Bank of Valliant and is one of its stockholders. While he has formulated no definite political alliance as to national affairs himself, his forefathers were all Democrats and his own leanings are toward the faith of that political school. He is allied with the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World, and belongs to the various committees in those fraternities.

WALTER L. RAY, of Idabel, county clerk of McCurtain county, is a native of Sevier county, Arkansas, born March 25, 1877, near Chapel Hill. He received his education the

best he could in the country school of his county and Little River county, where he reached his maturity. At twenty years of age he received his initial experience in life in teaching a country school, but the attractions thus obtained, however, were not sufficient to rivet him to the profession, and he soon found a position with a civil engineering corps on the Kansas City & Southern Railroad, where he worked for about one year, after which he secured a position as clerk and bookkeeper in a store at Cerro Gordo, Arkansas. After spending about five years there the old vocation of farming, at which he was reared, beckoned him then, and he came to that part of the Indian Territory which is now a part of McCurtain county, Oklahoma, where he settled in 1903. Until his election as county clerk, he was a citizen of the Good Water Neighborhood, and his candidacy for the office was taken favorably over the county, there being no opposition to his nomination. He was elected over his Republican opponent by a majority of four hundred and fifty-seven votes. He belongs to the Idabel lodge No. 152, A. F. & A. M., to the Knights of Pythias and is identified with the Eastern Star.

He was united in marriage in Arkansas, December 27, 1898, to Grace C. Sims, the daughter of J. B. Sims, who was born in Tennessee, in 1853, and Bettie Sims, who was born in North Carolina March 14, 1857, and came to Arkansas when about two years of age. Mrs. Ray has three brothers and two sisters. The issue of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Ray is Swan, Harrold and Bradley.

Mr. Ray's family on his father's side are old Scotch-Irish, and immigrated to Orange county, North Carolina, from the northern part of Ireland at an early date. There were several brothers of them that first came to America and bought large tracts of land and became large slave owners, but we have no accurate history of the family until we come to Walter's grandfather, James Ray, who owned a large farm north of Hillsboro, North Carolina, which was deprived of all its stock and provisions by Colonel Tarlton's British soldiers, who camped near there for a short time during the Revolutionary war. James Ray had three sons, David, John and Joseph. David had two children, John and Bird. The latter never married and is now living with one of her nephews. Walter's grandfather married a girl named Wilkerson, whose father was also Scotch-Irish and came from Ireland.

Joseph Ray had two sons, and James, the oldest, married and has three children, two girls and one boy. Hugh Ray, who was a Confederate soldier, died after the war in Tennessee, leaving four sons and one daughter. The other son, John Ray, Walter's grandfather, married in Orange county, North Carolina, Elizabeth Redding. Of that marriage three children were born. Nancy, the oldest, was born in 1842; William, Walter's father, was born in 1844; Elizabeth was born in 1847; Nancy married a man named Stepp and died in Franklin county, Arkansas, in 1900. Elizabeth married a man by the name of N. B. Ward, and died at Chapel Hill, Arkansas, in 1902. John Ray moved from North Carolina to McNairy county, Tennessee, before the commencement of the late war. In April, 1861, the President called on Governor Isham Harris of Tennessee for two regiments of men to help put down the rebellion. Tennessee had not yet seceded. Governor Harris refused to furnish the troops but made a call for men to defend Tennessee against Lincoln's demand for troops. Walter's father, W. S. Ray, was one of the first to respond to this call and left Purdy, Tennessee, on the 3rd day of May, 1861, under Captain Cross, and a regiment was soon formed at Randolph, Tennessee. This regiment was known as the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Tennessee. He served during most of the war in this regiment, but was with General Forrest for a short while. After the war he came to Sevier county, Arkansas, where he lived two years, then went back to his old home in Tennessee and married Narcissus Hubbard and returned to Sevier county, where he made his home until the spring of 1909, when he moved to Idabel, Oklahoma. John Ray died in McNairy county, Tennessee, in 1862; his wife, Elizabeth, died in Franklin county, Ark., in 1877.

WILLIAM H. MURRAY.

It is likely that the school books of a century hence will mention among the facts that all children of Oklahoma should know, that the first speaker of the house of representatives, as also the chairman of the constitutional convention that framed the constitution under which Oklahoma became a state, was William H. Murray. Whether the curiosity of people a century from now will be so strong respecting the personality and career of Mr. Murray that it will lead to a searching for additional facts concerning him, cannot be said positively, but it is possible for a historian to state that he is the most picturesque figure in the Oklahoma public life of the present. He is typical of Oklahoma citizenship, representing, as he does, the Indian race that inherited the land, and to a greater degree the white people who have occupied and developed the Oklahoma country. His family ties identify him with Texas and the Indian country, but by profession he has been a lawyer possessing a patriotism that knew no special section or civil divisions that would prevent his efforts for the welfare of his state.

His family record can be quickly sketched. He was born in Collinsville, Grayson county, Texas, November 21, 1869. Uriah Darwin Thomas Murray and Bertha Jones were his parents. The Murrays came to Virginia from Scotland in colonial days. One of the early members of the family married a relative of George Bancroft, which accounts for the frequent appearance of that name in the Murray family. The speaker's father came to Texas from Tennessee when sixteen years old. He was one of Colonel Potter's Texas Rangers. By occupation he has been first a butcher and for the past twenty years or more a farmer.

One of the facts of interest about Speaker Murray that makes his early career seem very much like that of the ordinary citizen, is his activity as a school teacher and newspaper man, two occupations that brought him in close contact with human nature. After going to school in Wise and Parker counties, Texas, he got a place as teacher in order to support himself while continuing his education. He had left home a twelve years, and from that time supported himself. During the years 1885-88, he was alternately engaged in teaching school and in attending the College Hill Institute. He was a schoolmaster five years in all. During the days when the Farmers' Alliance was a power in business and politics in Texas, he was officially connected with that organization, and in the promotion of those interests founded at Dallas the *Farmers' World*. He was twenty-three years old at the time. After accomplishing his purposes he sold out to the *Texas Farmer*, and returned to the school desk. An unsuccessful campaign for the office of state senator against George Jester left him in debt, and there followed a two years' period of strenuous self-denial and hard work, during which he established and conducted the *Corsicana News*. He was the sole proprietor and office force, circulation department, foreign correspondent, besides directing the minor details of this enterprise, and it is not strange that he succeeded. More than that, he read law when not getting out his paper, and after being admitted to the bar began practice in Corsicana.

Following a prospecting visit in April, 1897, Mr. Murray located permanently at Tishomingo, in the Indian Territory, March 28, 1898. To keep up appearances he rode in the hack up town from the depot, but this extravagance cost him his dinner, for he had started for this new home with only

a few dollars in his pocket. In practicing law he was successful almost from the start, and continued to take cases and maintain his law office in Tishomingo until December, 1902, when he moved to his farm. He had been associated as private secretary and as adviser with Governor Johnston of the Chickasha Nation, and by his marriage to Miss Alice Hearrell, a niece of the governor, he further allied himself with the interests of this nation. He has been a figure in Chickasha politics for the past ten years, and when the movements were set on foot that finally placed Oklahoma in the family of states, he became an active factor in the cause. In 1905 he was a member of the convention called by the five civilized tribes for the purpose of appealing to Congress for statehood for Indian Territory to be admitted as the state of Sequoyah. He served in that convention with C. N. Haskell; and the experience gained in the organization of that convention and the formation of the constitution was in large measure the foundation for the present political prominence of those two men. September 29, 1906, after a hot campaign Mr. Murray secured the primary nomination to represent his district, the One Hundred and Fourth, as a member of the constitutional convention. At the general election following, he was elected by a vote of two to one, in a district which had previously been gerrymandered, so it is claimed, to give a Republican majority. The convention met at Guthrie on November 20. In the large country of Oklahoma and Indian Territory the name of William H. Murray was at that time little known. But the Sequoyah movement still had power and influence, and among thirty-four delegates in the convention who represented that movement Murray was one of the strongest and had their confidence and the

support of the former Union representatives as well. The story of the contest over the chairmanship and the final outcome in the election of William H. Murray is still fresh in the minds of Oklahomans, and a part of recent political history. Sixty-two of the delegates gave their votes to Murray, and he presided over the convention during their historic deliberations lasting eighty-seven days, until their first adjournment and approval of the constitution on April 16, 1907.

During the summer of 1907 many rumors were afloat that the original document of the constitution was lost, or secreted for political reasons, that a genuine certified copy was unobtainable, and that the convention's president was carrying the original about with him, and in the dead of night "doctoring the instrument to his taste." Of course those were largely press stories, and told mainly as flavor for the midsummer staleness of news topics, or to prejudice the president and the people against the result of the convention's labors. When the proper time came to exhibit the document, it was on hand, and exactly as it had left the hands of the engrossing clerks and been signed by the convention officers and delegates. It is true that few people knew the whereabouts of the constitution during the summer, and Mr. Murray explains his disposition of it during that time in the following way: The question came up, when the constitution was completed, of filing it with the secretary of the territory. The convention had previously selected seven lawyers to advise Mr. Murray, six of whom counseled that the original copy be filed in the regular manner, and one (now Supreme Judge R. L. Williams) advised that no filing be made, since an injunction was being sought against the submission of the constitution

to the approval of the voters. The constitutional convention, Mr. Murray contended, was of a higher lawmaking order than any other body of legislators, and was limited in its actions only by the constitution of the United States and the enabling act. For this reason Mr. Murray put the constitution in his pocket, and refused to file it until it was finally revised in the July session of the convention. On September 17 the people gave overwhelming approval of the constitution and at the same time endorsed thereby the work of the convention and its president. It is interesting to note that Mr. Murray's cherished political principles were embodied in the constitution with the one exception of the Torrence system of the registration of land titles, a feature in which he believes thoroughly.

In the election of September, 1907, the former chairman was elected representative from Johnston county, and on the roll call demanded by him was unanimously elected speaker of the house. He has presided regularly over the deliberations of the house during its sessions in the old Guthrie city hall, and next to the governor is the most conspicuous figure at the state capital. During the progress of the campaign he had been considered among the possibilities for United States senator, but he refused to make the race, and as candidate for representative received a majority of all the votes cast for the three candidates. As speaker, knowing that he would be held responsible for all legislation, good or bad, he has insisted that no bill be brought up without his first considering them. This policy has resulted in the house being actually the conservative side of the legislature, and under this influence many radical senate bills have been modified before presentation for the governor's signature.

Speaker Murray was delegate at large

for Oklahoma to the national Democratic convention in Denver in 1908. In Johnston county he and his family are among the largest land owners. He has three children: Massena Bancroft, born January 1, 1901; Johnston, July 21, 1902; and William H., Jr., July 25, 1905.

ROBERT GALBREATH. The story of Glenn Pool, said to be the richest petroleum deposit ever discovered, is the climactic chapter in the life history of Robert Galbreath of Tulsa. A pioneer of '89, formerly prominent in politics, a noted townsite boomer, and since the opening of the southwestern oil fields a persistent builder and developer of oil deposits, he has had many ups and downs in his experience. His persistency in continuing his search has finally been rewarded in the Glenn Pool, which has given him a fortune and at the same time has enriched all the surrounding country. He, Frank Chesley and Mr. C. F. Colcord, the Oklahoma City capitalist, own leases to several hundred acres in the heart of the Glenn Pool. At a recent date fifty-seven wells were flowing on these acres, and producing oil so rapidly that the railroads and pipe lines are unable to take it away. It being impossible to construct tanks rapidly enough to contain the output, a lake of many thousand barrels of oil has collected near the wells.

Previous to beginning his career as an oil operator, Mr. Galbreath had made considerable money in real estate and other lines of business. His capital was not enough, however, to back up his various adventures in search of oil, and before he had brought in a pay well in the Glenn Pool neighborhood he ran out of funds, and had to get additional backing from Frank Chesley, postmaster at Keystone. His own experience must be reckoned as a factor of

value, and he was quite ready to risk his own judgment and the borrowed capital in the final prospect. His study of the country had caused him to select a spot four miles a little north of east of where Kiefer, the renowned tent city, later was established. As soon as permission was gained from the government's representatives drilling was begun on the allotment of Ida E. Glenn, a one-eighth Creek Indian, her husband being Robert Glenn, a white man. Early in the morning of November 22, 1905, the drill sank into the oil sands, and the first well in that vicinity began producing at the rate of about one hundred barrels a day. The name Glenn Pool, which was almost at once given the field, is in honor of the Glenn family on whose land the discovery was made.

This strike produced a commotion among oil operators such as has seldom been equaled. Purchase of land was impossible because of its native ownership and the restrictions in the transfer of titles. But in the two years since the opening of the field a forest of derricks has covered that region, industry and trade have developed wonderfully, and there remains impressive evidence of the change which has produced millions of dollars' worth of oil since 1905.

The Prairie Oil and Gas Company, a branch of the Standard Oil Company, has a large tank farm nearby and a pipe line to its eastern connections, and there are two other pipe lines from this center. It is said that during October, 1907, the daily production of oil from this vicinity was 100,000 barrels, only three-fourths of which could be taken to market by the inadequate shipping facilities.

Robert Galbreath, who thus made fame and fortune in the Glenn Pool district, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, a son of Robert and Sarah A. (Hill) Galbreath.

The paternal ancestry is Scotch and the maternal Scotch-English, the Galbreath family having lived in America 300 years, being originally settlers of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather settled in Pickaway county, Ohio, in 1804, when that part of the Buckeye State was still known as the Virginia Military Reservation. Born and reared on a Pickaway county farm, Robert Galbreath, after getting his education in the country schools and living at home until twenty-one, made a trip to Southern California in November, 1888, and on his return passed through Indian Territory over the M., K. & T. Railroad. Though he saw the country from a car window, he was converted by its appearance of fertility and abundance of natural resources, especially in that section about Eufaula and South McAlester and Muskogee. Soon afterward Congress passed the law for the opening of the Oklahoma region, and he came from Ohio and took part in the run of April 22, 1889. He was at Kingfisher the first few days, then moved to Edmond in Oklahoma county, where he was made postmaster. In the real estate and townsite business he followed up the different openings by which Indian Territory was gradually parceled out to settlers—the Sac and Fox, Iowa and Pottawatomie reservations in 1891, the Cheyenne and Arapahoe in 1892, the Cherokee Strip in 1893, and the Kickapoo reservation in 1895. For several years he was a resident of Shawnee in Pottawatomie county.

With the beginning of the oil boom in the southwest, caused by the strike at Beaumont, Texas, he joined the army of prospectors in the new fields of the southwest, and was one of the first prospectors in the Creek Nation, drilling some of the early wells at Red Fork. Since his fortunate discovery in 1905 he has become wealthy and one of the largest individual producers of oil in the country. It has been his policy never to sell an oil property that he develops, so long as it will produce. Therefore he is essentially a producer rather than a speculator.

Even a pioneer, Mr. Galbreath has, with other associates, more recently discovered

and developed the Bald Hill district, a large oil producing territory in Okmulgee county, about ten miles southwest of Haskell. They had the honor of striking the first wild cat well (discovery well) in the new State of Oklahoma, at Bald Hill, on Severs Ranch, on November 21, 1907, five days after the admission of the State. His principal oil interests are located at Red Fork, Glenn Pool and Severs Ranch.

Ever since coming to Oklahoma, Mr. Galbreath has been prominently identified with the Democratic party, especially in the earlier years of old Oklahoma Territory. For some time he was county chairman of Pottawatomie county, and in 1896 was chairman of the territorial Democratic central committee. As such he planned the notable campaign by which J. Y. Callahan was elected the delegate to Congress, defeating the Hon. Dennis T. Flynn for the first time. Mr. Galbreath was married at Edmond, Oklahoma, to Miss Mary E. Kivlehen. They have four children, Robert, Jr., Leone, George Francis and Glenn Pool. Mrs. Galbreath was born at Elmira, New York, and was a member of the first graduating class in the Territorial Normal College at Edmond.

WILBUR E. CAMPBELL. With the death of Wilbur E. Campbell at Tulsa, October 29, 1907, one of the notable careers of the Southwest came to a close. The life of Mr. Campbell throws some interesting light on at least two phases of Oklahoma history—the old cattle industry and the movement of settlement along the southern Kansas border preceding the opening of the Cherokee Strip. Coming to Kansas in 1870 he got a start in the cattle business about the time some of the famous cattle towns of the state were coming into prominence. His headquarters were at Wichita. The Indian country was open to grazing without restrictions except such as the Indian tribes placed upon the industry, and Mr. Campbell was one of the cattlemen who ran their herds from the Kansas border south to the Red river. A contract with the government for supplying beef to the Indians of the Kiowa-Wichita agency in southwestern Oklahoma also brought him in familiar



W. Campbell

contact with this section during the early days. Near the present city of Chickasha might be pointed out a spot where he once had his headquarters.

And now we come to an interesting fact about the cattle business, for which Mr. Campbell deserves credit, since it seems no one has disputed his claim to the honor. While in the range cattle business in the Territory, he brought back from Missouri a herd of shorthorn cattle, the first, it is said, ever seen in this section of country, where the longhorn native steers were still the sole occupants of the ranges. He was known then as "Shorthorn Campbell." The innovation satisfied him, and he was a pioneer in introducing blooded stock into a country from which the longhorn has disappeared. Besides being the first to bring in the shorthorn, he also introduced the Hereford, or white-faced stock, and from this fact, to distinguish him from several other Campbells, he received the name "White Face Campbell," by which his service to the stock industry was signalized during the rest of his life. He was the first to introduce and owned the first established herd of Hereford cattle west of the Missouri river. At the fat stock show at Kansas City in 1885 his steer, "Texas Jack," that weighed 1,695 pounds, won the prize of the world, and many of his stock were premium winners.

Though he was one of the active cattlemen of the Strip, when the movement began to form a permanent Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association to fence the Strip, Mr. Campbell declared that he would never fence land that he did not own, and therefore moved back into Kansas, establishing a ranch for his white-faced cattle at Caldwell, in Sumner County. He later moved into Barber County, where he purchased 31,000 acres and fenced the entire lot, with a fence thirty-seven miles long, with barbed wire that cost eleven cents a pound.

Next to his importation of blooded stock into the Southwestern ranches, his next accomplishment from a historical standpoint was the founding of the town of Kiowa, Kansas, which was an entry and supply point for the movement into the Cherokee

Strip only second in importance to Caldwell and Arkansas City. An interesting story of this achievement is told in the Kiowa (Kan.) *News-Review*. During the summer of 1884 his plans of founding a town somewhere on his large body of fine land, forty or fifty miles west of Caldwell, matured, and associating himself with others, the Kiowa Town Company was organized. He built the first brick building in the town, Campbell's Block and Opera House, at a cost of \$30,000. The town of Old Kiowa was four or five miles from the Campbell ranch, and its most enterprising spirits were Dennis Flynn, who was then running a paper; Alex. Hopkins, A. W. Rumsey and others. It is said that Campbell offered to pay Flynn for 350 new subscriptions to his newspaper if he would move to the new town, and Flynn moved. He also used the proper inducements to the Santa Fe people to build their extension through the proposed site, and the town began to grow, until in a short time nothing was left of Old Kiowa except a farm and the old shack in which Flynn had his paper and Hopkins his law office. In this way, by identifying himself with the town of Caldwell, and by starting the town of Kiowa, Mr. Campbell was instrumental in moving the line of settlement close to the borders of the Indian Territory, and the opening of the Cherokee country found these centers ready to pour a population into the new territory.

Stories are current illustrating the determined spirit and courage of this frontiersman. One day at Caldwell a cowboy named Jim Sherman came into town with three or four followers and killed the mayor and the city marshal, and then made their escape. Passing through the Campbell ranch, they took one of his horses. Heading a posse, he followed them into the Territory, and at Deer Creek came up with them. When the battle ended Mr. Campbell found twenty-seven bullet holes in his clothes, one through his wrist, one through his groin and one struck a memorandum book in his breast pocket, this book saving his life. The band got away, but Sherman—said to be a nephew of Gen. W. T. Sherman—was afterwards apprehended in Cali-

fornia, brought to Sumner County for trial and acquitted.

Mr. Campbell made a great reputation as a horseman by purchasing from Leland Stanford the noted horse "Campbell's Electioneer," for which at one time he refused \$30,000. The horse was shipped from California to Kiowa, Kansas, by express. He also bred and raised the pacer, "Symbol-eer," whose record of 2:11 for two-year-old pacer still stands. In later years Mr. Campbell established a smaller ranch in Woods county, Oklahoma, about thirty miles west of Kiowa, Kansas, the postoffice being Winchester. In 1903 he moved his family to Tulsa and engaged in the oil business and other enterprises.

The late Wilbur E. Campbell was born at Brownville, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1847, and at the age of three years the family home was moved to Fairfield, Iowa. He was one of the youngest soldiers of the Civil war. He enlisted at sixteen, at Knoxville, Iowa, in the Third Iowa Cavalry, and was a sharpshooter, one of the best pistol shots in his regiment, and always a brave and efficient soldier. He disobeyed a superior officer but once, when the latter ordered him to shoot a woman who had been making herself obnoxious in the camp. "I will shoot your men, but will not kill a woman," was his reply. He was four times wounded during the war. His service was in the command of Gen. John M. Noble, who was secretary of interior under Harrison, and who at one time was a business associate of Campbell. The captaincy of a colored regiment was offered him once, but he refused. After the war the young soldier engaged in railroad construction work on the Union Pacific in Wyoming, and in this way was introduced to the life of the West.

Mr. Campbell was of Scotch stock, as was also his wife, whose maiden name was Emily M. Duncan. Mrs. Campbell, who resides at Tulsa, was born near Dodgeville, Wisconsin, June 23, 1852, and they were married at Wichita, Kansas, January 18, 1871. She lived on the frontier many years, and brought up her family in the environment of the old southwest. She was living

in Sibley, county, Minnesota, when the Sioux massacre of the Civil war time scourged that vicinity, and later came to southwestern Kansas. She was the only white woman at Chickasha in 1875, and at one time when in camp alone with two babies two Indians came. After she gave them their dinner, they became impudent. She took the Winchester down and drove them away. On account of the Indians they had to leave this ranch, going in an ox-cart to Wichita, Kansas. Her father, Robert Duncan, still lives in Wichita. The surviving sons and daughter of Mr. Campbell are: Wilbur D., fruit grower, of La-Grande, Oregon; Robert B., assistant postmaster at Alva, Oklahoma; Charles D., postmaster at Apache, Oklahoma; Roy H., of Oregon; Frank L., contractor, of Santa Barbara, California, and Miss Gladys E. Mr. Campbell was a thirty-second degree Mason and was orator of same. The thirty-second degree Masons held Knights Kadosh funeral services at midnight over his remains at his home. A Republican, he would never accept office, but was quite active for friends and party. In Barber county, Kansas, he was bondsman for the county treasurer, who was preparing to leave and allow bondsman to pay his shortage. Mr. Campbell went to his house and captured him and held him prisoner in his own house for three days until his father-in-law came and fixed it up.

FRANK M. MATHEWSON, who has lived at Tulsa since 1893, is one of the pioneer cattlemen of Indian Territory and Oklahoma. Thirty years ago, when he began grazing his first bunch of cattle in the valley of the Arkansas river near Wealaka, in the Creek Nation, he did not own a dollar free of incumbrance, but by honest and legitimate business methods has since become one of the most substantially prosperous citizens in the Tulsa country. He was a young man of twenty when he made his start in Indian Territory and had already had a variety of experience in the battle of life. Born in Marion county, Iowa, September 6, 1856, he accompanied the family to Atchison county, Missouri,



Lilah D Lindsey



L. L. Lindsey

in 1863, and when fourteen years old left home to rely on his independent exertions. He lived and worked at farming in Nebraska until driven out by the grasshopper plague of 1873. After spending a short time in Sheridan, Iowa, he came to the Southwest in the spring of 1874, and during the following years was employed at lumbering, making staves, railroad ties, etc., at Clarksville, Texas. He moved to Wealaka, Indian Territory, in 1876. Careful, conservative methods, instead of the plunging means resorted to by many of the cattlemen of that day, brought him a steadily increasing success, and without going into debt he extended his cattle interests until in a few years he grazed some of the largest herds in his section of Indian Territory, and was known to reap constant profits from his business. In the earlier years, in the days of the open range, before wire fences were thought of, his cattle ranged over the old Territory from the Kansas line to the Red river. Although without the conveniences of modern life, there were many pleasurable phases of the pioneer days, now permanently passed away, that old settlers like Mr. Mathewson recall with regret; particularly the unbounded hospitality of the people, their freedom from restraint and the affectations of modern life, their adherence to the principles of the square deal, their strict sense of honor as between man and man in all business deals, a man's simple word being as good as his bond and no such thing as a note or security being required.

Mr. Mathewson finally retired from active direction of his stock business in 1904, having accumulated enough to satisfy his ideas of a competence. He is the owner of valuable farming lands and city real estate and business property, and, from the standpoint of material possessions, is one of the best situated men in Tulsa. He has no ambition to be numbered among "the big rich," and is quite content with the rewards of thirty years in active business life. His first wife was Miss Hattie Perryman, a member of the well-known Creek family of Perrymans that has furnished two chiefs to the Creek Nation. After her

death, Mr. Mathewson married Miss Levena Jack, daughter of the revered pioneer, John Jack, who died February 14, 1908, at eighty years. By his first marriage Mr. Mathewson had two children, Minnie and Phebe, the former of whom died at the age of eighteen. There are five children of the present union, namely: Pearl, Benjamin H., Archie, Ruth and Leonard. Mr. Mathewson is a Republican and was alderman from the Second ward of Tulsa three years, when he resigned. He is a member of I. O. O. F., Aurora Lodge No. 121, of Tulsa.

LEE W. LINDSEY, of Tulsa, was one of the pioneer contractors and builders of the Territory and one of the leading men of the Creek Nation. He completed the walls and enclosure of the old council house, or capitol building, of the Creek Nation at Okmulgee. The trees surrounding the council house were set out by Colonel Lindsey (as he is nearly always called). While these facts serve to identify him in a special manner with the history of the Creek Nation, they are incidental to the larger career of Colonel Lindsey in the industrial, business and political life of this section of Oklahoma. He is a pioneer resident of the Creek Nation, having come here in 1876, before there was any civil court jurisdiction or government for white people in Indian Territory. In 1886 he established his home at Tulsa, then a small village of five years' growth, but already important as a trading center. As a contractor and builder he continued in active business here until 1892, since which year he has devoted his energies to the development of business interests in the Creek and Chickasaw Nations. At Sulphur, in Murray county, he has taken a prominent part in making the town a resort of wide reputation. He built and owns the Lindsey block at that place, and is also the owner and promoter of the Lindsey addition, one of the best residence subdivisions. In the Creek Nation, besides owning fine farm property, he is promoting the Lindsey additions to Tulsa. These additions, the First and Second, lying in the southwest part of the city, are in the most picturesque part

of the city, overlooking the Arkansas valley. In the Second addition, Colonel Lindsey has built his own residence, at the corner of Guthrie and Cypress Streets. This home is one of the show places of Tulsa. A handsome structure both within and without, it was built for actual comfort and convenience, in which features it excels. There are more than twenty rooms on the two stories, besides a basement and attic floor, and the cost of construction was about \$15,000, though it is worth more since the Colonel built it himself. It is of the solidest frame construction, with 2 by 6 studdings reinforced by sills, then ship-lapped, covered with building paper, and then the regular outside slab siding. Oak and pine of native growth enter into the building. The floors are all double, the rooms beautifully furnished, gas and electric lighted. Air pressure pumps, installed in a small building at the rear of the house, supply, alternately just as desired, hard or soft water from the well and cistern—an arrangement that few houses in the state could claim.

In public affairs Colonel Lindsey's position is best indicated by his having received, in the statehood election, the Republican nomination for member of the Legislature from Tulsa county. While his career since coming to Indian Territory has been one of remarkable activity and success, he has an interesting personal history before that time. He was born in Clermont county, Ohio, December 13, 1845, was reared on a farm, and at Batavia, the county seat of his home county, in 1863 enlisted in L troop of the Ninth Ohio Cavalry, being sent immediately to join Sherman's army. Though only eighteen years old, he was an active soldier in the siege of Atlanta, was on the march to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas and Virginia to Baltimore, Maryland, and discharged at Columbus, Ohio. He was in the last battle, at Bentonville, just before the surrender of Johnston's army. He returned home after the war, but in the early seventies went South and was present at the laying off of the town of Birmingham, Alabama. At that time he superintended the work of get-

ting out the stone material for the machine shops of the North and South Alabama Railroad at Birmingham. Having learned the trade of stonemason, he began the contracting and building business in the South, and about 1875 located at Van Buren, Arkansas, whence he moved soon afterward to the Creek Nation.

Mrs. Lindsey is one of the notable women of Eastern Oklahoma. She has served as president of the Indian Territory Women's Christian Temperance Union and is well known in various phases of church and reform work. Before her marriage to Colonel Lindsey, which occurred at the Wealaka Mission in 1885, and while she was known by her maiden name of Miss Lilah Denton, she was an accomplished teacher in the Indian schools. She belongs to one of the leading Indian families of the Creek Nation, her mother being of a Creek family and her father a Cherokee. She received her early education at the old Tullahassee Mission, then attended a seminary at Fulton, Missouri, and from there entered Highland Institute, Hillsboro, Ohio, where she graduated with honors in the class of 1883. She then taught for a time in the Wealaka Mission of the Presbyterian Church, also at Coweta Mission, and for about three years at Tulsa, making ten years altogether in mission schools. She was the first Creek girl to graduate, and was appointed by the board of missionaries to take charge of a mission school before she graduated. She is an active worker in the Relief Corps. An extensive traveler, she was appointed by Governor Haskell to attend the tuberculosis convention at Washington, D. C. In April, 1908, she was state delegate to Richmond, Virginia. She has attended three receptions at the White House.

JACK BELL. Incidents in the careers of persons often mark the growth of a city or community. It serves to measure the rapid growth of the city of Tulsa to recall that Jack Bell, one of the well-known citizens who has lived here since 1896, once plowed corn in the now thickly built up part of the city where stands the Midland Valley depot. To such an extent has Tulsa

overspread all the limits of its earlier importance and within the last few years attained to influence and size of a metropolis.

Mr. Bell's present homestead is a fine estate adjoining Tulsa on the southeast. On one of the hills in that part of the city stands his residence, commanding an excellent view of the city and the broad sweep of the Arkansas valley. The residence section of the city has gradually encroached on his land, and from his estate he has laid out a residence subdivision known as Bell-view. Mr. Jack Bell, who with his children owns valuable farming lands east of Tulsa in the old Creek Nation, is a Creek citizen by marriage, but was born in Texas county, Missouri, April 11, 1870, and was reared on a farm in that county. He lost his parents while he was a boy, and since 1895 has lived most of the time in Indian Territory, being at Muskogee before moving to Tulsa. In Tulsa he married Miss Clarissa Hodge. Her father is Alvin T. Hodge, who lives on a farm adjoining the Bell place. Mr. Hodge is one of the oldest of the living natives of the Creek Nation. He was born here in 1844, his mother being of Creek blood and his father, Nathaniel Hodge, a native of New York state. Alvin T. Hodge built the first house, or one of the first, in Tulsa, and is on all accounts one of the pioneers of the city, as also one of the wealthy citizens of the Creek Nation. He has been a farmer and stockman all his life. Most of his education was obtained in the old Presbyterian Mission School at Tullahassee, and his intelligence and strong character have for years made him influential in the councils of his people, having served as a representative in the Creek council, as district judge, and in other positions. Mr. and Mrs. Jack Bell are the parents of three children: Aaron, Lela May and Marie. Mr. Bell is independent in politics.

DR. S. DEZELL HAWLEY. In the party campaign for Republican nomination for the office of governor in the new state of Oklahoma, the second in the race, following Governor Frantz, was Dr. S. DeZell Hawley, a prominent young physician and surgeon of Tulsa and one of the Republican

leaders of the new state. Though a comparatively recent resident of Oklahoma, he has identified himself very closely with its public life, besides taking a prominent place in the profession of medicine and surgery. He has served as alderman of the city of Tulsa, and is otherwise active as a citizen.

Dr. Hawley became a general practitioner of medicine and surgery at Tulsa in 1903, and almost at once came into professional favor and gained a large patronage. He was born in Webster county, Nebraska, in 1877. His parents, Dr. J. E. and Alice J. (Stephenson) Hawley, are both still living at their home in Burr Oak, Jewell county, Kansas. Dr. J. E. Hawley is a native of New York state, a descendant of the well-known New England family of Hawleys (Connecticut), of which Senator Hawley is a distinguished member, the ancestry going back in direct line to the time of William the Conqueror. J. E. Hawley was one of the pioneer physicians of Nebraska, and has been a practicing physician for a long number of years, being still active in his profession at Burr Oak. Mrs. J. E. Hawley was born in Indiana, of an Ohio family of Scotch ancestry. The Hawleys are a hardy, longlived race, and in the Doctor's immediate family (he having a sister and two brothers) there has never been a death. S. DeZell Hawley spent his youth at Burr Oak, Kansas, graduating from the high school, and from the University of Kansas at Lawrence was graduated with the class of 1899. He at once began preparation for the medical profession, studying at the University Medical College of Kansas City, where he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in March, 1903. He soon afterward came to Tulsa. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical Associations and member of the Medical Association of the Southwest. He affiliates with the F. & A. M., B. P. O. E. (and treasurer of the local lodge), Modern Woodmen and Past Venerable Counsel of the local lodge. At Burr Oak he was married to Miss Vida S. Faidley.

COL. EDWARD CALKINS. The first mayor of Tulsa, and the father of the town government which was organized in 1898, was

Col. Edward Calkins. He is a pioneer lawyer of Indian Territory, having located at South McAlester in 1889, about the time the United States Court was established there. He moved to Tulsa in 1894, and practiced law until 1906, and now gives his time to his property interests in the city. It is a remarkable instance of the rapid growth of Oklahoma cities that Tulsa first organized a municipal government in 1898, and that just ten years later it had grown to be a city of such business interests that its commercial club could afford to send out a special delegation to the principal cities of the United States to advertise the advantages and resources of this former trading point for three Indian nations.

Colonel Calkins is a veteran soldier as well as veteran lawyer. He has had a varied career since he was admitted to the bar at Greenville, Ohio, in 1860. He had come to Greenville with his parents in 1852, from his birthplace at Burlington, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where he was born August 20, 1836. He was a student at Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, and read law three years in Greenville. While trying his first cases at Greenville the war broke out and he enlisted, on the first call for volunteers for the three months' service. While with the Eighty-seventh Ohio Infantry he was captured at Harper's Ferry, and being exchanged, re-entered the service at Indianapolis in the Seventh Indiana Cavalry. He became lieutenant under John P. Shanks, was for two years on staff duty with the noted cavalryman, General Grierson, and with headquarters at Memphis, participated in all the cavalry raids through Tennessee and Mississippi, in conflict with General Forrest. The most effective part of this service was in the scouting and cavalry movements leading up to the siege of Vicksburg. At the battle of Guntown, Mississippi, in March, 1865, Mr. Calkins was wounded, and was disabled for further service in the conflict then drawing to a close. For over twenty years he practiced law at Rochester, Indiana, being one of the leading members of the local bar and also influential in Indiana politics. He was a Republican mem-

ber of the Indiana legislature in 1870-71, during the notable session when O. P. Morton was elected to his second term in the United States senate. From Indiana Mr. Calkins moved to Indian Territory. Since moving to Tulsa he has judiciously invested in business property, most of it along Main street, which the city's development has made many times more valuable than at the time he secured it. Colonel Calkins was one of the organizers of the Tulsa Bar Association, and was its first president, an office he held for four years. Outside of his profession one of his chief interests has been in the Grand Army of the Republic. He was present at the first reunion of the armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee in Chicago in 1868, at which all the great commanders of the war were present. It is an interesting incident of his career that at that session he introduced a resolution expressing sympathy with the Cubans in their struggles with Spanish rule, and it was a continuation of this same contention that brought about American intervention in the war of 1898. Colonel Calkins organized the G. A. R. in Indian Territory, and was the first department commander of the Territory. He is a Republican in politics. Mrs. Calkins, before her marriage, was Miss Elenora McClure. She was born in Lima, Ohio, and reared at Peru, Indiana. They were married at Watseka, Illinois. Her death occurred September 29, 1908.

COL. GEORGE W. MOWBRAY. The history of Tulsa's development is truly marvelous, and yet it has been but the logical result of the well-directed and concerted efforts of its citizens of enterprise, foresight and determination. To this class belongs George W. Mowbray, a prominent business man who was formerly mayor of the city and came originally to this section of the country as a minister and missionary. He was born at Melton-Mowbray, Leicestershire, England, in 1847, his parents being John and Catherine (Lockton) Mowbray. Melton-Mowbray has been the ancestral home of the family for many generations, extending back to the year 1066, when the original Mowbray in England,



Geo. W. Howbray

having crossed the channel with William the Conqueror, there established his castle. His more remote ancestors were Norsemen, who settled in Normandy. This ancestral home in Leicestershire became the seat of the earldom of Mowbray, occupied by the successive lords of the Mowbray name until the time of Oliver Cromwell, who destroyed the castle because of the fact that the Mowbrays were royalists. The family also built the old parish church at Melton-Mowbray and the remains of the ancestors now rest in its mausoleum.

George W. Mowbray was educated principally at the Grantham grammar school, from which he was graduated. This is the Lincolnshire school which enjoys the distinction of having had Sir Isaac Newton for a pupil. Although Mr. Mowbray's parents were communicants of the established Church of England, he decided to enter the non-conformist ministry and accordingly was licensed to preach by the Wesleyan Methodist church. He came to America at the age of twenty-two years, and preached his first sermon on American soil in the Methodist church at Binghamton, New York, in November, 1869. There he remained in an active pastorate for six years, while subsequently he was located at Owego, New York, and afterward at Elmira, where he remained as minister of the Methodist church for nine years. He was afterward transferred to a church of that denomination at Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he continued for about a year and a half, and later went to McCune, Crawford county, in southeastern Kansas. In 1887 he left the Sunflower state for Tulsa, coming here as a missionary minister for the Southern Kansas conference, and when the Indian mission conference was organized he became one of its members. This was formed by Bishop Walden, March 21, 1889. Mr. Mowbray was one of the first missionaries to this part of the Creek Nation, and remained in ministerial work until 1896, when he retired from active pulpit relations with the church and entered business life.

Mr. Mowbray carried on a large mercantile store, which had been established orig-

inally by his son-in-law, T. J. Archer, who had come to Tulsa with a commissary store at the time of the completion of the Frisco Railroad to this point in 1882. Mr. Archer died in 1894 and Mr. Mowbray afterward carried on the business for several years, with a full line of furniture, hardware, implements, vehicles, etc. Finally, however, he disposed of the larger part of his mercantile interests, retaining only the undertaking department, which he still conducts. It has not been alone in mercantile lines, however, that he has left the impress of his individuality upon the city's development and substantial progress. In fact, as a public official, he has done much for its welfare. He served as mayor of Tulsa in 1903-4, being one of the most progressive and efficient officials the city has ever had. He took a leading part in advancing its public-spirited movements throughout the period of his residence here and has been an important factor in that growth and development which has made Tulsa one of the remarkable and attractive cities of the southwest. Prior to his service as mayor he had been the treasurer and the first president of the Tulsa Commercial Club, to the interests of which he devoted much time and money, making many trips to western cities for the exploitation of the resources of Tulsa and the surrounding country. He was largely instrumental in influencing the Santa Fe Railroad to extend its line to this point, and, in fact, was the first man to bring Tulsa to the attention of the outside world. For three years he served as president of the school board, and formerly was vice president of the City National Bank.

Mr. Mowbray was married in England to Miss Hanna E. Harley, and they have four living children: Mrs. Anna C. Archer, George W., Jr., Mrs. Mary H. Thomas and Mrs. Grace E. Winterringer. Mr. Mowbray is well known as a representative of fraternal circles, being prominent in the Odd Fellows and Masonic lodges. He has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is also a Knights Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He has taken all of the degrees

in the subordinate lodge, the encampment and the canton of the Odd Fellows, and is now grand master of the grand lodge of Indian Territory jurisdiction of Oklahoma. He was president of the board of directors of the beautiful Odd Fellows' Home at Checotah, superintended its construction, acting as its first superintendent after its completion. Mr. Mowbray is a man of most alert and enterprising spirit, whose interest in his city and its welfare is manifest in many tangible ways, while his business ability and enterprise are widely recognized.

CICERO L. HOLLAND. The Democratic representative from the Tulsa county district in the first state legislature, when it convened in December, 1907, was Cicero L. Holland, who has been a consistent and enthusiastic advocate of statehood and the highest interests of Oklahoma and Indian Territory for a number of years. Mr. Holland is a resident of Tulsa, where, until recently, he was connected with the mercantile business, but during the past ten years has resided and had business interests in various parts of the two territories. He was a member of the statehood delegation that visited Washington in 1905, and which was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the legislation that resulted in the enabling act, the constitutional convention, and finally statehood.

Mr. Holland was born near Circleville, Fairfield county, Ohio, April 29, 1866, and was taken, at the age of two years, by his parents to Morris county, Kansas, where they located on a farm as pioneers of the country. Reared on a farm, Mr. Holland had the advantages of the local schools, supplemented by higher schooling in the Kansas State Normal at Emporia. He was for eight years a school teacher, and at one time superintendent of the schools at Dunlap, Kansas. He came to Oklahoma Territory in 1897, and has since been actively engaged in business. He was in the grain and feed business at Ponca, then moved to Duncan, Indian Territory, near the line of the Kiowa-Comanche reservation, and with the opening of the latter country on August 6, 1901, established a branch of his Duncan

business at Lawton. Later he was in the real estate business at Hastings, in Comanche county, and in 1903 established his mercantile house at Tulsa, where he has since lived. On East Third street, between Boston and Cincinnati avenues, the substantial two-story business block which he erected was the first business improvement of that section of the city, but has since become central in a business district. Since selling out his business in 1907 Mr. Holland has given his attention to his general business interests in the new state and to public affairs. Mr. Holland was on the following committees while in the legislature: Manufactures and Commerce, Oil and Gas, Geological and Economic Survey, Municipal Corporations, Revenues and Taxation. He was elected by the largest proportional majority of any member of the house, getting 2,246 of the 2,372 votes cast in his district. He was the author of the bill to issue county bonds, etc. Fraternally he is a Mason and an Odd Fellow and an Elk. His wife, before her marriage, was Miss Maude A. Schlosser, a native of Indiana. They have a son, C. L. Holland, Jr. Mrs. Holland went to Kansas with her parents when six years old. Her father took up land in Lyon county, Kansas. Mrs. Holland is a member of the Presbyterian church, as also is her son.

FLOWERS NELSON. The sixty-eighth constitutional district, comprising Tulsa and vicinity, elected as delegate to the constitutional convention Flowers Nelson, a prominent lawyer of that city and one of the leaders in professional and public affairs from the time when Tulsa was a village. Mr. Nelson was chosen to the convention over a very strong Republican opposition, and was active in the deliberations which produced the first constitution. He was a member of various committees, the one which occupied most of his time and attention being the committee on county boundaries. As one of the representative citizens of the new state, he was further honored by appointment, in December, 1907, from Governor Haskell, as one of the regents of the Oklahoma State University.

Mr. Nelson, who has been a resident of Tulsa since 1895, was born in Copiah county, Mississippi, in 1870, a son of George Bancroft and Maggie (Flowers) Nelson, both of whom are still living in Hazelhurst, Copiah county. In 1861 his father, then only fourteen years old, enlisted in the Twelfth Mississippi Regiment, and served throughout the war, mostly in Virginia, participating in the historic battles at Seven Pines, Manassas, Fredericksburg, and others. Virginia was the ancestral home of the Nelsons, Benjamin F. Nelson, grandfather of the Oklahoma lawyer, being born and reared in Culpeper county. Bringing his family to Mississippi some years before the war, he bought the old homestead of ex-Governor Albert G. Brown in Copiah county, known as Holly Grove, a fine old estate surrounded by one of the largest plantations in the state. The residence which he erected there, of the finest material and construction, still remains one of the noted attractions of Copiah county. Flowers Nelson's mother is descended from a North Carolina family, her father coming from there to Copiah county and, like B. F. Nelson, becoming one of the large planters of the county.

The old Nelson homestead was the home of Flowers Nelson during his youth. He received the best educational advantages. After attending the local schools and leaving high school in 1885, he entered the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College at Starkville, winning a medal in oratory. Three years later, having determined to study law, he came home and entered the office of Judge J. S. Sexton, one of the prominent lawyers of Hazelhurst, remaining there until 1889, when he became a student of the University of Mississippi at Oxford. He was elected by the student body as salutatorian at commencement of '89. Following a two-years' course of English and belles-lettres, he finished the two-year law course in one year, graduating in 1892. Another member of his class was Charles B. Ames, now the distinguished Oklahoma lawyer at Oklahoma City. Mr. Nelson located at Birmingham, Alabama, in September, 1892. Taking naturally to

politics and public life, he stumped the city for Cleveland and the Democratic ticket, under the auspices of the Democratic state executive committee. After practicing awhile in Birmingham, he moved to Muskogee, Indian Territory, in September, 1893, taking a partnership in the law office of his cousin, George E. Nelson.

In 1895, when Mr. Nelson permanently identified himself with Tulsa, that center, now so populous and industrially and commercially prosperous, was an inconspicuous village in a thinly settled Indian country. From this condition Mr. Nelson has witnessed the transformation into one of the richest oil, gas and industrial regions of the United States. Mr. Nelson has substantial real estate and financial interests in this city and surrounding country, and as one of the prominent lawyers has become a dominating influence in the public affairs of the eastern half of the new state. Mr. Nelson was married at Columbus, Kansas, in 1896, to Miss Birdie Shackle, a descendant of a Virginia family. They have one son, Bancroft Nelson.

A. MILLER HAMMETT. The industrial opportunities of Oklahoma and Indian Territory during the last eight or ten years have attracted some forceful men to engage in the work of development. Men of unusual daring, eager to undertake large affairs with little regard for difficulties, gifted with remarkable business acumen and skill, such talents and abilities may be found in those at the head of the largest business enterprises of Oklahoma as would do credit to any state. The oil region about Tulsa has brought there some men of this character. One of the best known is A. Miller Hammett, whose own career is interesting, and whose father possesses the business genius and the striking attributes of the modern man of affairs that are the chief characteristics of the modern age of business.

Captain C. H. Hammett was born at Huntsville, Missouri, a son of J. M. Hammett, a Kentuckian, who helped found the town of Huntsville. For several years Captain Hammett was a member of the real estate firm of Hammett and Davidson.

of Kansas City, and also had business connections with a similar firm in St. Louis, of which his brother, Hon. B. F. Hammett, was the senior member. (B. F. Hammett is now a wealthy retired citizen of El Paso, Texas, of which city he was mayor a few years ago.) Captain Hammett is a born speculator. He has made and lost several large fortunes, always with a steady courage that enables him to continue fighting whether he wins or loses. He raised the capital and built the Galveston, LaPorte & Houston Railroad, from Houston to LaPorte, Texas, now a division of the Southern Pacific system. He also built a railroad in Mississippi. He assisted David R. Francis in the organization of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, of St. Louis, and, with other capitalists of that city, engaged extensively in lead and zinc mining in Missouri, and later in gold mining in Colorado and Nevada. One of his latest fields of exploitation is Idaho, where, in 1907, he began work on a large irrigation project. Captain Hammett was one of those who made a fortune in the Indian Territory oil fields. In 1904, the pioneer oil well at Alluwe, in the Cherokee Nation, was the strike that at once gave him prominence as an oil developer. In May, 1906, making his first appearance at Glenn Pool, he invested a moderate sum in leases, and within fifteen months had cleared half a million dollars in profits.

One of the stories told of Captain Hammett's financial experiences illustrates his unshaken nerve under the worst circumstances. He is a game loser, as an ardent winner. During the early nineties he went to New York to close the sale of a railroad he had built in Mississippi to Jay Gould. Three million dollars was at stake in the deal. The papers had been drawn, and he and Gould were closing their interview in the latter's private office. Just as Mr. Gould picked up the pen to sign his name to the document that would conclude the negotiation, a messenger came in with a cablegram announcing the failure of the Baring Bros., of London. His signature was never affixed, the transaction came to an abrupt conclusion, and though it meant

millions of dollars to Captain Hammett, he took it all with philosophic humor, and at once returned to St. Louis to begin work on other enterprises. Captain Hammett's wife, now deceased, was Fannie M. (Jackson) Hammett, a native of Fayette county, Missouri.

A. Miller Hammett, of Tulsa, is a son of this capitalist, and inherits his qualities. He was born at Huntsville, Missouri, April 15, 1878. His educational advantages were of the best, beginning with the public schools of Mexico, Missouri, and continued through the Mexico Military Academy, the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, where he was graduated with the class of 1900, in the Kansas City Law School, from which he was graduated in 1901, and a post-graduate law course at Yale Law School. He began practicing law at Kansas City in 1902. While in school he took a great interest in journalism, and his talents in that line and his practical training have afforded him a gratifying occupation aside from the promotion of financial and industrial enterprises. He has the newspaper man's special liking for the work, and his taste has run particularly in the line of dramatic criticism. As a student of the drama and a writer on its forms and representation, he has found, not a means of livelihood, but a means of recreation and diversion from the more trying labors of his business career. Just before locating at Tulsa he was temporarily engaged in the newspaper business at Pawhuska, where he established the first daily paper, the *Star*. Mr. Hammett was formerly a member of the bar at Oklahoma City, where he opened an office in 1904, but came to Tulsa the following year. The oil boom was at its height, and becoming associated with his father in the promotion of some enterprises in this line, he abandoned the legal profession as offering an inadequate field for his energies, and has since made a distinguished success in this industrial field. Several leases in the Glenn Pool came into the ownership of Mr. Hammett, who developed them, and after operating them at a large profit, sold them at large figures of increase over their cost.



A. C. Mackley

Mr. Hammett is a public-spirited citizen of Tulsa, has the reputation of being an alert and enterprising business man, and is one of the founders of the city's present prosperity. In politics he is a Democrat, and a member of the B. P. O. E. Mrs. Hammett, before her marriage, was Miss Adelaide Ellard, of Kansas City.

HON. HENRY C. WALKLEY, a former member of the Cherokee legislature and now registrar of deeds of Tulsa county, was born near Claremore, in the Cherokee Nation of the Indian Territory, in 1875, his parents being William and Alice J. (Chambers) Walkley. His father, a native of England, came to America in 1858 and resided for a short period in Illinois, after which he removed to the Indian Territory, and following the outbreak of the Civil war he joined the Confederate army and served throughout the period of hostilities. When the war was ended he established a permanent home in the Cherokee Nation, where the town of Claremore was later established and developed. At that time, however, the village had not yet been founded, and the country was but sparsely settled, particularly by white men. He married Miss Alice J. Chambers, a member of one of the most prominent and aristocratic Cherokee families. She was born at Tahlequah, the capital of the Cherokee Nation, and still lives at the old home in Claremore. The death of William Walkley, however, occurred in 1884. He was a farmer and stockman of large and substantial interests in the Cherokee Nation.

Reared under the parental roof, Henry C. Walkley was afforded excellent educational facilities and after attending the male academy at Tahlequah, continued his studies in St. Francis School, at Osage, Kansas, and in a business college at Fort Worth, Texas. He was likewise a student in Willie Haskell College at Vinita, and when his education was completed he turned his attention to the live stock business at Claremore, being a prominent representative of that important business interest until 1905.

In that year Mr. Walkley removed to his present home in Tulsa, established a

real estate agency, and has since engaged in the purchase and sale of property, negotiating many important realty transfers, and through his business activities and personal interests is contributing largely to the upbuilding of this remarkable young city, the growth of which has been so rapid as to partake of the nature of the marvelous. He possesses marked energy, keen sagacity and unfaltering perseverance—qualities which are always essentials in the successful business career.

Mr. Walkley is also a factor in political circles and at the general statehood election on September 17, 1907, was elected, as Democratic candidate, to the office of registrar of deeds of the new county of Tulsa. On the 16th of November he entered upon the duties of the position, for which his education, training and previous experience ably qualified him. He had previously had legislative experience, for at Claremore, in 1901, he was elected a member of the Cherokee Nation council, and was the youngest member of that body. Socially he is prominent, being a valued member of the Masonic, Scottish Rite, Consistory, Thirty-second degree, bodies, the Knights of Pythias and the Elks orders.

DR. CHARLES W. MCCARTY is a specialist at Tulsa, having been located here since July 1, 1906. After graduating from the Kansas City Medical College in 1900, he was for several years engaged in general practice, first at Portis, Kansas, and in 1903 located at Oklahoma City. Since coming to Tulsa he has confined his professional work to the chronic diseases of both men and women and by reason of a peculiar fitness and adaptability has become one of the well-known specialists in this branch of medicine in Oklahoma, having a large practice at Tulsa and vicinity. His office is fully equipped with the latest electrical appliances, static, X-Ray machines, etc., etc., being one of the best-equipped offices in the state. Outside of professional work he has gone into business affairs to some extent, particularly as an associate of Mr. Miller Hammett in the oil and land industry.

Dr. McCarty was born at Lecompton,

Douglas county, Kansas, the first capital of Kansas, in 1876, and was reared on a farm and lived there until he began his preparation for a professional career. He is a member of a historic Kansas family. His parents, W. R. and Rachel (Coulter) McCarty, had the distinction of being among the first white settlers to enter the territory west of Missouri, which, under the Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1853, was declared a territory of the United States and opened to settlement. The Doctor's mother has lived continuously in Douglas county since 1849, and the father since 1853, where he is also still living. The mother, in going to Kansas, accompanied her parents from Dayton, Ohio, where she was born. She recalls many historic incidents in connection with the early history of Kansas, particularly the assembling of the first legislature of the territory of Kansas in 1854, being present at the supper given to the delegates by the residents of the little frontier town, as it was at that time. They lived in close touch with the stirring events of the fifties, during the fierce border warfare, the John Brown excitement and the Quantrell and other raids. The farm on which the doctor's mother now lives is the original one hundred and sixty acres that she and her husband obtained as a homestead from the government, their patent title never having been transferred from that day.

Dr. McCarty married Miss Margaret Sample, of Downs, Kansas. He affiliates with the Knights of Pythias and B. P. O. E., and is a Democrat.

W. TATE BRADY. Inseparably interwoven with the history of Tulsa and its development is the name of W. Tate Brady, now a wealthy merchant and mine owner who has a wide and favorable acquaintance here. His marked enterprise and diligence have not only been factors in his personal success, but have also contributed to general progress. He is yet a young man, his birth having occurred in Forest City, Missouri, in 1870. He resided there until twelve years of age, when he went to Nevada, Missouri, where he made his home until his removal to Tulsa in 1890. The

embryo city at that time had a population of not more than fifty and few would have believed that it would prove a city for a successful business career, but Mr. Brady foresaw the possibilities here and time has proved the wisdom of his judgment. He has been connected with commercial affairs throughout his entire life, starting when a small boy in a humble clerkship and embarking in business on his own account when but seventeen years of age.

On removing to Tulsa, Mr. Brady opened a small store at what is now the southeast corner of the Brady Hotel block, occupying there a little frame building sixteen by thirty-two feet. Day by day the business grew in volume and also advanced in the confidence and respect of the buying public. He has based his success upon certain principles and rules, from which he has never deviated. He has also made it his purpose to carry the best quality of goods and to sell at a reasonable figure and to represent his stock in just and honorable manner. He has also believed in liberal advertising, and his careful control of his business and his keen discernment have enabled him to develop an enterprise which has now reached an extensive figure, its sales being represented by the sum of one hundred thousand dollars annually. Today the house owns its own building and the floor space is forty-four by one hundred and sixty feet. The stock is valued at forty thousand dollars, the shoe stock alone amounting to ten thousand dollars. After carrying on business alone for a time Mr. Brady organized the present Brady Mercantile Company and is today at the head of one of the largest commercial establishments in the eastern half of the state.

A many of ready resource, wide outlook and keen discernment, he has not concentrated his energies upon one line, but has extended his efforts into other fields and owns and operates the Brady coal mines, about five miles east of Tulsa, representing an extensive industry. He is indeed not only a pioneer merchant, but also a pioneer in the operation of the coal fields, thus developing the rich mineral resources of this part of the state. He opened his first mine

in 1893 and has since been busily engaged in placing its products on the market. He also erected the Brady Hotel, of which he is still the owner, and which, in 1907, was greatly enlarged by a new addition, making it one of the extensive hotels of the new state. He is likewise financially interested in banks and other business concerns, which show him to be a man of resourceful ability and enterprise, and which are proving an element in the rapid and substantial growth of this section of the state, as well as a source of individual profit.

In 1895 Mr. Brady was united in marriage to Miss Rachel C. Davis, of Kensington, Georgia, and they have four children: Ruth, Bessie, Tate and J. Davis. The family home is one of the finest of Tulsa's many fine residences, and, standing on Brady Heights, commands a splendid view of the surrounding country. In his political affiliation Mr. Brady is a Democrat, recognized as one of the leaders of the party in the state, and now serving as a member of the Democratic state executive committee. He has always refused political preferment for himself, accepting only honorary positions, but has done effective work in municipal affairs as president of the Tulsa school board and is a member of the city council. He is prominent among the energetic, far-seeing and successful men of Tulsa and is equally well known for his public spirit.

LEE MATHEWS, a leading architect whose ability has gained him prestige in his chosen profession, is located at Tulsa and is an influential and governing factor in building operations, which are making this a beautiful modern city. He was born at Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1846. In 1866 his parents, S. H. and Margaret (Sperry) Mathews, went with their family to Missouri, settling in Pettis county, where the mother still resides, the father, however, having passed away in 1905.

Lee Mathews is numbered among the veterans of the Civil war. He was, however, one of the youngest soldiers of the Union army, enlisting when only fifteen years of age at Newark, Licking county, Ohio, on the 27th of November, 1861, as

a member of Company D, Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Charles H. Kibler and Colonel Charles R. Woods. Going with his command to the front, he was a participant in many important battles, including the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, the battles of Pea Ridge, Milliken's Bend, Haines' Bluff, Greenville, Bolivia, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Deer Creek, Fourteen Mile Creek and Jackson, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, the battles of Canton, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold, the siege and battle of Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea and the advance northward through South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia to Washington, where he participated in the grand review at the close of the war, it being the most celebrated military pageant ever seen on the western hemisphere. On that occasion thousands of Union soldiers marched through the streets of the city and passed the reviewing stand, on which were seated the President and other notable men of the nation, while over broad Pennsylvania avenue swung a banner, bearing the words, "the only debt which our country cannot pay is the debt which she owes her soldiers." When the war was over, Mr. Mathews, still but a boy in years, but a man in his war experiences, returned home. The following year he accompanied his parents on their removal to Pettis county, Missouri, and resumed his education, which had been interrupted by the exigencies of the war. He received excellent school privileges in Sedalia and St. Louis, the greater part of his technical education in the preparation for the profession of an architect being received in the latter city. He had practical experience, however, from his early boyhood under his father, who was a contractor and builder in Ohio and later in Sedalia, Missouri. His first independent experience in architectural lines was at Warrensburg, Johnson county, Missouri, whence he removed to Monett, that state, where he followed the profession of an architect for several years. In 1903 he arrived in Tulsa, where he has since made his home.

As an architect and superintendent of construction Mr. Mathews has taken a very important part in the remarkable upbuilding and substantial improvement of Tulsa, which began about the time of his arrival here and has continued uninterruptedly to the present time. He has erected more buildings here than any other one man, a large number of them being the most prominent buildings of the city, including Robinson Hotel, Rosenfield building, World building, Trimble block, Mowbray & Half building, Elks' building, Hamilton building, the Alexander & Shelton block, the Kellman block, the L. W. Lindsey residence, the residences of John D. Seaman, Flowers Nelson, Singleton, Chastain, Wright, Dr. Harrison and a large number of other well-known buildings of the city. His contracts have not only included business structures and residences but also public buildings, schoolhouses and churches. The attractiveness of Tulsa from an architectural standpoint is largely due to his efforts and, as will be seen, many of the most important structures here stand as monuments to his thrift, enterprise and ability. He is also the editor and publisher of the well-known architectural journal called *Home Building*, which is issued at Tulsa, and has been an influential factor in inducing citizens to build more attractive and convenient homes, thus adding to the beauty of the city and surroundings.

Mr. Mathews was united in marriage to Miss Vesta Briscoe, of Exeter, Missouri, and they have four children: Mrs. Mabel Gettel, of Enid; Otto; Leo, and Earl.

Fraternally Mr. Mathews is connected with the Elks and with the Grand Army of the Republic, and he is a member of the executive committee of the Oklahoma Architects' Association. What he has done but represents the fit utilization of the innate talents which are his. He is pre-eminently a man of affairs and one whose labors have been beneficial to his city as well as a source of gratifying income to himself.

HENRY R. CLINE. In the spring of 1904 Henry R. Cline was elected mayor of Tulsa. The remarkable industrial growth and civic

development of Tulsa have taken place during the last five or six years, and it is a merited credit to Mr. Cline that much of Tulsa's progress occurred during his administration, and with his active co-operation. The building of the Santa Fe and Midland Valley railroads into Tulsa has contributed a great advantage to the city, and in placing personal credit for this result it should be stated that Mr. Cline was chairman of the railroad committee of the Commercial Club, which conducted the negotiations with the railroad companies. He is a director of the First National Bank of Tulsa.

Mr. Cline came to Tulsa in 1902, and at once engaged with characteristic enterprise in the movements for progress and development then under way. He has engaged in the real estate business and in promoting a number of enterprises. He has made money for himself, but has been even more active in producing wealth for the city. He was formerly a member of the Tulsa board of education. Of Oklahoma cities, Tulsa, it would seem, has in many respects received more "boosting" during the last few years than any other. It is an extremely progressive class of business men who are devoting themselves to the upbuilding of this city, and one of the most enthusiastic among them is the former mayor, Henry R. Cline.

Mr. Cline was born in Fulton county, Missouri, in 1864. During his boyhood the family moved to Kansas City, where he was reared and educated. The Alta Plane stock farm near Hannibal, Missouri, was for many years known to horsemen and stockmen the country over. Its blooded trotting and pacing horses were often record and prize winners, and all of them were of finest blood and breeding. The farm has had as many as one hundred standard-bred horses there at a time. This stock farm was established by the Cline family, after their removal from Kansas City, and they continued to conduct it successfully for fifteen years. Here Henry R. Cline spent part of his youth and manhood. In September, 1893, he participated in the run by which the Cherokee Strip was opened to

settlement, and securing a homestead near Blackwell, in Kay county, lived there, engaged in farming and other business enterprises until he came to Tulsa in 1902. Mr. Cline is a Democrat in politics, and fraternally a Mason, an Elk and a Woodman. The Methodist Episcopal church South, at Tulsa, is indebted to Mr. Cline as one of its most generous and hard-working members. He is chairman of the board of stewards, treasurer of the board of trustees, and was secretary and treasurer of the building committee. In the last named position he bore the responsibility to a large extent for the construction of the beautiful new church edifice of this congregation, which is a source of pride to both the church and city. Mr. Cline gave much time to the work and contributed to the financing of the undertaking almost to the point of sacrifice. He is secretary and treasurer of the Tulsa Vitrified Brick and Tile factory, manufacturers of brick and tile for pavers and builders and sidewalk construction, etc., etc. The plant has a capacity of seventy-five thousand. Since moving to Oklahoma Mr. Cline married Miss Etta Fair, a native of Corydon, Indiana.

WALTER I. RENEAU, a capitalist and prominent citizen of Tulsa, who is now filling the position of postmaster, was born in Jefferson county, Tennessee, December 4, 1868. In the paternal line he is of French ancestry, descended from the well-known historic character, Phillip Francis Renault, who came to America at the time of the French and Indian war, and was the founder of the family in this country. In the maternal line, however, he is of Irish ancestry.

In 1870 the Reneau family removed from Tennessee to Missouri, where they lived for thirteen years and later located in Harper county, Kansas, where Walter I. Reneau made his home for a decade. At the time of the opening of the Cherokee Strip in 1893, he made the run into the Strip and located on a homestead in Grant county. On that notable occasion he made the run from the south line of Kansas from a town about half way between Hunnewell

and Caldwell. He continued to reside in Grant county until January, 1902, when he located at his present home in Tulsa. In this city he at once took an active part in the marvelous growth and development which have transformed the embryonic village into a city of marked business enterprise and capacity of rapid growth and of substantial advancement. The development of the vast oil resources of this section was but just beginning at the time of his arrival. This has brought many residents here and the growth of the town has been developed along lines of permanency that have made it one of the most attractive of the new cities of the west.

Mr. Reneau is widely recognized as a public-spirited citizen, who has been one of the moving forces in the upbuilding of the city, and as a capitalist has engaged quite extensively in real estate and building operations, largely handling business property. The common testimony of him is that he is a man of remarkable sagacity—a quality in the human mind that we can scarcely overestimate in business and many relations of life. He is careful, prudent and honest, and has, therefore, not been favored by chance but by the due exercise of his own good qualities.

Mr. Reneau was married to Miss Effie Bunyard, a daughter of W. T. Bunyard, a well-known "89er" in Oklahoma, and a pioneer of the Canadian country where he still lives. He is one of the substantial and representative citizens of the western half of the new state. Mr. and Mrs. Reneau have two sons, Guy and Alva. In his political views Mr. Reneau is a stalwart Republican and has taken time from his business affairs to co-operate to some extent in political work. In fact, he is recognized as one of the leaders of the party in the new state, and in the fall of 1907 was appointed postmaster of Tulsa by President Roosevelt, and in this position is giving a businesslike administration. All his labors, whether of a public character or business relations, have been characterized by a strong determination and an honorable purpose, and Tulsa is fortunate in that he has allied his interests with hers.

MELVILLE B. BAIRD. In a history of that section of Oklahoma which until recently had existence under the name of the Indian Territory, Melville B. Baird, of Tulsa, now a well-known capitalist, has done effective work in promoting early progress and development, utilizing the natural resources of the state in promoting his individual interests and also contributing thereby to the general prosperity of the communities in which he lived. He became well known as a dealer in walnut timber and later as a builder of toll bridges in the Territory. He was born in Bairdstown, Wood county, Ohio. His father, John Baird, in whose honor the Ohio town was named, was a representative of the old Baird family of Philadelphia, where the Bairds have lived for several generations.

At the old family home in Ohio Melville B. Baird was reared, but acquired the greater part of his education at Findlay, Hancock county, where he spent four years as a student in the high school and was then graduated. Before he had attained his majority he had entered commercial life, his labors characterized by unflinching energy and laudable ambition. Quick to note opportunities and to utilize them, he became interested in the walnut log industry in the south, and in 1885 made his way to the Indian Territory, where he began dealing in walnut logs on an extensive scale in Creek and Cherokee Nations. In the year of his arrival in the Territory he visited Tulsa, which at that time was but a very small settlement. His cash capital was but sixty-five dollars, but he possessed what is better than money—a ready understanding of a business situation and an ability to control, to assimilate and unify the forces at hand. Within less than a year from that time he was doing a business in the walnut log industry aggregating about one hundred thousand dollars a year, and in eighteen months had paid off what he owed and had a clear profit of about seventy-five thousand dollars. Of course, all this meant arduous, unremitting toil, intelligently directed, but he has never feared that laborious attention to detail which is always an essential in a successful business

career. At that time the country through which he made his journeys was almost inaccessible on account of the lack of roads, bridges and accommodations of any sort for white people. Moreover, he had to encounter, on more than one occasion, the desperado element that then infested the Indian nations. In the face of obstacles which would utterly have discouraged many a man of less resolute spirit, he continued his operations, and as the years have gone by has met with a success which is most gratifying, admirable and commendable. He continued to deal in walnut logs for several years, not only in the Indian Territory but in Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and Louisiana.

Later, as a capitalist, Mr. Baird took up the business of building toll bridges. Previous to the admission of Oklahoma to the Union there were no public bridges across the rivers and creeks in the Indian Territory, and such as existed had to be built by private capital and operated on the toll plan. Mr. Baird entered into this business with characteristic energy and has invested more capital therein than any other one man. His work has been of the utmost benefit to this part of the state at large, bringing into close touch districts which were previously isolated, from the fact of there being no method to cross the rivers and streams. With his associates Mr. Baird built the present substantial bridge across the Arkansas river at a cost of about forty thousand dollars, and it is considered one of the most potent elements in building up the trade of this city, rendering Tulsa easy of access to the residents of outlying districts. He also built the bridge across the Verdigris river four miles east of Nowata and also erected the bridge across Bird creek, six miles north of Tulsa, together with a bridge across the Caney, four and a half miles north of Collinsville, and one across the same stream at Ocheleta. It was through the efforts of Mr. Baird that the bridge across the Grand river, about five miles east of Choteau, was built, and altogether through his individual efforts or with associates, he has erected seven substantial bridges in the Indian Ter-

ritory. It is a work of which he has every reason to be proud, as it has been the means of incalculable benefit and convenience in facilitating travel and building up the country. It is notable also from the fact that building bridges in this country was an enterprise that ordinarily capitalists would not touch on account of the risks involved.

Mr. Baird may truly be said to be one of the leading spirits to whom Tulsa owes its present prosperity and progress, for he has been one of its most public-spirited citizens in the promotion of its growth and development along substantial and permanent lines. He was one of the organizers of the Manufacturers' Club and later of the present Commercial Club, into which the first named was merged. At no time has his aid or coöperation been solicited in vain for the benefit of the city. He owns valuable real estate and business interests in Tulsa and the surrounding country, and while deriving his income from a valuable property, he stands ready at all times to further the interests of the community and coöperate with his fellow townsmen in every movement that he deems will prove of public benefit. He organized the first stock company in Tulsa, and built the first sidewalk and bridge in Tulsa.

HON. DAVID L. SLEEPER. The rapid development of Oklahoma in its various commercial centers is attributable to the fact that its leading citizens are not men who have to work out the problems of town building through slow, tedious processes of development, but are men of marked enterprise and activity who have been conversant with municipal and government interests in other sections of the country and have, therefore, brought to bear upon the questions that arise here the broad experience and knowledge gained ere their removal to this district. Such a one is Hon. David L. Sleeper, now a prominent lawyer of Tulsa and one of the leading promoters of its growth and progress. He is recognized as an influential factor in Republican circles and was formerly prominent in the ranks of the party in Ohio, serving in that state as a member and speaker of the general assembly.

Mr. Sleeper, however, is a native of Iowa, his birth having occurred in Warren county in 1856. His parents had settled in that state in 1852, removing from Ohio to the middle west, but later they returned to their old home in Athens county, Ohio, and David L. Sleeper was, therefore, reared upon a farm in the Buckeye state. Prior to his removal to the southwest he spent the greater part of his life in Athens county, although for a time his home was in the city of Columbus. He completed his education in Otterbein University at Westerville, Ohio, and prepared for a professional career as a law student in the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1880. He then began his practice in Athens, Ohio, where he remained for sixteen years, and then, seeking a broader field of labor, opened an office in Columbus, where he continued as a member of the bar for some time. He was prosecuting attorney of Athens county for six years, and his fellow townsmen, in recognition of his worth, ability and loyal citizenship, elected him as their representative in the Ohio legislature, where he served in the seventy-first and seventy-second sessions—from 1893 until 1897. During the latter he was speaker of the house and made a fair and impartial official, whose course was highly commended not only by the members of his own party, but also by the opposition. He was also chief counsel for the dairy and food commission of Ohio for two years, and in Columbus was president of the city board of equalization. While he attained success at the bar and won recognition as an able and learned lawyer, he also studied closely those questions which are to the statesman and the man of affairs of vital importance, becoming thoroughly informed concerning the sociological, economic and political questions of the day. His clear expression of his views and the advanced stand which he took upon many subjects gained him a position of leadership and in many ways he ranked among the distinguished citizens of Ohio.

In 1900 Colonel Sleeper was appointed state agent of the general land office at

Oklahoma and came to the territory in that capacity. He was located first in Oklahoma City and later at Lawton, where he assisted officially in the opening of the Kiowa-Comanche reservation, which took place on the 6th of August, 1901. He was engaged in that work in southwestern Oklahoma for two and a half years and came to his present home in Tulsa early in 1903, having resigned his position in the general land office. He had become deeply interested in the Territory and its possibilities and resolved to make it his home, so, accordingly he established himself in the practice of law in Tulsa, where he has since remained, securing a liberal clientage, which is now large and of a distinctively representative character. His title by which he is always known here has come to him as a courtesy from his fellow townsmen, who recognize in him a citizen of unfaltering devotion to the public good. Indeed, he has taken a very active prominent and helpful part in all the forward and progressive movements that are making Tulsa one of the wonderful cities of the southwest, producing its rapid and substantial development, whereby it has already become recognized as an important industrial and commercial center. Colonel Sleeper is always chosen as a leader of delegations and as orator for welcoming committees, and his ability as a public speaker and his happy manner in expressing any thought make him a particular favorite on such occasions. He has unselfishly devoted much of his time to public matters without pecuniary reward, but has the satisfaction of having drawn to himself a wide circle of devoted friends who recognize the fact that he places the general good before personal aggrandizement and the welfare of the public before partisanship. He has, however, remained a loyal defender of the political principles in which he believes and in the statehood campaign of 1907 was selected by the Republican party as its candidate for state senator from Tulsa county.

Colonel Sleeper was married in Athens, Ohio, to Miss Della Burson, who was born and reared in that county. They now have

five children, John B., Mrs. Ethel B. Dole, Frances B., Clarence B. and Dorothy B.

Colonel Sleeper is prominent in fraternal circles, having been exalted ruler of the local lodge of Elks, and is now serving as District Deputy for Oklahoma East, in that order. In Masonry he has become a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine, while in the Scottish Rite he has attained the thirty-second degree. That he occupies a prominent position in his profession is indicated by the fact that he has been honored by the presidency of the Tulsa Bar Association. There are in every community men who, without any particular effort on their part, leave an impress upon the community which can never be effaced. Colonel Sleeper is one of these. He is taking an active and helpful part in shaping the destiny of Tulsa and his labors arise from a sincere interest in the city and its permanent welfare. He is a splendid type of the noble American citizen, and kindness and patriotism, sincerity and friendship are instructively associated with his name.

DR. W. ALBERT COOK, now serving as president of the Tulsa County Medical Association, has, since locating in Tulsa in 1902, built up a large and lucrative practice, making a specialty of the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He was born in Charles City, Floyd county, Iowa, in 1875, where he was reared and received his literary education, graduating from the Charles City high school. Choosing the practice of medicine as a life work, he began preparation in this direction in the University of Iowa and finished in Rush Medical College, of Chicago, from which he was graduated with the class of 1897. Returning to his home city he there began practice as a physician and surgeon, continuing there until 1900, when he returned to Chicago and took post-graduate work in the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat in the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical College. After completing his special course he returned once more to Charles City, where he remained until 1902, in which year he made his way to Tulsa, Oklahoma,

believing that the southwest offered great opportunities for the ambitious professional man. During the first two years of his residence here he was a general practitioner, but since that time has practiced exclusively as a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, in which he has achieved distinction, having built up a large and lucrative practice commensurate with the remarkable growth that Tulsa has made in the last few years. In the line of his profession he is identified with the Tulsa County Medical Society, of which he is now serving as president, and of the State and American Medical Associations. In the winter of 1907-8 he took a post-graduate course in Manhattan Hospital, of New York, eye, ear, nose and throat hospital.

Dr. Cook was united in marriage to Miss Irene Lowe, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and their marriage has been blessed with one daughter, Elizabeth Cook. The family is prominent in the social circles of the city and in the line of his profession the Doctor is meeting with unbounded success, for he possesses a genial and sympathetic nature, which wins him friends wherever he goes. He belongs to the F. & A. M. and Knights of Pythias, and politically is a Republican. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He has been very successful and now owns four farms in Tulsa county.

ROBERT NEWTON BYNUM. With the interests of Oklahoma during its pioneer epoch, when it was a part of the Indian Territory, and through the period of its later development and progress, Robert Newton Bynum has been closely associated and is well known because of his activity as a stockman, his later efforts as a merchant and now as a banker and capitalist. He was born in Jackson county, Alabama, February 17, 1858, his parents being J. M. and Mary (Proctor) Bynum. This is the well-known family of Bynums which has produced several citizens of prominence in public life, including the former congressman of that name, of Indiana.

Robert N. Bynum came with his parents and their family to the southwest in early

youth, a settlement being made in Arkansas, where he attended school. The year of their removal was 1867, and Robert N. Bynum remained with the parents until 1874, when he came into the Indian Territory and began raising cattle in the Choctaw Nation, his headquarters and shipping point being at South McAlester. He discontinued active business in the stock industry in 1886 and in that year established himself in the mercantile business in Tulsa, which has been his home continuously since. Few residents of this enterprising and rapidly growing city can claim so long a continuous connection therewith. At the time of his arrival there were not more than a dozen houses of any pretension in the town, yet the village commanded quite an extensive trade which it drew from a large scope of surrounding country. Mr. Bynum opened a store at the southwest corner of First and Main streets, in a building which is still standing, but has been moved back, however, to serve as a warehouse for the present Wright store—a brick structure that has been erected in more recent years. The old building still shows the hole that was made by Grant Dalton, the desperado, on one of his shooting escapades in Tulsa's early days.

Mr. Bynum remained in mercantile business with continued success until October 4, 1902, when he retired, having, in the meantime, developed a trade of large and satisfactory proportions, bringing him a good financial return annually. Since withdrawing from commercial pursuits he has engaged in banking and other enterprises demanding the investment of capital. He is the second vice president of the Union Trust Company, known as one of the strongest and safest financial institutions in the new state. He has also erected and is the owner of the Bynum building, a business block, at the corner of Main and Second streets, now occupied by the Farmers' National Bank. His home, a splendid modern brick structure, is one of the largest and most costly of the city, standing at the corner of Fifth street and South Cheyenne. It is built in most attractive style of archi-

ture, supplied with every modern convenience and is indeed an ornament to the city.

In 1878, near Eufaula, Indian Territory, Mr. Bynum married Miss Electra McElroy, a daughter of the well-known pioneer citizen, John H. McElroy, who was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, in 1835, and was reared in Allen county, Ohio. There he enlisted in November, 1861, as a member of Company E of the Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Joining the Army of the Potomac, he participated in the battle of Winchester, the engagements of the Peninsular campaign, the capture of Hatteras Island and Newbern in North Carolina and several engagements in South Carolina. Rejoining the Army of the Potomac in Virginia, he fought in the battle of the Wilderness, the battle of Cold Harbor and aided in the capture of City Point and Bermuda Hundred. He was also in the sieges of Petersburg and Richmond, and was also present at the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox and marched through the streets of the capital in the grand review at Washington. Returning to his home in Ohio, he there remained until 1867, when he removed westward to Kansas, where he took contracts for carrying mail in Indian Territory—routes that had been discontinued during the war. He opened up the mail route between Fort Gibson and Wewoka and other routes, making his headquarters at Muskogee and Eufala. During the early years there he likewise engaged in freighting to some extent and visited the present site of Oklahoma City as early as 1870. In 1883 he located in Tulsa, where he has since made his home and in 1890 he discontinued his contracts on mail routes. This business had brought to him a wide acquaintance, and wherever known he commanded respect and friendship of those with whom he was associated.

Mr. McElroy is well known as the organizer of the first Grand Army post in Creek Nation at Tulsa. His efforts for the development and improvement of this section of the land along various lines have been most effective, beneficial and far-reaching. To Mr. and Mrs. Bynum have

been born six children: Arthur H., William T., Mabel M., Zella, Robert Roy and George Therin. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bynum have a wide acquaintance in this part of the state and have been active in those lines whereby the material, social, intellectual and moral progress of the community has been promoted. Mrs. Bynum is particularly prominent in church work and for three years has been president of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal church. Possessing literary tastes, she is also connected with one of the book clubs of the city. Mr. Bynum, active in municipal affairs, served as the second mayor of Tulsa, having been elected in 1899 and giving to the city a businesslike, progressive administration. He also served for two terms in the city council and exercised his official prerogatives for the public good. As the years have advanced he has become a wealthy man, but is entirely free from ostentation or pride, and manifests the same kindly, cordial and genial spirit which characterized him in his earlier years. He is in every respect a representative and valued citizen of Tulsa and without invidious distinction may well be termed one of its most prominent residents.

CHARLES W. GRIMES, a representative of the Tulsa bar and the efficient county superintendent of schools in whose hands the education interests of the community are ably conserved, was born at Decatur, Brown county, Ohio, in 1876. His parents are Wilson and Mary (Hizer) Grimes, and in both the paternal and maternal lines he is descended from Revolutionary stock. His grandfather, John Grimes, settled in Brown county, Ohio, in 1812, and there the birth of Wilson Grimes occurred. Both he and his wife are still living at the old home in Decatur.

Charles W. Grimes received thorough educational training and equipment, being graduated from the literary department of the Ohio Northern University at Ada, that state, in the class of 1903; while in the law department of the same institution he was graduated with the class of 1905. Before completing his college course he taught school at intervals in Brown and Adams

counties and thus became closely associated with educational work, gaining an experience which has proved of the utmost value to him in the prosecution of his duties as the present county superintendent of schools in Tulsa county, Oklahoma.

Mr. Grimes located for the practice of law in the city of Tulsa in October, 1905, and has been in practice since. A man of ability in his profession, Mr. Grimes never fails to give a thorough and comprehensive preparation to his cases, while his presentation of his cause in the courts is characterized by logical and sound deductions. He is seldom, if ever, at fault in quoting a legal authority or a precedent, and his comprehensive knowledge of the law commands the respect and confidence of his fellow practitioners.

In July, 1907, Mr. Grimes received the Democratic nomination for county superintendent of schools for Tulsa county and at the general election of September 17th was chosen for the office by popular suffrage. It is generally recognized that he is peculiarly qualified for this position from the fact that he is both a successful lawyer and teacher, for it is probable that many legal technicalities will arise in organizing an entirely new county school system in a new county, that until the establishment of statehood was a portion of the Indian Territory.

Mr. Grimes was married to Miss Josephine Templeton, of Lawrence county, Ohio, and they have a little son, Philo Willis. The parents are well known socially and have many warm friends, while Mr. Grimes' salient qualities as a lawyer, a citizen and a public official commend him to the confidence, trust, respect and friendship of all with whom he is associated.

JOHN W. KIEFF, a practitioner at the bar of Tulsa and a former United States commissioner, comes to the southwest from Tippecanoe county, Indiana, his birth having occurred near Lafayette in 1859. His early boyhood was spent on the farm and he supplemented his preliminary education, acquired in the public schools, by a course in Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, being graduated therefrom with the

class of 1887. He taught school for several years, principally in Oregon, Missouri, where he was the principal of the local schools. He read law in the office of L. R. Knowles, at Oregon, and was admitted to the bar in 1890. Locating for practice in that town, he afterward, believing that the west offered a better field of labor, removed to the state of Oregon, where he established himself in practice at the town of Dallas, in Polk county, and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state. He afterward resided for a time in Latah county, Idaho, and was enrolling clerk of the Idaho senate in the session of 1894-5. Mr. Kieff continued in practice in Indiana until 1900, in which year he came to the Indian Territory and opened an office at Holdenville, where he soon secured a good clientele and also for two years filled the office of deputy United States recorder. On the 1st of June, 1907, he was appointed United States commissioner and in the autumn of that year removed to Tulsa, where he is now making his home. Here he entered into a partnership with Charles W. Grimes, for the practice of law under the firm name of Kieff & Grimes. His term as United States commissioner expired with the establishment of statehood on the 16th of November, 1907.

DR. WALTER E. WRIGHT, a physician and surgeon of Tulsa, is one of those active, energetic and ambitious young professional men who, in these modern times, seems to have leaped over the traditional "starvation period" of the young doctor in the achievement of success in his profession, while yet young in years. He has an extensive patronage and his ability is widely recognized and acknowledged by the general public.

A native of Kentucky, Dr. Wright was born in Washington county in 1882 and represents an old family of that state, well known in connection with the raising of fine stock. His boyhood days were spent on the Wright plantation in the heart of the richest section of the Blue Grass state. In 1890 the family removed to Springfield, Missouri, and although Dr. Wright considered Springfield his home, he yet spent

much time in the state of his nativity as a student in the school and in the work connected with the old plantation there. He acquired an excellent literary education, which he completed by graduation from Drury College, at Springfield, Missouri, in the class of 1900. He then matriculated in the medical department in the University of Louisville to prepare for a professional career and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1904.

Dr. Wright located for practice in Springfield but the following year removed to Tulsa, realizing the fact that this new but rapidly developing town offered excellent opportunities. He has become one of the well-known young men in the medical profession in the new state and has an office splendidly equipped for practice in general surgery and medicine. He is thoroughly in touch with the most modern methods known to the fraternity and his skill and ability are widely acknowledged. He is seldom, if ever, wrong even in the preliminary diagnosis of a case and in foretelling the outcome of disease, and his conscientious zeal and devotion to the interests of his patients has resulted in notably successful work in his chosen field of labor. He keeps in touch with the best thinking men of the medical fraternity as a member of the County, the State and the American Medical Associations, and in non-professional lines he is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

DR. W. W. BRYAN, a prosperous dentist of Claremore, Rogers county, and influential in its public affairs, is also a farmer and a breeder of standard roadsters. He was born at Otterville, Missouri, and various members of his family have been leaders in the governmental affairs of that state. Hon. John H. Bryan, of Rolla, North Carolina, his grandfather, was a representative to Congress of North Carolina during the ante-bellum period and was one of the pioneers in influence and active affairs of state. The father, Hon. Charles S. Bryan, of Cassville, Missouri, has filled nearly all the offices of the Barry county government and has also been the representative of his district in the state legisla-

ture. The mother (formerly Miss Mildred Wear) is of a prominent Missouri family, daughter of a cotton broker of Memphis, Tennessee, who became a merchant of Otterville, Missouri.

Dr. Bryan obtained his early education in the public schools of the above named town, where he was born September 7, 1868. He also pursued a course in the business college at Springfield, Missouri, and not long after its completion commenced the study of dentistry. In 1893 he graduated from the Western Dental College of Kansas City, Missouri, with his degree of D. D. S., and commenced the practice of his profession at Cassville, Missouri.

Dr. Bryan located at Claremore as its pioneer dentist, arriving on the scene in time to secure office rooms in the first brick structure of the city. He also arrived in time to become thoroughly identified with the development of the community in all its affairs, having served both as mayor of the city and as a member of its aldermanic board. He is a director of the Bank of Claremore, and, as an index to his professional standing, holds the presidency of the State Board of Dental Examiners, under appointment of Governor C. N. Haskell. As a recreation the Doctor indulges in agriculture, and, as a combination of country and urban surroundings, his homestead is ideal in its improvements and appointments. He is an enthusiast on the subject of standard and high-grade roadsters, and has in his stables some fine specimens of trotters.

On August 12, 1892, Dr. Bryan was united in marriage at Pryor Creek, Indian Territory, to Miss Rachael B. Mayes, daughter of William H. Mayes, and niece of Joel B. Mayes, ex-chief of the Cherokees, both men prominent in the affairs of the Cherokee Indian Nation. The two children born of this union are Joseph Lucullus and Mamie Alexander Bryan.

THE CLAREMORE RADIUM WELLS COMPANY was organized in 1904 at Claremore, Rogers county, to bore for oil and illuminating gas. The well was struck in 1903 at a depth of 1,600 feet and a flow of mineral water found, so offensive in odor and



W. L. Perkins

rank in taste, and so destructive to paint, metals and other materials that the people of the town declared that the enterprise was a nuisance. In the little creek where the water ran waste, frogs, turtles, snakes, trees and other vegetation were killed; but the larger animals, such as horses, cattle, hogs and dogs, who simply waded through it, were cleaned of skin diseases, their cuts and bruises were healed and a general purification set up. It then occurred to the people of the vicinity that human beings might likewise profit, and several remarkable cures of blood diseases and impurities were effected. A human stream of the afflicted soon set in, the waters were analyzed, a few of the progressive citizens of Claremore raised the money to build bath houses, and now the enterprise is on a substantial basis, founded on the accomplishment of numerous cures of long-standing and serious cases. Flowing at the rate of two thousand barrels per day, warmed to a bathing temperature by the burning sulphur in mid-earth, gathering in its ascent the disease-slaying elements of sulphur, hydrogen sulphide gas, calcium chloride, iron, salt and magnesia, Radium is certainly a remarkable health-giving water.

An analysis of the water by Edward H. Keiser, professor of chemistry at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, resulted in the following report: "I have made a careful analysis of the artesian well water sent to me and find it to be highly charged with hydrogen sulphide gas. This gas burns with a pale blue flame and gives out the odor of burning sulphur; before burning the gas has the odor of decaying eggs. This is the same gas that is present in the water of Sulphur Springs, Virginia, and other famous spring waters. It has medicinal qualities and is valuable on this account. The water, when first drawn, has a green, yellowish color. On standing a black sediment collects on the bottom of the vessel, and if the water is exposed to the air a white precipitate of sediment slowly forms throughout the entire body of the water. This is due to the liberation of finely divided sulphur from the gas (hydrogen sulphide) in the water. The black sediment

that settles, put (as soon as the water stands) into a corked bottle, is chiefly iron sulphide, but contains a little zinc sulphide. There is in solution in this water, besides the hydrogen sulphide gas already mentioned, a large quantity of mineral salts. The most common of these is common salt, or sodium chloride, of which there are over 1,800 grains to the gallon. Next comes calcium chloride, of which there are over 200, and magnesium chloride, 110 grains to the gallon. There are smaller amounts of other salts. The water contains no sulphur in solution, and in that respect differs from most mineral waters. I find the quantity of hydrogen sulphide in solution to be 6.864 grains per gallon, which can be driven out by boiling. From the chemical analysis I should judge this to be a valuable medicinal sulphur mineral water."

WILLIAM JASPER PERDUE, proprietor of the Claremore Radium Wells Company, is a native of Salem, Indiana, born on the 31st of March, 1862, son of Phillip W. and Sarah S. (Thompson) PerDue. His father was a well known merchant of that place, and he received his education in its public schools. As a young man he went west and entered the employ of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company as a brakeman on a freight train. His run was on the division between Topeka, Kansas, and Kansas City, Missouri, but after a short service in the capacity named he was promoted to be freight conductor. Mr. PerDue was thus employed until 1884, when he assumed a similar position with the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain road, in the following year being transferred to its passenger service as conductor on the central division. Mr. PerDue faithfully performed the duties of that position for seventeen years, or until the time of his investments in the Radium Wells Company at Claremore. When the mineral waters now controlled by the company were first brought to the surface by deep boring they were so offensive because of their strong impregnation with sulphur and hydrogen sulphide gas that they were declared by the townspeople as a nuisance;

but as their wonderful purifying and healing properties were discovered they commenced to attract ailing and diseased visitors, until they are now the basis of a private health resort, which is obtaining wide note and adding to the standing and growth of the town itself. Mr. PerDue, as president of the promoting company, is proving himself a popular and competent manager. In 1881 Mr. PerDue was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth J. Steele, of Topeka, Kansas, and their two children are Ethel S., now Mrs. R. H. Kistler of St. Louis, Missouri, and Pearl, now deceased.

HARRY JENINGS, lawyer and postmaster of Claremore, Rogers county, was for years one of the most prominent men connected with the affairs of the Cherokee Nation, whether in business or official life, legal or journalistic matters, or as a stalwart and untiring Republican leader and organizer. For the past nine years he has resided in Claremore, has been a prime factor in the progress of education, agriculture and commerce, and, under statehood, is still the same able, strong and liberal citizen, always alert and busy, but never too absorbed to neglect any matter which promises to advance the well being of his community.

Postmaster Jennings is a fine type of the Americanized Englishman, born in London July 28, 1854, son of John Richards Jennings, a manufacturer. His mother (formerly Eliza King) was the daughter of the land steward of the Marquis of Hastings, a public position of responsibility and honor. The son received his education at the preparatory and collegiate institute located at St. John's Wood, a suburb of London, and was employed in England as bookkeeper with the Bickle Furniture Company of Hastings, being thus engaged until he became a resident of the United States. His first location was in Chicago, but instead of continuing toward the west he retraced his steps and settled at Midland, Canada, there becoming bookkeeper for the C. Beck Lumber Company. But the wide west drew him, and in 1888 he commenced a prospecting tour which covered a year's time and much of the country to California.

He finally located at Bartlesville, Indian territory (now Washington county, Oklahoma), and became bookkeeper for Johnson and Keeler, general merchants and stockmen, who also transacted a considerable banking business in the line of Indian payments. In the meantime Mr. Jennings had been studying law with his usual energy and aptitude, and in 1892 was admitted to practice, opening his first office at Bartlesville. He also founded its first newspaper, the *Bartlesville Magnet*, now known as the *Examiner*, and conducted it with good judgment for some time. Among its other effects it added to his strong standing as a Republican.

Upon his appointment as United States commissioner for the third district of Indian territory Mr. Jennings disposed of his newspaper, and in 1899 removed to Claremore. While holding the commissionership he was very active and strongly influential in the support of the statehood movement, and is considered one of the creators of the commonwealth. He was the first secretary of the Republican organization of the Cherokee Nation, and has been a member of all the important standing committees of his party. The postmaster has also been an active and practical promoter of the industries, agriculture and commerce of his residence communities. He was a pioneer in the development of the Cherokee oil and gas fields, personally inducing numerous good citizens to settle in the country under the generous land-grant inducements offered by the Indian council. He has served as secretary of the Claremore Commercial Club and of the Claremore County Fair Association, and has held the same position with the Claremore Athletic Association and the Claremore Odd Fellows' Building Association, while his leadership in educational matters is indicated in that he is chairman of the Claremore School Board. His commission as postmaster dates from February 1, 1905, and his courtesy and efficiency as a government official have since been in constant evidence.

Postmaster Jennings has been married three times. His first wife was Miss Milli-



G. W. Lator

cent Sneath, of Penetanguishene, by whom he became the father of the following: Alfred H.; Eunice Florence, now wife of Walter Downing, of Muskogee, Oklahoma; Ethel Mary, Mrs. Homer Needles, of the same place; Lucy Mary; and Wilfred, a machinist in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The second marriage was with Miss Emma Hobart, of Marseilles, Illinois, and the children of this union are Winifred, Gwynne Hobart and Kathlene and Evelyn (deceased). Mr. Jennings's present wife was Miss Lillie Conley, of Caney, Kansas. With his official duties and his many outside interests and responsibilities, the postmaster is a very busy man; yet he finds time to range through a wide field of literature and general reading and has both an extensive and a select library.

GEORGE W. EATON. A retired business man of Claremore, Rogers county, George W. Eaton is a pioneer of the city and perhaps its main builder. He was born in Henderson, Rusk county, Texas, on the 15th of December, 1845, being a son of John C. and Cincinnati Caroline (Melton) Eaton. He is the son of a mechanic and received the usual common-school education in his Texas home, and was still a student when he enlisted for service in the Confederate army. He first joined the infantry branch, but on account of his youth and ill health was unable to perform his duties in the ranks. Later, however, he joined a cavalry regiment, Morgan's Battalion, commanded by Colonel Parsons of Steele's brigade, and remained in the service until the disbandment of the command in May, 1865. During this period he participated in the Yellow Bayou engagement, and was assigned to various points in Texas for the succeeding two years.

On Christmas of 1867, about two weeks after he had celebrated his twenty-second birthday, Mr. Eaton located a mile and a half below the Arkansas line in Indian territory, near what is now the Oklahoma state line. He then removed to Batie Prairie, remaining there until May, 1874, engaged in farming and as a salesman for the Musgrove and Jackson Tobacco Manufactur-

ing Company, his field in the latter capacity including Indian territory and Texas and his goods not only tobacco but various articles of merchandise. His next removal was to Claremore Mound, five miles north of the present city site, which is historically famous as the last battle ground of the Cherokee and Osage Indians. Mr. Eaton there located on a fine tract of 700 acres which he skilfully cultivated and wisely improved until 1896, when he moved to Claremore, which was then a town only in name, and commenced its substantial development by erecting its first brick store in which he installed his stock of general merchandise. He afterward established a grocery, erected other creditable buildings, and in a dozen ways promoted the growth and solid advancement of Claremore.

In 1903 Mr. Eaton organized a company for the purpose of developing the adjacent oil and gas fields. His first deep drilling of 1,095 feet resulted in a strong flow of water; another vein of water was tapped at 1,100 feet and still a third at 1,105 feet. Although it was found that the water was highly charged with salt, sulphur and gas, it was at first generally declared that the failure to strike oil rendered the work entirely profitless; but on a more careful and scientific investigation of the water its properties were found to be purifying, stimulating and decidedly medicinal. Mr. Eaton was tireless in his experiments and investigations. For instance, he subjected a mangy and sick dog to five baths and the animal quickly took a new lease of vigorous life. In fact, he was convinced that it was business policy to stop boring for oil and utilize these wonderful waters which he had accidentally tapped, and despite some adverse opinions and not a little opposition he built bath houses, drilled two more mineral water wells, and established a health resort which has brought fame to the town itself. The so-called Radium water is carried to the health seeker at a pressure of fifty-two pounds, and its pronounced curative powers are now beyond question. Mr. Eaton's wife, known before marriage as Nancy Elizabeth Williams, was related to the famous Cherokee family of

Wards, and is now deceased. The four children of their union are Caroline; James Calvin; Martha P., now Mrs. M. York, of Claremore; and Joel Merritt Eaton.

DAVID NELSON MEEK is proprietor of the Fairview Farm, in which connection he is a worthy representative of the agricultural interests of Pottawatomie township and Pottawatomie county. In fact, he is numbered among the prominent, intelligent and early settlers of this locality, having come here in pioneer times. The year of his arrival was 1891 and he has since been an active, helpful and influential factor in what has been accomplished as the work of development and improvement have been carried forward. A native son of the Buckeye state, he was born in Belmont county, Ohio, January 1, 1855, and comes of a good family, noted for integrity, diligence and courage. His father, Henry Meek, was born in Pennsylvania and was a son of George Meek, also a native of that state, of Pennsylvania German extraction. Henry Meek, having arrived at years of maturity, was married to Miss Catherine Lucas, who was born in Ohio, and was a daughter of David Lucas, a native of the Empire state. Mrs. Catherine Meek died in Ohio at the advanced age of eighty years. Her husband had previously passed away, dying at the age of seventy years. Both were devoted and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and led earnest Christian lives. Mr. Meek followed farming throughout the entire period of his manhood and in all of his business relations was reliable and trustworthy. His political allegiance was given to the Democracy. In the family were thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters, but David N. Meek is now the only one living in Oklahoma. He has one brother who yet occupies the old homestead in Ohio.

David N. Meek was reared upon the old home farm and was early trained in the habits of industry, perseverance and integrity. The public schools afforded him his educational privileges and in the periods of vacation he worked in the fields, becoming familiar with the best methods of plowing, planting and harvesting. At the age

of twenty-seven years he made his way westward to Nebraska and worked on the college farm at Lincoln. He afterward removed to Portland, Oregon, and subsequently went by water to San Francisco, California. While in the Golden state he was employed upon a ranch in Napa county, California, for eighteen months, after which he returned eastward to Kansas City, Missouri. His next removal took him to Harper county, Kansas, where he remained upon a ranch for a year and half. He afterward spent two years in Colorado and was engaged in freighting there and also took up a tree claim in the southeastern part of the state. He freighted from Lamar, Colorado, and afterward from Trinidad to the mountains, while subsequently he went to Golden, Colorado, and as a freighter hauled lumber to the mining camp. He is familiar with all of the experiences of frontier life on the plains and in the mountain districts of the west and has met many of the hardships and privations incident to such experiences. In 1889 he came to Oklahoma and on the opening of the territory filed a claim in Payne county. Later, however, he came to Pottawatomie county with the Fox and Sacs Indians, freighting under Isaac McCoy.

While thus engaged Mr. Meek was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Monroe, a lady of intelligence, education and culture, who was educated in the government school at Wabash, Indiana, and later became a teacher in the government school in this locality. She was born in Kansas and was a stepdaughter of Isaac McCoy. Her father was a member of the Ottawa tribe and her mother of the Sacs and Foxes. On the apportionment of government territory Mrs. Meek received about one hundred and fifty-seven acres of land, while Mr. Meek purchased one hundred and five acres. Their holdings, therefore, comprise two hundred and sixty-two acres, constituting one of the best farms in Pottawatomie county, known as the Fairview Farm. There is no better land in the valley, it being especially adapted to the production of grain and to the raising of cattle. Mr. Meek's first house upon this place



David H. Meek

was a log cabin, but he has since erected a modern residence at a cost of six thousand dollars. It stands upon a hill overlooking the valley, commanding a splendid view of the surrounding country. It is modern in all of its equipments, containing nine rooms with attic and cellar and bath. It is furnished in elegant manner, indicating the refined and cultured taste of the inmates and the other buildings upon the place are such as are always found upon a model farm. There is a large barn and windmill and large corral and, in fact, it is a model farm property. Broad acres are devoted to the raising of alfalfa, while in the pastures are found high grades of cattle. Everything about the place indicates the progressive spirit of the owner, who thus keeps in touch with the advancement made in modern farming, and who in his well controlled and intelligently directed business affairs is meeting with gratifying success.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Meek has been blessed with seven children, namely: Rilla; Susie, a student in the Haskell Institute at Lawrence, Kansas; Thurman; Leah; David; Ethel; and Ella Beatrice.

Mr. Meek has been a Democrat of the Jefferson school, yet has a warm admiration for President Roosevelt. In matters of citizenship he is loyal and gives his support to many movements for the public good, and throughout the community he has a large circle of friends and is recognized not only as a business man of ability but one whose word is as good as his bond.

H. S. MATHIS. The name of Professor Mathis stands in the front rank in the history of education in Pottawatomie county. His identification with the work covers the long period of thirty years, and in that time he has always kept in touch with educational advancement, giving special attention to the improvement that is continually being made in methods of teaching. The school over which he now has charge was built in 1905 at a cost of five thousand dollars, and has a total enrollment of two hundred and forty-one pupils. Professor Mathis spares himself no work to make the

school of the highest possible standard, and his zeal is appreciated by the citizens.

Born on a farm in Butler county, Missouri, near Poplar Bluff, in 1859, he was reared to the healthy life of a farmer in that state and in Illinois, a son of Thomas and Sarah (Lightner) Mathis. The father met a soldier's death in the Confederate army during the Civil war, leaving a wife and three children, but the wife and mother, a native of Tennessee, is also now deceased. By attending the district schools near his home and by study at home their son obtained a fair elementary education, and finally became a student at the normal school at Cape Girardeau. When a young man of eighteen he began teaching, and taught for several years in his home state of Missouri, and for twenty years he was identified with the educational interests of Arkansas and Louisiana. In 1905 he went to Indiana and later to Oklahoma, where he took charge as principal of the Wanette schools. He votes with the Democratic party, is a member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities, and is a valued member and earnest worker in the Methodist Episcopal church. He has served both his church and Sunday school in an official capacity.

In Varner, Missouri, in 1884, Professor Mathis wedded Anna Ezell, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of Marshall Ezell. Their four children are Gertrude, Dean, Oliver and Alton A. The eldest daughter has also become interested in the work of teaching and is now a teacher in Holdenville, Oklahoma.

J. F. GILBERT, one of the most prominent farmers and stock raisers in Eason township, came to Pottawatomie county, on the 17th of December, 1890, coming from Pottawatomie county, Kansas, near Lewisville, where he had lived for several years. He was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, November 14, 1861, and is of Scotch descent on the paternal side. His father, Thomas Gilbert, was born in Illinois, while his mother, nee Marie Beard, was also born in that state and was of Scotch-Irish descent. Both had brothers in

the Union army during the Civil war. In 1871 Thomas Gilbert and his family left Illinois for Sumner county, Kansas, where he died at the age of fifty. His life's occupation was farming, and he was a Democrat politically. His wife is now living near Wheatland, North Dakota, aged sixty. Of their family of six children, four sons and two daughters, two sons are living in Oklahoma, the brother, A. E., residing three miles northwest of Wanette.

J. F. Gilbert was ten years of age when the family left his native state of Illinois for Kansas, and he spent the remainder of his boyhood days on a Kansas farm. In 1884 he located in Pottawatomie county, that state, where a few years afterward, in 1887, he was married to Laura Lewis, who was born in Wabaunsee county, Kansas, and was educated at Lewisville, that state. Her father, Wesley Lewis, is a prominent pioneer resident of Pottawatomie county, Oklahoma. In the fall of 1890 Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert made the overland journey with team and wagon to this state, locating on the farm on which they now reside, but the land at that time was wild and unimproved. As the years have passed, however, he has developed and improved the farm, and the homestead, known as Fairview, is now one of the most valuable places in Eason township. Mr. Gilbert is extensively engaged in the raising of stock, being a stockholder in the Wanette Horse Company, and he has some high grade Durham and Jersey cattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert have had four children, namely: W. W., in school at the State University, Norman, Oklahoma; Nellie L.; Charles E.; and Roy W. Mr. Gilbert is a prominent worker in the local ranks of the Democratic party, and for ten years he was a central committeeman of precinct No. 1 in Eason township. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

A. T. MORE. This narrative will treat of the More and Isaacs families. A. J. More is one of the pioneers of Oklahoma, having resided here ever since 1893. He was born near St. Joseph, Buchanan county,

Missouri, in 1875, of an old Missouri family of pioneer fame. His father was Joseph More, a native of Missouri, and a soldier in the Confederate army under General Price. The mother was Sally (Black) More, born in Missouri. The children of this union were five sons and one daughter, including A. T. More, who was reared on a Missouri farm and taught to work and lead an honest and upright life. He went to Oklahoma and settled in Bales township, Pottawatomie county, in 1893. In 1899 he was united in marriage to Mrs. Conie (Isaacs) Bainum, who homesteaded the place where they now reside in May, 1893. She was then a widow, but with true courage and grit such as genuine pioneers are made of built her a house—an eight by ten shack, with a dirt floor—which she called home and where she royally received all who chanced to call that way. She was born near Princeton, Illinois, daughter of A. B. Isaacs, a native of Indiana, and Pauline Seger, of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Isaacs were united in marriage by Rev. Lovejoy, the great Abolitionist, of Illinois. She received a good education in Illinois and when sixteen years of age, with her parents, went to Kansas, locating at Moran. The father died in 1907, having been a merchant and postmaster several years. Politically, he was a sound Republican and in religious faith, a member of the Christian church. The mother lives at Moran, Kansas, and is now over seventy-one years of age. They had nine children—six sons and three daughters. One son, D. W. Isaacs, lives at Shawnee, Oklahoma, a cattle dealer. Mrs. More was first united in marriage to A. B. Bainum, by whom she had five children—two deceased and three living: Neil, Eugene, and Eva. Mrs. More was among the pioneer English teachers and taught in Oklahoma City for three years and two years at McLoud. She also taught in the Indian government school, at Darlington, Oklahoma. Her uncle, J. H. Seger, was the government superintendent of this school, and opened the school at Fort Reno. As a teacher she was a very successful instructor, and popular among the people. Many of the first she taught among the



WILLIAM H. BRANT

Indian pupils have come to be prominent men, both in business and the legal and medical professions, as well as in the ministry. Her work will stand long after she has laid down life's burdens and cares.

The homestead which she braved the dangers of pioneer life to defend and keep good in title has come to be a magnificent farm, with beautiful shade trees and groves of timber flourishing, which gives ever a feast to the eye of the weary passer-by. Her house is modern and well planned. Mr. More being an excellent farmer, has kept all in perfect shape, and tills his fields with taste, profit and care, even to the minutest detail. The "Bainum Farm" is known far and near, not only as a landmark of old Oklahoma territory days, but as one of the pretty agricultural spots of the early nineteenth century.

WILLIAM H. BRANT is a self-made man, who, starting out in life empty-handed at an early age, is now the prosperous and well known proprietor of the Orchard Valley Farm and one of the most extensive fruit growers of Pottawatomie county. His place is located in Earlboro township and there he is extensively engaged in horticultural pursuits. He is one of the oldest settlers of this part of the state, having taken up his abode here in the spring of 1881, since which time he has been an active and helpful factor in developing the interests and promoting the welfare of this locality. A native of Ohio, he was born in Harrison county in 1854 and is a son of Porter Brant, also a native of the Empire state. The father served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812 and was wounded in battle, being shot in the leg. He married Miss Olive Smith, who died in Ohio, and the father has also passed away.

William H. Brant, whose name introduces this review, had but few opportunities, educational or otherwise, in his youth, and at the age of twelve years started out in life on his own account. He went west to Michigan, settling in Berrien county about the close of the Civil war. He worked in the pineries and on the head waters of the Mississippi river in Minnesota. He was connected with the lumber drives and in

floating the rafts down the streams to market, meeting all of the experiences of a lumber camp with its hardships and pleasures. For nine years he was thus employed in the pineries of the north, and in 1873 he returned to Michigan, working in the pineries along the Muskegon river for three years. On the expiration of that period Mr. Brant continued on his westward way until he reached Wabaunsee county, Kansas, and made a location there about forty miles west of Topeka. There he continued until he came to Oklahoma, arriving here in the year 1881.

Mr. Brant had been married previously in Kansas, the wedding being celebrated in Alma, Wabaunsee county, in 1879, Mrs. Hannah Cummings becoming his wife. She was reared and educated in the Sunflower state and was a daughter of Samuel Cummings, who served his country in the Mexican war. He was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, but left that state at the age of fourteen years. His first wife was Mary (Wells) White, who was born in Wisconsin, and died in Wabaunsee county, Kansas, when Mrs. Brant was a child. She left five children, of whom one son, Henry, Cummings, is now living in Pottawatomie county, Oklahoma. The father died here in October, 1904, at the age of seventy-four years. Having lost his first wife he married again, and his widow now draws a pension in recognition of the valiant aid which he rendered to his country during the dark days of the Civil war.

When William H. Brant came to Pottawatomie county it was a new and undeveloped district. The plow had not turned the furrows in the fields and the work of improvement had scarcely been begun. He lived in a tent until he could build a log house, and the latter structure was only twelve by fourteen feet. When he moved into it it had no door or window and boxes or blocks served for chairs. As the years have advanced he has entirely transformed the appearance of his place, which comprises one hundred and sixty acres of rich and productive land in Earlboro township. The soil is alluvial, being all bottom land, particularly well adapted to the production

of cotton, potatoes and alfalfa. These crops he raises on an extensive scale and for his products finds a ready sale on the market. In 1903 he erected a modern home thirty by thirty-two feet. There is a porch across the front and a piano and other furnishings are indications of the cultured and refined taste of the inmates. The house stands upon a natural building site and near by are all the necessary sheds and outbuildings for the shelter of grain, stock and fruit. Mr. Brant is particularly well known because of his horticultural pursuits, being more extensively engaged in fruit-raising than any other resident of the county. He has twenty-three acres planted to apples and also there are four hundred peach and pear trees upon the place. He likewise has two acres planted to grapes and his farm is appropriately named the Orchard Valley Farm. He has closely studied the conditions of soil and climate in regard to his fruit-raising and the production of his crops and his work has been based upon practical ideas, resulting in success.

Mr. and Mrs. Brant have three sons and two daughters: Lewis, who is now a young man of twenty years and assists in the work of the home farm; Walter, seventeen years of age; Naomi, fourteen years of age; Sam, who is in his twelfth year; and Alice, two years old. They also lost three children: Eva, who was the first born and died at the age of eighteen years; Selja Nelson, who died at the age of twenty-four years in October, 1905; and Tracie, who died in December, 1903.

Mr. Brant gives his political allegiance to the Democracy, although he was formerly a supporter of the Republican party. He belongs to the Fraternal Order of Eagles, while in religious faith he is liberal. His wife, however, is a member of the Catholic church. Mr. Brant is one of the best known citizens of Pottawatomie county, not only because of his long residence here but also owing to the fact of the active part which he has taken in the development of the county and in the promotion of its successful business interests. He is much esteemed by all who know him

and well deserves the high regard in which he is held.

DR. L. K. TRUSCOTT has gained an enviable prestige as one of the able and successful physicians and surgeons of Pottawatomie, and his name is indelibly traced on the records of the early history of the southwest. Born near Kane in Greene county, Illinois, October 5, 1861, he is a grandson of a native Englishman, James Joseph Truscott, Sr., and a son of James Joseph and Eliza A. (Kirkland) Truscott. The mother was born in Montgomery county, Illinois, and her death occurred at the age of thirty-nine years, leaving five children, three sons and two daughters, and one son, George E., is now in business in Maud, this county. The father's home is in Olustee, Oklahoma, and he is now seventy-six years of age, a farmer and a member of the Christian church.

Dr. Truscott was a boy of thirteen when he went with his parents to Texas, and for a number of years thereafter he employed his time as a cowboy on the range, studying meanwhile as he rode over the plains on his horse. In the same way he also pursued his medical studies for four years, and at the time of his entrance in the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis he ranked well in his studies and graduated with high standing with the class of 1891. During the seven years following his graduation he practiced in Chatfield, Texas, and from there came to Remus in 1898. The Doctor owns a valuable little farm of eighty acres in Pottawatomie county, where he has an excellent orchard of forty-five hundred trees, comprising fruits of all kinds grown in this climate. He is thoroughly familiar with Oklahoma and its resources through his long identification with its interests, and although his residence here dates only from 1898 he came into the territory as early as 1876 with his cattle from Texas, driving them over the first cattle trail across the plains, and he stopped on Deer Creek, near where Guthrie has since been built, with the first herd of stock cattle located in the territory of Oklahoma. He is thoroughly familiar

with the pioneer experiences of the southwest, and his life is in harmony with its wonderful development, for as a cowboy on the range he has risen in only a few short years to rank with the most able physicians and surgeons of Pottawatomie county, one of the largest and most progressive counties of the state.

At Paducah, Kentucky, in 1891, Dr.

Truscott was united in marriage to Maria Tully, a daughter of Judge John C. Tully, of that place, and their four children are Losetta Estelle, Lucius King, Patsy Bryan and Dixie. The Doctor is an active worker in the local ranks of the Democratic party and is a member of the medical societies and of the Woodmen and the Knights of Pythias.

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